



THE
HISTORY OF BOSCAWEN
AND
WEBSTER,
N. H.
FROM 1733 TO 1878.

COMPILED BY
CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN.

WITH MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS.



CONCORD, N. H.:
PRINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.
1878.

14 111



Charles Carleton Coffin

CONTENTS.

	Page.
PRELIMINARY CHAPTER,	v
CIVIL HISTORY,	1
Chap. I. Plantation of Contoocook,	1
II. Settlement of Contoocook,	15
III. The Second Decade,	28
IV. The French and Indian War,	51
V. The Town,	81
VI. Preparing for the Great Struggle,	103
VII. Beginning of the Revolution,	111
VIII. Close of the War,	122
IX. Under the Constitution,	136
X. First Decade of the Century,	157
XI. Progress,	172
XII. From 1820 to 1830,	188
XIII. Temperance,	194
XIV. From 1840 to 1850,	203
XV. From 1850 to 1860,	211
WEBSTER,	217
ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,	226
MILITARY HISTORY,	246
EDUCATIONAL HISTORY,	279
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY,	301
GENEALOGICAL,	451
MISCELLANY,	619

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE.
Charles Carleton Coffin,	Frontispiece.
John Kimball,	xvii
I. K. Gage,	xxiii
Map of Boscawen and Webster,	xxv
Alfred Little,	1
Crossing to Contoocook,	5
Duston, Neff, and Leonardson,	9
Hezekiah Fellows,	15
S. B. Little,	23
First Meeting-house,	24
William H. Gage,	29
Abraham Burbank,	37
Nathan Pearson,	45
Moody A. Pillsbury,	51
Indian Medicine,	56
Moses Fellows,	61
Hale Atkinson,	71
William Temple,	81
Eliphalet Kiburn,	91
Benjamin T. Kimball,	101
Thomas Gerrish,	111
Thomas Little,	123
Worcester Webster,	137
Town-house, Webster,	141
Abial R. Chandler,	157
Breaking and Swingling,	173
Plow,	173
Hay-scales,	177
Friend L. Burbank,	189
E. K. Webster,	203
Jacob Gerrish,	211
Congregational Meeting-house, Boscawen,	227
Congregational Meeting-house, Webster,	237
Congregational Meeting-house, Fisherville,	239
Methodist Meeting-house, Webster,	245
Bennington Battle-ground,	257
Plan of Bennington Battle,	259
D. E. Burbank,	265
C. M. Burbank,	269
W. H. Sargent,	273
D. A. Macurdy,	277
Boscawen Academy,	279

	PAGE.
Penacook Academy,	293
Enoch Little,	301
John Aldrich,	315
Edward Buxton,	323
Jonas Call,	335
Moody Currier,	345
John A. Dix,	349
Birthplace of John Adams Dix,	357
Moses G. Farmer,	361
Early Home of Prof. M. G. Farmer,	371
W. P. Fessenden,	375
Residence of Dea. Thomas Gerrish,	379
Martha Clough Gerrish,	384
Nath'l Greene,	387
Chas. G. Greene,	393
D. F. Kimball,	399
Henry Little,	413
Jacob Little,	421
J. L. Pillsbury,	429
Fred P. Stone,	439
Daniel Webster,	447
Ezekiel Webster,	453
Henry Atkinson,	469
Coffin Arms,	491
Enoch Corser,	497
John P. Farmer,	525
F. S. French,	533
The Home of Enoch, Isaac, Enoch, and F. L. Gerrish,	539
Enoch Gerrish,	551
Almon Harris,	555
Enoch Kilburn,	563
Peter Kimball,	569
Thomas Little,	577
Charles Little,	587
Peter Stone,	613
W. W. Call,	621
B. A. Kimball,	631
S. B. Gerrish,	635
Carding and Spinning,	641
J. W. Gerrish,	645
Duston Monument,	649
F. L. Gerrish,	657
J. E. Pecker,	659
A. B. Winn,	661

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER.

There is but one municipality in the world bearing the name of Boscawen. The township, thus named for Lord Boscawen of the English navy, is situated on the west bank of Merrimack river in New Hampshire. Originally it was seven miles square, and, from the date of its settlement in 1733 to 1760, bore the Indian name Contoocook. After a corporate existence of one hundred years, from 1760 to 1860, the township was divided into two parts nearly equal in area, the eastern retaining the original corporate name, the western taking the name of Webster, in honor of America's great orator, jurist, and statesman, who received his education, in part, in Boscawen, and who for three years was one of its honored citizens.

The first movement to obtain a history of the town was inaugurated sixty years ago, by Capt. Joshua C. Plummer, Henry, Enoch, and Simeon B. Little, and others, at whose solicitation the work was undertaken by Rev. Ebenezer Price, pastor of the Second Congregational church. George Jackman, born in 1735, town-clerk for many years, was then living, and many other individuals whose memories reached back to the early years of the town's history, from whom Rev. Mr. Price obtained authentic information to supplement the town records. The result of his labor was the publication of a pamphlet entitled "A Chronological Register of Boscawen, Merrimack county, State of New Hampshire, from the first settlement of the town to 1820."

The town voted fifty dollars to Rev. Mr. Price as compensation for the writing, but appropriated nothing for publishing the pamphlet, the expense of which was borne by the public-spirited

iner who started the enterprise, to their pecuniary loss. The history was written with much care, and, though brief, presented an admirable outline of the civil affairs, and a record of the most important events of the period.

Fifty-eight years have passed since the publication of that history, during which period great changes have taken place. Many of the former citizens and their descendants are to be found upon the prairies of the West, or amid the mines of Nevada and California; while others have taken up their abodes in the manufacturing towns of New England, or in the cities of the seaboard, turning their attention from agricultural to mechanical or mercantile pursuits. Emigration, railroads, and the employment of machinery, supplanting manual labor in a great degree in the shop and on the farm, have changed society. Apprenticeship, and trades once acquired under it, together have disappeared. Many of the employments and occupations of fifty years ago have disappeared forever. New habits and customs have taken the places of those of other days. The children of to-day do not stand bare-headed, with cap in hand, by the roadside, and "make their manners" when the minister rides by. The minister is no longer an oracle, nor are the town esquires embodiments of the majesty of law, as in days of yore.

Since the publication of Rev. Mr. Price's history, the academy, and the graded and normal schools, have supplemented the schools taught by the masters and mistresses of the olden time, in which the catechism was regarded as an important study. No newsboy rides his weekly post-route now, as Simeon B. Little rode in those first years of the century, carrying the Concord *Gazette* to his patrons; no canvas-covered wagons plod their way along the turnpike, from Vermont to Boston; no gaily painted stage, with horses all afoam, rolls along the dusty way; the tavern sign no longer swings in the wind; the hospitable landlord, the bar with its row of glass decanters, the generous fire flaming on the hearth, the heated loggerhead, toddy-stick, flip, and punch,—all have disappeared.

There are new methods and new forces in the civilization of to-day. The railroad, the telegraph, the printing-press, and other forces equally powerful, are coming in to transform society;—the telephone, which enables us to talk with friends far away, as if

they were by our side ; the phonograph, which preserves the words we speak—which will bring back to us from the eternal shores the voices of our departed friends, so that even from the spirit land we may still hear their voices as when they were with us in the flesh.

Fifty-eight years ago, the world at large knew nothing of these forces of civilization. The reaping-machine, the sewing-machine, the multitudinous devices and arrangements of mechanical forces to make iron, steel, steam, and water-power do the work of human hands, were all unknown. The period since 1840 has been the world's great era of invention, surpassing all other periods in history.

Fifty-eight years ago, when Rev. Mr. Price laid down his pen as historian, the world had not heard of the men whose names to-day are written large in the history of the republic. In 1820, Daniel Webster was a lawyer of renown in Boston ; but ten years passed before the nation heard of him. In that same year, John Adams Dix was a student-at-law, poring over Blackstone ; William Pitt Fessenden a sophomore at Bowdoin ; Jacob Little a sophomore at Dartmouth ; Henry Little at work on his father's farm ; Moses Gerrish Farmer an infant in his mother's arms ;—to-day, all except Rev. Henry Little and Prof. Farmer have accomplished their life-work, and have passed on to the great Hereafter.

The citizen best qualified to gather up the memorials of the past, to summarize the life-work of his compeers through this period of nearly three-score years, was Simeon B. Little, born in 1797. He had an inquiring mind, a retentive memory, and a comprehensive grasp of men and things. In his boyhood he talked with men whose memories ran back to the first years of the town's settlement. His father had been a soldier at Bennington, a magistrate, a man conversant with public affairs. Through the old men of his early years he became intimately acquainted with that invaluable history and tradition of the past, that had no record save in the memories of men. Active in private and public life, he came in contact with the whole community. As moderator of town-meetings, he knew every voter ; as administrator of estates and executor of wills, and as a magistrate, he became acquainted with the histories of individuals and families. He loved history, and for many years intended to gather up the records and memo-

rials for the basis of a complete history ; but, beset by the cares of a busy life, he never found time to carry out his intentions.

It was in 1871, after partial paralysis had incapacitated him from labor, that I talked with him upon the subject of employing some one to write at his dictation.

“It is too late ; somebody else must do it,” he said.

Wishing to preserve what would be lost forever when his memory failed, I made notes of his recollections, not with the intention of myself embodying them in a historic volume, but to turn them over to some one who might be induced to undertake the work.

A few months later I met Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Bouton, then editing the Provincial Records of New Hampshire, who was keenly alive to the importance of preserving town histories.

“You must write the history of Boscawen,” he said. “No other town has exercised a more potent influence for good ; none can show a brighter record, or such a roll of honor. If you do not undertake the work, its history never will be written.”

Impressed by the earnest remarks of Dr. Bouton, and at the solicitation of Isaac K. Gage, Esq., and others of my native town, I began the collection of materials. The field of research has been wide, embracing the archives in the office of the Massachusetts secretary of state, the secretary’s and adjutant-general’s offices at Concord, the libraries of the New Hampshire Historical, Massachusetts Historical, and New England Genealogical and Historical societies, the records of the proprietors of Contoocook, and the records of the town since its incorporation up to 1878.

Lord Macauley, in writing his History of England, confessed that he had obtained valuable information from old almanacs, and from the fly-leaves of books scrawled by hands that had long before crumbled to dust. Although this volume is but the history of a town instead of a period in the history of a kingdom, I may with equal propriety express my indebtedness to scraps of paper found in old chests and bags, to files of almanacs, diaries, account-books, and other memoranda obtained from garrets.

The preparation of the volume has necessitated a wide correspondence ; for the sons and daughters of Boscawen are to be found in nearly every state and territory of the Union. I am indebted to Gov. John A. Dix for reminiscences of his boyhood in

Boscawen; also to Hon. G. W. Nesmith, of Franklin, for valuable information relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods; also to Levi Bartlett, of Warner, who in his early years was a resident of Boscawen, and whose acquaintance with the chief men of the town dates back to the early years of the century.

It is a pleasure to express my indebtedness to Benjamin Jackman, Enoch Pillsbury, David Sweatt, and Luke Corser,—all born in the eighteenth century, and who are still able to recall the scenes of their early years.

I am under special obligations to Dea. William Temple, of East Woburn, Mass., long a resident of Boscawen, an officer of the militia and of the church, antiquary and genealogist, who has enriched the volume by his contributions.

To my co-laborers, Isaac K. Gage, John C. Pearson, Hon. John Kimball, Maj. Alfred Little, and Ephraim Little, who have especially aided in the preparation of the volume, who have labored with no hope of reward except that enjoyment which comes from serving others, I express my sincere gratitude, and ask for them the thanks of the public.

The citizens of Boscawen are indebted to Mrs. Ezekiel Webster for the portrait of her husband, and also to Mrs. Charlotte G. Cumston, of Boston, through whose liberality the volume is adorned by portraits of her father, Col. Charles G. Greene, and her uncle, Nathaniel Greene; and they are under like obligations to Hon. Moody Currier, of Manchester, for his portrait; to Mrs. Mary G. Wood, of West Lebanon, and Mrs. Betsy Wilson, of Contoocook, for the restored view of one of the historic mansions no longer existing,—the birthplace of Nathaniel and Charles G. Greene and William P. Fessenden. They are under like obligations to Prof. Moses G. Farmer and Mrs. C. C. Coffin for a view of their early home; and to Col. Enoch Gerrish for a view of his birth-place and home of his ancestors.

I am under obligations to Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., lately deceased, to Benjamin Chase, historian of Chester, and to Robert B. Caverly, of Lowell, Mass., for illustrations, which add much to the attractiveness of the volume.

To those who have contributed portraits of themselves, to those filial sons and daughters who have given portraits of fathers, to

all who have contributed biographies and genealogies, the thanks of the public are due.

To Henry Rolfe, of Winchester, Mass., the citizens are indebted for the account of manufactures at Fisherville.

Through the kindness of A. J. Coolidge, of Boston, the volume has been enriched by a view of Bennington battle-field.

I wish to express my thanks to Edward A. Jenks, through whose care and watchfulness the pages of the volume are so fair and free from errors. Thanks are also due to W. H. Forbes, of Boston, for the care taken in printing the lithographs contained in the volume.

To aid the publication of this history, the town of Boscawen voted, in 1875, with great unanimity, the sum of three hundred dollars. The town of Webster not having appropriated any money, and it being manifest that a history worthy of the town could not be published without the coöperation of individuals, fifteen public-spirited citizens obligated themselves, in the sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars, to bear whatever expense might be incurred in the publication. The citizens signing this compact are

Isaac K. Gage,

Nathaniel S. Webster,

E. G. Wood,

D. F. Kimball,

M. A. Pillsbury,

Henry H. Gerrish,

F. B. Sawyer,

Ephraim Little,

Peter Coffin,

Charles J. Chadwick,

John C. Pearson,

Geo. Little,

Sherman Little,

Wm. W. Burbank,

James L. Gerrish.

It is a pleasure to record their names, for had it not been for their public spirit the history would never have reached the hands of the printer. Coming generations will accord them the honor which is their due.

The citizens of Boscawen have a right to know to what uses the money voted by the town has been appropriated, and it is a pleasure to say that they will find the entire amount in the outline map of the two towns, and in the views of the churches, academies, the Duston monument, and the portraits of Daniel Webster, John A. Dix, and William P. Fessenden.

The compiler of this history has given many days and nights

to the undertaking, many weeks and months, has experienced much weariness of mind and body, without hope of any pecuniary recompense; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that the memorials are rescued from oblivion, to be preserved forever. Mistakes there are, some of which have been corrected on the page of amendments. No one can be more sensible than the writer to the incompleteness of the work, nor can any one who has not engaged in collecting historical data understand how difficult it has been in many instances to verify information. A historian should be unbiassed; and it has been the aim of the writer, in this respect, to divest himself of all predilection that would swerve him from correct statement concerning parties in politics and denominations in religion, and a just judgment of men and events.

The volume has grown upon the compiler's hands, containing some two hundred pages more than was first contemplated; and yet the material at his command, statistical and documentary, of great interest, would have swelled the volume to one thousand pages. The record of service in the Rebellion is limited to the names of those who enlisted. Little is recorded of their marchings, their sufferings, their heroism in battle, their wounds, their deaths; and space also has been wanting to set forth the services of those who have been educators of the community—a long list of honorable names.

The history of Boscawen covers a period of one hundred and forty-five years, reaching back to the time when the colonies of England embraced only a narrow strip along the Atlantic coast, when by far the largest portion of the continent was under the dominion of France. It covers the period of the great struggle between those powers for supremacy in the Western world. Citizens of Boscawen took part in those struggles, and aided to supplant the banner bearing the lilies of France for that emblazoned with the cross of St. George. From 1733 to 1756 Boscawen was the outpost of civilization. From the log cabins on King street to the St. Lawrence there were no human habitations, with the exception of those in Salisbury, from which the settlers were forced to flee; yet, keeping watch and ward, the stalwart citizens of Boscawen boldly maintained their ground against the savage foe. They traversed the pathless wilderness

to the upper Connecticut, or served at Ticonderoga and Crown Point against the common enemy.

In the Revolution every citizen was a patriot. Twenty men of Boscawen stood unfalteringly behind the rail fence at Bunker Hill with John Stark, and gave that resistance which made the republic of the United States a possibility. Twenty-six of them were in that storming of the enemy's works at Bennington, which, in its results, made the republic a certainty. *

In the war of 1812, and in the Rebellion of 1861, there was no diminution of patriotism. Whenever soldiers were called for, there were men ready to enlist; whenever money was wanted, there was no stint in appropriation.

Whoever peruses this history will notice that the first settlers recognized religion as essential to the welfare of the community; that at the outset they erected a meeting-house, organized a church, and settled a minister; that through all the proprietary meetings, the first business done was to vote the necessary supplies for the support of their pastor; that during the years when they were compelled to live in garrison, doing their work in the field with sentinels on guard, and during all the hardships of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, they maintained public worship.

It will be further noticed, that during the Colonial war, when taxes were burdensome, and through the Revolution, when their currency was worthless, they supported public schools.

“New Hampshire produces granite and *men*,” was Daniel Webster’s answer to one who sneered at the rock-ribbed state that gave him birth. Is there any other locality in this republic that can present such a roll of honorable names as Boscawen exhibits to the world? True, Daniel and Ezekiel Webster were born just outside its corporate limits, but the influence of such a civilization as the first settlers of Contoocook inaugurated is not confined by lines run by a surveyor’s compass, measured by a chain, and blazed on the pines of the forest. Such a civilization illuminates all the surrounding country. The early settlers of Salisbury sat in its light, as did they of Canterbury, attending meeting in Boscawen. Not till 1773, thirty-three years after the settlement of Rev. Phineas Stevens, was there a minister in Salisbury. Although Canterbury was incorporated as a town in 1727,

and was settled in 1733, there was no church organized till 1760. Not till 1772, when Rev. Eden Burroughs was ordained, was there a minister in Hopkinton. Through all those years, dating back to 1738, the log meeting-house on King street was the one spot between Concord and Canada where public religious service was always maintained. As upon the yielding sand we trace the footsteps of those who have gone before us, so on the pages of this history we shall see what those first settlers—what Rev. Phineas Stevens, Rev. Robie Morrill, Rev. Samuel Wood, those early ministers of Boscawen—did for those who have succeeded them in the march of life.

To Rev. Samuel Wood came Daniel Webster, at the age of fifteen, to supplement his few weeks of study at Exeter, preparatory to entering Dartmouth college. In the library established by the citizens of Boscawen he found mental aliment which gave him strength in after years. To Boscawen he came to begin the business of life: from it he went forth, with the impress of its civilization upon him, to enter upon his great career.

To the same faithful teacher and pastor came Ezekiel Webster to prepare for college. He made Boscawen his home, lighting his torch at that fire kindled seventy years before by those men and women, who, in their poverty and feebleness, estimating their moral and spiritual welfare as of greater moment than all things else, reared their meeting-house and established a church.

Not only these two men, but those other distinguished men, whose names are recorded in this volume, who have left their mark upon the age, are the natural outgrowth of the seed sown by those first settlers of Boscawen, who obtained a learned minister from Harvard college as their teacher in moral and spiritual things.

The reader will be interested to see how the influence of that act, like a river, having its source in an ever-flowing fountain, has broadened and deepened; how it has fertilized the nation; how the forces brought into action by those self-denying men and women have been felt in the pulpit, the forum, the university; in the legislative halls of states and of the nation; in diplomacy; in finance; in the founding of churches and the establishment of Sunday-schools; in education, science, journalism, authorship; in the moulding of public opinion; in missionary effort,—felt to-day not

only in the United States, but in Asia and Africa ! Would Jacob Little have stamped the impress of his religious character upon the churches of Ohio, if there had been no church in Boscawen during those early years ? Would Henry Little have been such an organizer of Sunday-schools and churches throughout the West, if Rev. Phineas Stevens had not been ordained pastor of the little church in the Contoocook wilderness ? Would Henry S. G. French have gone a missionary to Siam, or Myron Pinkerton to South Africa, if Joseph Gerrish, Joseph Coffin, Jacob Flanders, and their fellow proprietors, had not reared that first meeting-house ? Did the life-work of Phineas Stevens, Dea. George Jackman, and godly Joanna Hale Gerrish die out in their generation ? "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, * * * and their works do follow them."

The reader of these pages will have occasion often to recall the words of Jacob Little to his beloved pastor, Rev. Ebenezer Price (p. 434): "Mr. Price, you will never die. What you have taught, by precept and example, is spreading wider and wider, and going on to the third generation, and will keep going."

Rev. Phineas Stevens, Rev. Samuel Wood, Rev. Ebenezer Price, Rev. Edward Buxton, and all who have labored for the moral and spiritual welfare of the community, are living on in the labors of those whose lives and characters have been moulded by their instructions. Institutions that have their origin in the moral and spiritual needs of men live forever. The first rude meeting-house disappeared ; the second was licked up by the flames four score years ago,—but the church lives on. Rev. Phineas Stevens is preaching still. How far that little candle, lighted by the Christian men and women of Contoocook, throws its beams ! How, as the years roll on, it will burn with ever increasing brightness !

Not only the white light of a spiritual life, but the pure flame of patriotic devotion. The little log meeting-house was loopholed for defence. The settlers worshipped with their rifles by their sides. Rev. Phineas Stevens marched with his flock in pursuit of the savage. No Indian war-whoop blanched the cheeks of Andrew Bohannon, Moses Burbank, Nathaniel and William Danforth, on that day when Enos Bishop was captured within sight of the meeting-house, nor when Thomas Cook and Cæsar were shot down at Clay hill. The settlers of Hopkinton, Warner,



John Kimball

and Salisbury might abandon their homes, but they would not. Who can measure the influence of that courage upon those who came after them? If they had been pusillanimous then, would Lieut. Samuel Atkinson, David Burbank, Edmund Chadwick, Asa Corser, David Flanders, and their comrades have stood like a wall of adamant at Bunker Hill? would Capt. Peter Kimball and his soldiers have stormed the heights at Bennington? would John Adams Dix, a century later, by a single stroke of the pen, have thrilled the country with patriotic fervor,—“*If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot*”?

Men die, generations come and go, but teachings, examples, and principles live. So the unflinching bravery of 1746-1760, after a century had rolled away, bloomed anew in 1860 for the preservation of the republic.

This volume is a simple recital of hardships, sufferings, and privations; of courage and endurance; of the principles and progress of a rural community. It is no ignoble record, for, numbered among the citizens of Boscawen, are those who have sent their names down the advancing centuries. It is a memorial which will be of ever-increasing value as the years go by, which will be an heirloom to other generations; for through it the citizens of Boscawen will connect themselves with those whom the world has recognized as worthy of all honor.

In all ages there has been a desire among men to associate themselves with the great and good, thus manifesting their capacity and longing for immortality: for greatness and goodness are eternal in their nature, and men possessing them can never die.

Said Daniel Webster, standing on Plymouth rock, in 1820,—“By ascending to an association with our ancestors; by contemplating their example, and studying their character; by partaking their sentiments and imbibing their spirit; by accompanying them in their toils; by sympathizing in their sufferings, and rejoicing in their successes and their triumphs,—we seem to belong to their age, and to mingle our existence with theirs. * * Next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, I hardly know what should bear with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind than a consciousness of alliance with excellence which is departed, and a consciousness, too, that in its acts and conduct, and even in its sentiments and thoughts, it may be

actively operating on the happiness of those who come after it."

So the great orator recognized the aspiration of the human race to associate itself with departed greatness. To be born where great men have had their nativity, or where they have lived, is, as it were, a patent of nobility.

"And of Zion it shall be said, This and that man was born in her: and the highest himself shall establish her. The Lord shall count, when he writeth up the people, that this man was born there."

So the poet king of Israel sets forth the inherent nobility that comes from such a nativity. And the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews takes up the theme, and pictures the exaltation that comes to the citizens of the commonwealth of Israel through those who "subdued kingdoms, and wrought righteousness."

This desire for an alliance with the great and good is one of the mightiest motives for human action. Over burning sands the weary pilgrim of the Orient wends his way, that he may bow in adoration before the tomb of Mahomet, and so prepare himself for the pleasures of Paradise. The church of Rome, recognizing this aspiration of the human race, canonizes its saints, and exhibits its multitudinous reliques, investing them with power to heal disease, preserve from harm, or to save from sin. Is there any other force that can so stir the human heart? "Soldiers of France! four thousand years look down upon you." So Bonaparte addressed his soldiers, and in that one sentence lay enfolded, as it were, the victory of the battle of the Pyramids. At Plymouth rock, at Bunker Hill, at Gettysburg, or wherever men have made great sacrifices for their fellow-men, our longing for immortality is kindled anew;—so through their devotion are we lifted to a higher plane of existence.

In this volume no attempt has been made to measure the value of services rendered. Omnipotence alone can gather up results. Plain and simple the record, but the sons and daughters of the good old town, perusing it, shall say,—GOD BLESS HER IN THE FUTURE AS HE HAS BLEST HER IN THE PAST!

LOCALITIES IN BOSCAWEN.

KING STREET.

The first settlers of Contoocook manifested their loyalty to their sovereign by calling the street on which they erected their meeting-house, "King street." In time it began to go by the name of "The Plain." As laid out by the surveyor, it extended from the small brook emptying into the pond at the southerly end, called "Town House brook" in the records, to the "Hollow," through which flows "Mill brook." For a half century or more it has been known as Boscawen Plain. It was laid out wide and straight, with house lots on each side.

QUEEN STREET.

This street, leading west from King street, was the second one laid out by Mr. Brown.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

The third street laid out by Mr. Brown ran from Queen street north, parallel with King street, extending also to the "Hollow." The settlers named it in honor of the Duke of Marlborough. It was on the west side of the "Mountain," and crossed the present travelled road at the top of the hill east of "Cold brook." In the records it is sometimes written Mulbury street. A century ago it was probably quite as much of a thoroughfare as King street.

THE HOLLOW.

There is a deep ravine at the northern end of King street, through which flows Mill brook, upon which the first mill was erected. The locality is known as "The Hollow," sometimes as "The Valley of Industry," from the number of industrial pursuits carried on there. Forty years ago it was familiarly known as "Sodom." Why so called is not known, but certainly not for any extraordinary and special wickedness of the dwellers therein, whose reputation for honesty and sobriety has never been called in question.

THE MOUNTAIN.

The hill west of the Plain has received the name of "The Mountain." From the highest point, the Indians, during the first French and Indian war, were accustomed to look down upon the garrison, and watch for opportunities to capture incautious settlers. On its highest summit the

students of the academy, about 1830, erected a stone platform, where they used to rehearse their declamations, sending forth incipient oratory for the benefit of the inhabitants and travellers on the street below.

FISH STREET.

The road extending from the Hollow to Franklin received the name of Fish street in 1738. How far north it was laid by Mr. Brown at that time is unknown, but it was extended to Salisbury on the petition of John Sergent soon after [see Hist.].

THE TURNPIKE.

The highway, beginning at the bridge across the Merrimack known as Boscawen bridge, and extending to Salisbury, was made a part of the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike, in the charter of that corporation: hence its name.

THE TOLL-GATE.

One of the toll-gates of the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike was located at the top of the hill east of Cold brook. The toll-house is still standing.

THE GULF.

The deep ravine through which Cold brook flows was known as "The Gulf" by the first settlers, as appears from its frequent mention in the records, and has ever since been so called.

CLAY HILL.

The north bank of the Gulf is a compact bed of clay, which was reserved by the Proprietors as common land for the use of the settlers, and has always been called "Clay hill."

HIGH STREET.

The section of highway extending from the late residence of Col. Enoch Gerrish to Salisbury line was laid out by John Brown, and was appropriately named "High street."

WOODBURY PLAIN.

The small but level section of land a half mile west of the Gulf and east of the cemetery was the site selected by Mr. Ephraim Woodbury, an early settler, for his home, and hence became known as the Woodbury Plain. The clay deposit shows itself upon the eastern border of the plain, and bricks were at one time manufactured there.

WATER STREET.

The highway extending from the easterly end of Great pond to Salisbury, parallel with High street, was laid out by John Brown, and named Water street.

EEL STREET.

The street from the hotel kept by Capt. John Chandler to Boscawen bridge was called Eel street. In the autumn large quantities of eels were caught there, in pots set near the mills. Recently it has been called Commercial street.

DUSTON'S ISLAND.

At the junction of the Contoocook with the Merrimack is a small island, wholly in Boscawen, which was the scene of the heroic deed of Hannah Duston and Mary Neff, in delivering themselves of their Indian captors. The island is now crossed by the Northern Railroad; and upon it is the monument erected to commemorate Mrs. Duston's achievement.

STIRRUP-IRON BROOK.

Tradition has it, that many years ago a stirrup iron, lost by Gen. Henry Dearborn, of Revolutionary fame, a general in the War of 1812, while on a visit to a sister in Salisbury, gave a name to the stream which has its source among the Salisbury hills, and which empties into the Merrimack at North Boscawen.

INDIAN BRIDGE.

The bridge across Stirrup-Iron brook bears this name in Rev. Mr. Price's history of Boscawen, so named from the killing of Sabbatis and Plansawa by Bowen a few rods north of the locality.

LOWER INTERVALE.

The intervale lands in the bend of the river, above the junction of the Merrimack and Contoocook, were called by the first settlers the Lower Intervale lots.

MIDDLE INTERVALE.

The wide reach of lands above the Lower Intervale and Canterbury bridge is put down upon the first survey of the town by John Brown as the Middle Intervale.

UPPER INTERVALE.

The land in the bend extending from the mouth of Mill brook to the small pond east of the Hollow is recorded on Surveyor Brown's map as the Upper Intervale.

MUCHYEDO.

On the east side of the Merrimack, in Canterbury, is a high sand-bank, which is a conspicuous landmark from the summit of Kearsarge mountain. Although not in Boscawen, occasional mention is made of it. There are various traditions relative to the origin of the name,—one, that an Indian, speaking broken English, exclaimed,—“Much-ye-do to climb it.”

LOCALITIES IN WEBSTER.

CORSER HILL.

The long and high swell of land upon which the Congregational meeting-house stands bears the name of the settler David Corser, who purchased a large tract of land upon it, and erected the first framed house west of Beaver dam.

FOWLER'S PLAIN.

The level plat of land east of Corser hill and west of Beaver dam was so named from the settler Lemuel Fowler, who lived near Beaver Dam brook. It was originally covered with Norway pines, and in the records is sometimes called Norway plain. From the beginning of the century to 1816, many regimental musters were held there.

LITTLE BROOK.

The small brook west of Beaver dam, having its rise near Salisbury line and flowing into Couch pond, has long borne the name of “Little brook.”

COOK'S HILL.

The rounded eminence north of Corser hill has borne the name of Cook's hill since 1745, when Thomas Cook built his log cabin near it, which probably was the first house erected in what is now the town of Webster. He was killed the next year by the Indians at Clay hill.



Isaac H. Gaye

MUTTON ROAD.

The road leading from Corser hill to Salisbury south village was laid out to enable the residents of Salisbury to reach Hopkinton, which prior to 1823 was one of the shire towns of Hillsborough county. It received the name of Mutton road, from the fact that some persons had been in the habit of helping themselves to mutton which did not belong to them, from the flocks of sheep in the pastures through which the road was located.

PLEASANT STREET.

The highway leading south from Mutton road was laid out by the first surveyor of town lots,—John Brown,—and was named Pleasant street by the first settlers.

DINGIT CORNER.

The junction of several roads near the great bend of Blackwater river bears the name of Dingit corner,—so named, according to tradition, from a little domestic turmoil. A settler lived near the locality. One day there was a difference of opinion between himself and wife; and the latter seized a skillet to use as an argument in the case, but hesitated about throwing it. The husband, probably not having any great fear of the skillet, cried out,—“Ding it! ding it!” Hence the name.

BATTLE STREET.

The road leading from Corser hill north to Salisbury, west of Cook's hill, was one of the original highways laid out by the proprietors, and was named by them “Battle street.”

LITTLE HILL.

Mr. Enoch Little, an early resident of what is now Webster, located on the swell of land west of Blackwater, in the north-west section of the town, and his sons settled around him, giving a name to the locality.

WEST NEWBURY STREET.

The highway leading north over Little hill was laid out by the proprietors, who named it “West Newbury street,” probably because it was the most westerly highway in the division of lots, and also to keep in remembrance their former home in Newbury.

LONG POND.

This pond, in Webster, is nearly two miles long, and from one half to three fourths of a mile wide;—hence the appropriateness of the name.

WHITE PLAIN.

The etymology of the name is unknown. It is applied to the valley through which flows the stream issuing from Long pond westward to Warner river.

DUBLIN.

The region west of Little hill is known to the inhabitants of Webster as “Dublin.” A citizen of Irish descent once lived there, and hence the name of the capital of Ireland.

POND HILL.

The high swell of land west of Long pond.

BASHAN.

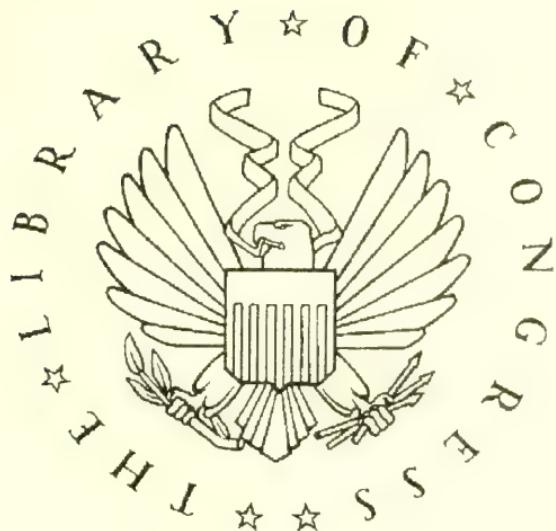
The south-western section of the town was covered with a dense forest growth. There were so many great red and white oak trees, that Dea. Enoch Little, Sr., thought it was worthy of bearing the biblical name of “Bashan,” the country east of the Jordan, renowned for its oaks, mentioned in Zech. 11:2: “Howl, O ye oaks of Bashan.” The name thus given has remained to the present time.

RATTLESNAKE HILL.

Webster, in common with many other towns, has its “Rattlesnake hill,” the highest hill in Bashan. When the first settlers erected their homes in that section, it was the haunt of rattlesnakes. Mr. Moses Gerrish, on one occasion, killed forty in one day. The hearts of rattlesnakes were regarded as a specific for the cure of consumption in those days, and Mr. Gerrish was employed by the Shakers to hunt the reptiles.

KNIGHT MEADOW BROOK.

The brook which runs south, west of Little hill, from Tucker’s pond, in Salisbury, to the stream issuing from Long pond.



Fold-out Placeholder

fold-out is being digitized, and will be inserted at a future



Fold-out Placeholder

This fold-out is being digitized, and will be inserted at a future date.

LOCALITIES UPON THE LINE BETWEEN BOSCAWEN
AND WEBSTER.

LONG STREET.

Frequent mention is made, in the records, of "Long street." It is the highway leading from High street, in Boscawen, to Corser hill, and from thence by White plain to Warner.

BEAVER DAM.

The stream, which has its source in Salisbury, and which flows into Couch pond, has been made the dividing line between Boscawen and Webster. It was a favorite haunt of beavers, whose dams may still be seen.

POND BROOK.

The brook south of Couch pond, running to Great pond, and from Great pond to the Contoocook river, bears the name of "Pond brook."

GREAT POND.

The name, undoubtedly, was given to this sheet of water by the first settlers, as it occurs in Abner Clough's journal, 1754, an extract from which will be found in the historical section. It lies half in Webster and half in Boscawen.

COUCH POND.

This is the small pond north of Great pond.

CORRECTIONS.

It is almost certain that in the preparation and printing of books there will be mistakes. In a town history, errors are unavoidable. Some statements will need revision; wrong dates will be given; there will be errors in copying and in proof-reading. This volume is no exception to the general rule. Owing to the absence of the compiler while the sheets were passing through the press, there are some errors which might have been corrected in the proof had the pages passed under his final revision. The mistakes, however, are generally unimportant. The corrections given below are placed at the beginning of the volume in order that the reader may see what they are before reading. It is recommended that a * be made at the outset, with a pen, in the margin of the page, against the corrections. Such a mark will direct the attention to the proper reading.

Page 42. "Capt. Daniel Todd, of Exeter," should read *Daniel Ladd.*

Page 48. "The nearest grist-mill * * * was situated at Millville," should read *was situated at West Concord.* The later information has been obtained from Simeon Abbot, of Concord.

Page 132. "Carding and fulling mills were established in every town." It is a misstatement. Carding at that date, 1786, was done wholly by hand. There was no carding by machinery in Boscawen, probably, till about twenty years later. Machine-carding was not invented till about the beginning of the century. Cloth-dressing was a distinct occupation. Dea. Isaac Pearson only dressed cloth.

Page 135. "Dwight corner" should read *Dingit corner*.

Page 152. In the protest of Silas Call, the first "profession," although existing in the original document, is evidently a clerical error, and should be stricken out.

Page 174. In last line, "foot-stones" should read *foot-stoves*.

Page 208. The regiment of U. S. soldiers passing through the town should be recorded under date of 1845.

Page 225. "Resolved that * * * passed 18 May, 1877," should read *1876*.

Page 273. "Abraham Burbank, its first commander," should read *second commander*.

Page 278. "Thurber, Joseph," should read *Thurber, Joseph B.*

Page 309. "Born in Newbury, 3 June, O. S. 1712," should read *22 January, 1711*.

Page 310. "He married Elizabeth Chase," should read *Martha Chase*.

Page 324. "Mrs. Lois Jewett," should read *Miss Lois Jewett*; and "Mrs. Louisa Jane Dix Pillsbury," should read *Mrs. Louisa Frances Dix Pillsbury*.

Page 369. "A telegraph wire with a case or covering of iron or steel," should read *a steel wire covered with copper*.

Page 399. "Kimball, Benj. T. * * * He died 9 July, 1852," should read *2 July, 1852*.

Page 400. "Kimball, Peter, was born 25 May, 1817," should read *25 March, 1817*.

Page 408. "Little, Enoch, Dea., 2d, * * was born 1804," should read *1802*.

Page 427. "Pearson, Nathan. * * He died 8 Oct., 1868," should read *12 Oct., 1868*.

Page 429. "Pillsbury, Joseph L., Col. * * He died 10 Jan., 1874," should read *1873*.

Page 431. Instead of "Lucy Farrer," read *Lucy Farrar*.

Page 432. "Ebenezer Sewell Price," should read *Ebenezer Sewall Price*.

Page 437. "Stone, Peter, * * 19 Dec., 1799," should read *11 Dec., 1799*.

Page 455. "His widow married Prof. Guthrie, of Marietta college," should read *Rev. Geo. B. Whipple, of Oberlin.*

Page 462. "JABEZ⁴ (James,³ William,² George¹)," should read *Jabez⁴ (Thomas,³ Thomas,² George¹).*

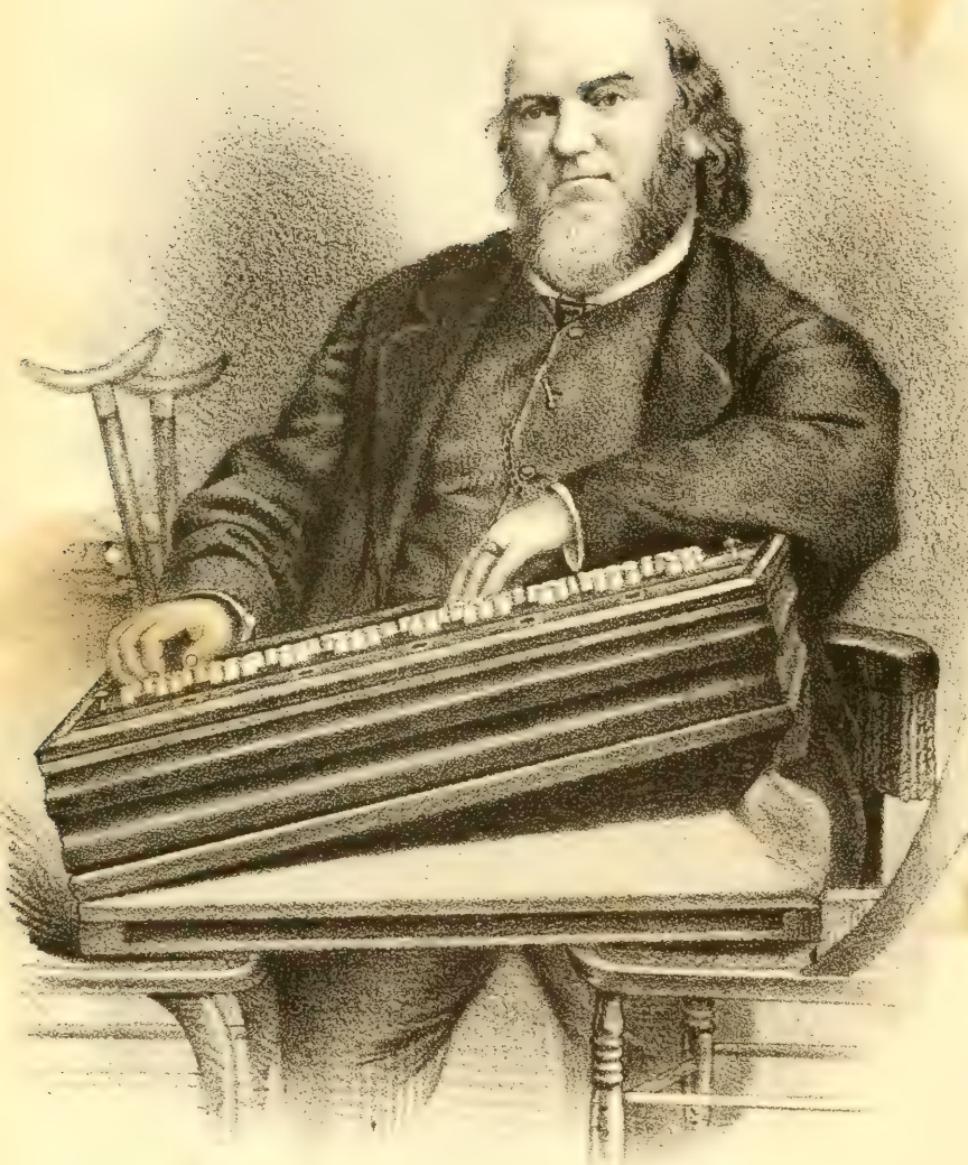
Page 604. "Rev. Zerah H. Hawley," should read *Rev. Z. K. Hawley.*

Page 615. After "Stone, Frederic P.," insert *m. Lovilla Sanborn.*

Page 638. Mills—"one near the residence of Joseph Burpee," should read *on Beaver-dam brook.* The mill near Mr. Burpee's was not erected till a later date, by Capt. Abraham Burbank. That on Beaver dam was near Salisbury line, and was owned by Daniel Pillsbury.

Page 650. Wolf—"shot by Samuel Call," should read *by Lemuel Call.*

HISTORY OF BOSCAWEN.



Alfred Little

CIVIL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

THE PLANTATION OF CONTOOCOOK.

THE first movement for the settlement of the territory embraced in the present towns of Boscawen and Webster was inaugurated in 1729, by citizens of Andover, Bradford, Reading, and Woburn, in Massachusetts. The plantation of Penacook (Concord) had just begun. It was known that there was a desirable tract of land immediately north of Penacook, west of the Merrimack.

Many of the citizens of Andover, especially the Abbotts and Ballards, were interested in the Penacook plantation, and took measures to secure the adjoining tract. The first meeting was held in Andover, Feb. 25, 1729, at the house of Jeremiah Ballard. James Johnson was chosen moderator, and Thomas Abbot clerk. At an adjourned meeting, held March 18, a committee was chosen to view the land. The committee obtained a pilot, visited the locality, and reported at a meeting held May 20th. Fifty-three citizens of Andover, twenty-seven from Bradford, twenty from Reading and Woburn—one hundred in all—signed a petition to the Great and General Court for the granting of “Land Laying on Marymeck Rever Begining at Pennacuck Upper Line and so run eight mile up y^e Rever and Three Mile on y^e Est & Four Mile on y^e West side of s^d Rever.” The petitioners were unsuccessful in their application. A possible reason for their failure may have been the fact that many of the grantees of Penacook were from Andover, and the members of the General Court may have thought it not best to bestow a second grant upon the

citizens of that town. Other towns were applying for grants. There was a movement in all the sea-coast towns towards the frontier to obtain new lands. The young men were ready to brave the dangers and hardships of frontier life, for the sake of obtaining lands which in a few years might be as valuable as the old homesteads. Others, who were more advanced in life, with children growing to maturity, were ready to dispose of their farms by the sea to obtain the fertile lands of the Merrimack valley, where their sons and daughters could secure their future homes.

But how happened it that Massachusetts exercised jurisdiction over the lands now comprised in New Hampshire? A complete answer is to be found only in a study of the conflicting claims of Capt. John Mason, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Laconia grants. Suffice it to say, that Massachusetts claimed jurisdiction of all lands west of the Merrimack, and continued its exercise of authority till the final establishment, by royal commission in 1740, of the present boundaries.

NEWBURY PETITIONERS.

In 1732, John Coffin and eighty other citizens of Newbury petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts Bay for "a grant of land, situated on the west side of the Merrimack, adjoining Penacook plantation." The petition was duly considered, and order issued in relation to a survey of the tract, and setting forth the conditions of the grant as follows:

"Ordered that there be and hereby is granted to the petitioners a tract of land seven miles square at the place petitioned for on the west side of Merrimack river, to be laid out by a surveyor and chain men on oath, a plan thereof to be presented to this court at their next May session for confirmation. The lands to be by them settled on the conditions following viz:

"That within the space of four years from the confirmation of this plan they settle and have on the spot eighty-one families, each settler to build a convenient dwelling house, one story high eighteen feet square at least, and fence and clear, and bring to four acres fit for improvement and three acres more well stocked with English grass; and also lay out three shares throughout the town, each share to be one eighty-fourth part of said tract of land, one of said shares to be for

the first settled minister, one for the ministry, and one for school; and also to build a convenient meeting house and settle a learned and orthodox minister within the time aforesaid."

The order was issued Dec. 8, 1732. The grantees at once proceeded to locate the land.

On the 6th of June, the following year, the plot was confirmed by the General Court, with the boundaries thus described.

THE GRANT.

"Province of Massachusetts Bay:

"A plot of township of land granted at [by] the Court to John Coffin and others lying on Merrimack river above Penacook, surveyed by Richard Hazen and two chainmen on oath being bounded as follows: viz;—beginning at the middle of Contoocook river, where it empties into the Merrimack, where it joins the Penacook Plantation, thence running west 15° South adjoining Penacook line, four miles to a white pine tree, marked for Penacook corner bound; thence further on the same line three miles and eight poles to a Norway pine marked for the corner bounds; thence turned at eight angles and running North 15° west seven miles and eight poles to a crotched white birch lettered and standing on the south east side of a hill which is the North west corner; thence turned at right angles and run east 15 deg north, near seven miles and a half to a white oak and two white pines marked, by Merrimack river, and by said river as it runs to Contoocook river to the place where it first began.

"In the House of Representatives, Read, and voted that this plot be accepted; and that the lands within delineated and described be and hereby are confirmed to the within named John Coffin, Joseph Dole and other petitioners their heirs and assigns forever, they complying with the orders and conditions in the grant on their petition in December last, provided this plot does not contain more than the contents of seven miles square nor interfere with any other former grant.

"Consented to,

"J. BELCHER.

"A true copy, as among the proceedings of the general court on the 6th of June 1733, p. 394.

"Attest

ALDEN BRADFORD

"Secretary of the Commonwealth."

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS.

The first meeting of the proprietors was called by John Coffin, and was held at the house of Archelaus Adams, in Newbury, on the 2^d of May, 1733.

“Meeting May y^e 2.

“The proprietors as grantees of the plantation lately made & granted by the great and General Court of his Majestys province of the Massachusetts bay in New England of a tract of land seven miles square above Penecook on the west side of Merrimack river, John Coffin by virtue of an order to him directed from the above said great and General Court did warn and give Notice to ye grantees of the above said plantation to assemble and meet at the house of Mr Archelaus Adams in Newbury to chuse a moderator and clerk and to make such needful orders and rules as may be proper and needful to bring forward the settlement of said plantation according to ye said courts directions; and according to said warning we met at said Adams house on the 2 day of May 1733.

“Lieut George Little was chosen moderator for said meeting.

“Joseph Coffin was chosen clerk for the above s^d Grantees and was sworn then to the faithfull discharge of his office by richard Kent justice of the peace.

“Joseph Gerrish Esq, William Ilsly, John Coffin, Joshua Noyes, & Tristram Little, were chosen a committee to take a plan of the plantation aforesaid & make return of their doings to the above s^d great and general Court and the committee were all so impowered to warn a meeting of s^d grantees as they should judge needful.

“Mr Daniel Hale was chosen treasurer for said proprietors.

“Mr John Weed was chosen collector for said proprietors.

“Voted that the proprietors of the aforesaid plantation shall pay five pounds a piece towards the laying out and settling the aforesaid plantation &c. This was put to vote by the moderator & it passed on the affirmative.

Voted that the aforesaid committee (viz) Joseph Gerrish Esq, William Ilsley, John Coffin, Tristram Little, Joseph Noyes shall have power to draw the money from Mr Daniel Hale aforesaid Treasurer to pay the necessary charges that the said proprietors shall be at in bringing forward the settlement of said plantation this put to vote by the moderator and passed on the affirmative.”

WHAT WAS KNOWN IN REGARD TO THE LAND.

The Merrimack valley was well known. As early as 1628, a century previous, an exploring party was sent out by Massachusetts to discover the source of the Merrimack, which ascended to Penacook, if not farther. In 1652, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered a survey of the northern boundary of the colony. The survey was conducted by Edward Johnson and Simon Wil-



CROSSING TO THE CONTOOCOOK.

lard, commissioners, and John Sherman, of Watertown, and Jonathan Ince, of Cambridge, surveyors, with Indian guides. They ascended the Merrimack river to Lake Winnipesaukee. John Endicott was at that time governor of Massachusetts. The commissioners left a record of their visit upon a large rock at the outlet of the lake. The inscription was discovered in 1834, and is as follows:

EWI SW
WP IOHN
ENDICVT
GOV

At that period one character represented the letters I and J. V and U were also represented by one character. The inscription therefore represents the initials of the commissioners, Edward Johnson and Simon Willard, and also Worshipful John Endicott.

The party ascended the Merrimack in a "bote," and were absent nineteen days. The expense of the expedition was £84.

A few years later, Richard Waldron, of Dover, traded with the Indians in the vicinity of Penacook. In 1675, at the time of King Phillip's war, Capt. Moseley, with about one hundred men, ascended the Merrimack to keep the Penacooks quiet. In 1668, Mr. Thomas Hinksman, with others, under a warrant from Gov. Bellingham, ascended the river to Waldron's trading-house, which stood on the east side of the Merrimack, in Concord, to capture an Indian who had killed a white man.

The first historic event within the limits of Boscawen was the killing of the Indians, in 1697, by Mrs. Hannah Duston, Mrs. Mary Neff, and Samuel Lannardson.

MRS. RUSTON'S EXPLOIT.

On March 15, of that year, a party of twenty Indians made a descent upon Haverhill. The first house attacked was that of Thomas Duston, who was at work in his field. Hearing the war-whoop of the Indians, he ran into the house, and ordered his children, seven in number, to flee. Mrs. Duston was sick, having given birth to a child the week previous. She was attended by

Mary Neff, a woman in middle life. Finding it impossible to remove his wife and infant, he left them with the nurse, mounted his horse, and overtook his children. His first thought was, to take two or three of them on his horse, and leave the others to their fate. But he could make no choice where all were equally dear, and resolved to do what he could to save them all. Dismounting from his horse, standing behind the animal, or sheltering himself behind a tree, firing with deliberate aim, he kept the pursuers at bay while the children ran; then springing upon the back of the horse, hastened to overtake his family, with the bullets of the savages flying past him. Upon overtaking them he dismounted once more, loaded his gun, and awaited the approach of the enemy, who were exceedingly wary in their advance, skulking behind trees. Again he fired, and then galloped away,—thus defending the children till they reached a place of safety.

A portion only of the Indians followed Mr. Duston; the others entered the house, took Mrs. Duston and Mrs. Neff prisoners, dashed out the brains of the infant against a tree, and fired the house.

Nine other houses were set on fire, twenty-seven persons killed, and eleven, besides Mrs. Duston and Mrs. Neff, were captured. It was the middle of March. In the woods there was still much snow; the streams were swollen with its melting; and yet, with but one shoe, Mrs. Duston was driven at a quick pace by the savages. Her feet were torn, her steps marked with blood. Soon her fellow captives began to tire; but as soon as they lagged behind, a tomahawk was buried in their skulls, the scalping-knife encircled their brows, and their bodies were left by the way.

The route taken by the Indians was up the valley of the Merrimack, to their canoes. It is not known where the Indians had deposited them; but the hardships of the march were so great, that, before reaching them, all the Haverhill captives, except Mrs. Duston and Mrs. Neff, had perished. They found a boy, Samuel Lannardson, of Worcester, who had been more than a year in their hands, still a captive. He had acquired the Indian language. It is probable that on the third day the Indians reached their general rendezvous—the island at the junction of the Merrimack and Contoocook, a favorite resort; for at the falls of Contoocook, near by, they could supply themselves with salmon, while the

open spaces on the intvale, opposite "Muchyedu," were favorite feeding-grounds for deer.

It appears that after leaving their captives on the island, the Indians, with the exception of twelve, departed on a second marauding expedition. The thought of being carried a captive to Canada, of enduring the hardships of the march, of the almost certain fate that would await her, aroused all the heroic nature of the woman who had seen her child's brains dashed out against a tree. Death would be preferable to life. She would strike boldly for life and liberty. She laid her plan with deliberation. "Ask them where they strike when they want to kill a person instantly," said Mrs. Duston to the boy Lannardson. "Strike 'em here," said one of the savages, in answer to the question artlessly put by the lad. The Indian placed his finger on his temple. Little did he think that his own hatchet would be buried in his own skull by the keen-eyed woman who was watching his every movement. Then the savage showed the boy how to run a knife around a person's head, and how to strip off the scalp: all of which the resolute woman noticed. She informs Mrs. Neff and the boy of her plot, stimulates them by her heroic courage. Night comes. There are two men, three women, and seven children, all of them asleep. No one keeps watch of the captives. There is no danger of their attempting to escape. The birch canoes are drawn up beneath the alders. The three captives rise softly. Each seizes a tomahawk. Mrs. Duston and Mrs. Neff stand over the prostrate forms of the men. A signal, and the hatchets descend with almost superhuman strength, crushing through the skulls; and then the women and children are dispatched, all except two, who escape in the darkness. The prisoners—prisoners no longer—gather up the provisions, take the guns of the Indians, scuttle all except one canoe, and take their departure down the Merrimack. A thought comes to the heroic woman. Will their friends believe them when they inform them that they have killed the Indians? She will have indisputable evidence. A few strokes of the paddles bring them to the island. She runs the scalping-knife around the brows of the Indians, takes their scalps, and then starting once more, guides the canoe over the rippling waters at Sewall's falls, then floating on calmer waters to Garvin's, steering the bark canoe in safety down the

rapids, landing and carrying it when they dare not trust themselves amid the whirlpools and sunken rocks, reaching Haverhill with her bloody trophies, to the astonishment of her friends.

The General Court of Massachusetts voted her a present of fifty pounds, and many private citizens also presented her with testimonials of their appreciation of her heroic conduct.

Penacook was granted in 1726, and settled in 1727. The fertile lands of Contoocook were well known to the people of the lower towns.

FIRST SURVEY.

Mr. Richard Hazen, an experienced surveyor, who had been employed by the proprietors of Penacook to survey that plantation, was engaged to make the first survey of Contoocook. The original plot, as laid by him, is on file in the archives of the secretary of state, Boston.

PROPRIETORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the proprietors was held July 4 at John Mancher's tavern, Newbury :

“Voted Mr Richard Hazen surveyor, shall have ten pounds for his service for taking a plan of the plantation & the three chānmen that were with said surveyors, six days a pice, shall have six & thirty shillings a man for their service in assisting him, the said surveyor, this put to vote & passed in the affirmative

“*Voted* that the committee namely Joseph Gerrish, William Ilsley, John Coffin, Tristram Little & Joseph Noyes, they being nine days with Mr Hazen in taking a plan of the aforesaid plantation shall have ten shillings a day each man for their service, this put to vote by the moderator & passed on the affirmative.

“Col Joseph Gerrish, Lieut William Ilsley, Benj^m Pettengill, Daniel Pierce & John Weed jr were chosen a committee to lay out the home lots so called in the above tract of land put to vote & passed on the affirmative

“That the aforesaid Committee chosen to lay out the home lots so called shall have power to lay out said lots & intervalle lot to shares alike in quantity & Quality according to the best skill and judgment leaving a conveniency for highways & private ways this put to vote by the moderator & passed on the affirmative.



DUSTIN, NEFF, AND LEONARDSON

“Voted that the men that Col Gerrish shall or have admitted into our society may as he and they can agree draw their lots with us this put to vote by the moderator and passed on the affirmative.”

October 9th.

A meeting was held on this day at the house of Archelaus Adams in Newbury, at which John Coffin was added to the committee to lay out the home lots. The associates admitted by Col. Gerrish were accepted at that meeting,—viz., Col. John Alden, Samuel Beadford, James Alden, John Choat, Benjamin Bird, Ebenezer Burrill, Esq., Jeremiah Getchell, John Wainwright, Esq., Richard Kent, Esq., John Chandler, Junior, Esq., Lieut. Moses Gerrish, Joseph Gerrish, Esq., Richard Hubbard, Mr. Edward Shove, Mr. Henry Sewall, of Boston, Richard Coffin, Benjamin Pettingill, John Akers, Daniel Dole.

The proprietors at this meeting took measures to lay out the village, or “town” as it was called :

“Voted : That these six men, namely, Moses Gerrish, Daniel Hale, Joseph Lunt, Jonathan Poor, Thomas Thorla & Edward Emery may go up to Contoocook with the other Com^{te} & have the power to advise & consult as the other committee men have & the major part of them shall set the town where they shall Judge most convenient & these six men shall have twenty shillings a pice for their services.”

“Voted, that any man or men belonging to the society aforesaid see cause to go to the said plantation on their own cost & charge they shall have power to advise with the committee in order to the setting of the town to the best advantage.”

The money in use at that time was undoubtedly the old currency of Massachusetts Bay. Each colony had its currency, its notes or bills of credit. As nearly as can be ascertained, the pound of Massachusetts at that time was worth about one dollar and thirty cents, and a shilling not far from six and one fourth cents of the present currency of the United States.

At a meeting of the proprietors, held Nov. 20th, it was voted that Henry Rolfe draw lots for the proprietors. Five shillings was raised on each original right, to defray expenses. It was voted that all the intervalle should be fenced in, the next spring, at the proprietors' cost. Thomas Thorla, John Coffin, and Jonathan Ilsley were appointed a committee to see that the fencing was seasonably completed.

The committee for dividing the lands reported :

“They have laid out five farms on the northerly side of Contoocook, & the whole of said five farms are in breadth one hundred & seven rods two feet & five inches, running from the river Merrimack, unto the westerly end on line of s^d tract of land which is seven mile back from said river and also four farms on the southerly side of s^d tract of land & the whole of said four farms are in breadth eighty six rods & running from Merrimack river to the westerly side of said tract of land which is seven miles from said river and the above said nine farms are for these gentlemen here under named, (viz)

Ebenezer Burrell Esq ; John Wainright Esqr ; Richard Kent Esqr ; Mr Sam^l Beadford ; John Chote Esqr ; Mr Edward Shove, Mr Benja. Bird, Mr Jeremiah Gatchel, Mr Richard Hubbard”

THE GENTLEMEN’S FARMS.

The tract of land thus set off to these nine gentlemen amounted to twenty-seven hundred acres, or three hundred acres to each individual. The lots have always been known as “the gentlemen’s farms.” When we turn to the records of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts for the period, we find that Mr. John Wainwright was clerk of the General Court in 1731. He was well acquainted with legislative affairs, and doubtless was able to aid the petitioners for grants of land—for a consideration. His name appears as a proprietor in many of the towns granted at this period. The other “gentlemen” who aided and assisted were members of the General Court, which consisted of the Assembly and Council. John Chandler was a member of the Assembly. There was a lot of land, containing about five hundred acres, set off to him by the proprietors of Contoocook. The tract was one hundred and fifty rods wide, and extended from the Merrimack westward two miles. The Stirrup Iron brook ran through it. The name of John Chandler appears in nearly every township granted while he was a member. But one conclusion can be drawn,—that the members of the General Court were, to use a modern phrase, “land-grabbers,” and made use of the official position to advance their individual interests.

All of the gentlemen who thus received large tracts of land were in some way connected with the government;—nor was it considered a breach of trust thus to advance their individual

interests. Such gifts were the perquisites of office, well understood, acknowledged, and acquiesced in by the entire community. No disgrace attached to a man who used his official position for his own interests. No investigating committees were appointed to inquire into such transactions. In later years, Gov. Benning Wentworth became one of the largest landed proprietors of the country, through the "gifts," or, to use a truer term, through the exactions which he imposed upon grantees upon signing the grants.

In October, Mr. John Brown, surveyor, was employed to survey the intervalle, which, being partially free from trees, furnished valuable mowing, pasture, and tillage lands. A lot was laid out to each proprietor. He laid out four streets on the high land, upon the site selected for the town—King, Queen, Newbury, and Marlborough—with a house-lot for each proprietor, a lot for the church, one for the school, and one for the minister.

The proprietors manifested their loyalty to their sovereign by naming two of the streets for the king and queen, one for their home, Newbury, and one for the great Duke of Marlborough, then in the zenith of his fame.

MR. BROWN'S JOURNAL.

" Oct 23d 1733. I set out for Contoocook with the committee who were to lay out ye Intervale & home lotts, who were Col Gerrish, W^m Ilsley, Benj^a Pettengale & Dan^l Peirce and also David Hale & Benj^a Willet, this proving a rainy day & setting out late we got no farther than

24 "Being rainy we came to Pennycook.

25 "We came to Contoocook & viewed ye land in order to find a place to settle ye Town; there came also with us George & Richard Jackman.

26. "We run lines between the Intervale & upland: this day came up Mr Moses Gerrish.

27 "We viewed ye place to set ye Meeting House on & Run out ye Highway to Lay Lotts on. Gerrish & Emery went Home. Ye rest went to Pennycook settlement except Pierce & Myself.

" Oct 26 being friday we measured up from Pennycook line 98 rods for 4 Lotts & one halfe to be left there from whence we had to the river 62 rods E 15 North. Thence between the upland & intervalle we Laid

a Way running North 29 W 57 rods and on Said Way from the 98 rods are laid the following Lotts Viz:

No 60	which are in	11	& in Length
61	width on sd	11	running down
62	way running	11	in to ye Intervale
63	No 29 Deg West	12	East 15 Deg No
64		12	62 rods

On the upper Line of 64th Lott is a way of one rod broad & on the end of the sd Lott & partly on the lower end of the 63^d until it comes to the 76th Lott.

No 65	are in width	12	& in length running
66	on a way	12	E 15 D N to the 78
67	running north	12	Lott 62 rods "

1 D West

THE HOME AND INTERVALE LOTS.

[From Surveyor Brown's Book.]

"An account of the draft of the Intervale and home lots at Contoocook which are as hereunder written,

	Intervale.	home lots.
Abraham Adams jr.....	No 51	53
Stephen Jaques.....	73	79
Joseph Coffin.....	72	77
Robert Greenough.....	70	70
Joseph Moss jr.....	69	83
Benja Lunt.....	52	49
John Akers.....	82	22
Daniel Richards.....	44	57
Daniel Dole.....	47	42
John Chandler Esq.....	71	86
Joseph Tappan.....	58	54
William Ilsley.....	42	52
John Adams.....	67	84
John Alden.....	57	40
Joseph Knight Jr.....	48	38
James Mitchel.....	21	2
Stephen Moody.....	61	75
Benja Petengill.....	62	82
Richard Jackman.....	27	7
Richard Greenough.....	20	01
Cornelas Wood.....	33	41
Joseph Moss 3 ^d	76	69
Henry Sewell.....	93	96
John Webster.....	89	29
Joseph Gerrish Esq.....	80	20
Sam ^r Bailey.....	29	93

	Intervale.	home lots.
	No	No
Benja Smith.....	39	31
Robert Adams.....	81	21
Richard Kelly.....	74	78
Samuel Gerrish.....	85	25
John French Jr.....	78	81
Joseph Jackman.....	16	65
Nicholas Cheany.....	06	61
Joseph Willet.....	34	34
Jacob Noyes.....	91	88
John Poor.....	68	71
Stephen Dole.....	19	15
Moses Smith.....	60	76
Cutting Lunt.....	88	28
Jonathan Plumer.....	40	50
Thomas Pierce.....	87	27
Archelaus Woodman.....	31	95
John Smith.....	02	09
Isaac Hall.....	23	59
Edward Emery.....	86	26
Willoby Favor.....	01	08
Jacob Pillsbury.....	11	18
Stephen Emery.....	32	40
Amos Stickney.....	83	23
George Jackman.....	53	32
Jonathan Sampson.....	95	14
Richard Petengill.....	14	66
Moses Gerrish.....	15	16
Joseph Dole.....	34	46
John Plumer jr.....	55	33
Eleazar Pierce.....	43	55
Daniel Pierce.....	73	87
Theodor Coker.....	36	35
Joseph Gerrish.....	59	56
Richard Coffin.....	08	62
James Allen.....	03	10
William Ripp.....	90	30
Abraham Titcomb.....	94	91
John Coffin.....	09	13
John Waight.....	12	67
William Moody.....	92	89
John Moody jr.....	17	64
Moses Knight.....	45	58
Daniel Coffin.....	18	63
Daniel Knight.....	79	19
Moses Coker.....	77	80
Edmund Greenlief.....	04	11
Daniel Hale.....	28	92
Henry Kingsbury.....	22	03
Nathan Whelar.....	10	68
Joshua Pillsbury.....	07	12
Thomas Woodbridge.....	63	74

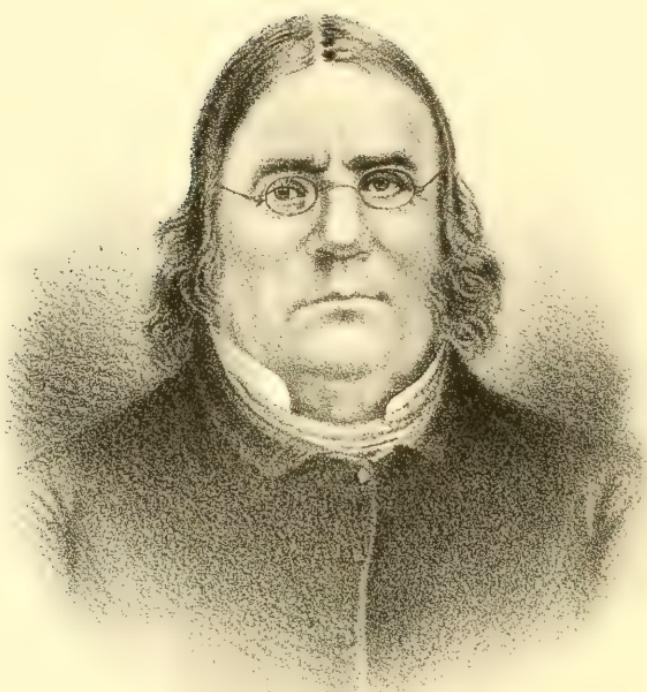
	Intervale.	home lots.
	No	No
Joseph Noyes 3d.	38	36
James Morrill.	13	77
James Noyes.	37	45
Thomas Webster.	05	60
Joshua Hale.	49	43
William Atkins.	65	73
George Little.	30	94
Jonathan Ilsley.	84	24
Richard Hale.	50	37
Sam ^l Sweatt jr.	41	51
Tristram Little.	56	47
John Noyes 3d.	64	83
John Weed jr.	5	48
Sam ^l Little.	46	39

“ The aforesaid list was returned into the proprietors of Contoocook at their meeting on Nov the twentieth 1733, and was then excepted and ordered to be recorded.

JOSEPH GERRISH
 WILLIAM ILSLEY
 JOHN COFFIN
 JOHN WEED JR
 BENJAMIN PETTENGILL
 DANIEL PIERCE

Committeemen.

“JOSEPH COFFIN
 Proprietors Clerk”



Hezekiah Felton

CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENT OF CONTOOCOOK.

IN the spring of 1734, the proprietors of Contoocook made preparation to comply with the conditions of their grant. Those intending to settle in the plantation left their homes in April. The route was from Newbury to Haverhill, or Hampstead to Nutfield (Derry), thence to Amoskeag falls, and from thence, by the east side of the Merrimack, to Penacook ferry, which had been established 1731. [Hist. Concord, p. 101.] Another route, leading from Newbury to Chester, thence to Pembroke, had been blazed through the woods in 1726, but the road through Derry was the one most travelled.

FIRST SETTLERS.

During the year, thirty-three settlers came to Contoocook, to begin, as it were, life anew in the wilderness. Rev. Mr. Price has handed down the names of twenty-seven only; but from a deposition made by Moses Burbank in 1792 [Col. Henry Gerrish's papers] the number is stated as being thirty-three.

Barker, David	Dagodon, William
Bean, Sinkler	Danforth, William
Bowen, John	Danforth, Nathaniel
Bishop, Josiah	Eastman, Joseph
Bohannon, Andrew	Emery, Edward
Burbank, Moses	Fitzgerald, Edward
Call, Philip	Flanders, Jacob
Cook, Thomas	Flood, Richard
Corser, John	Fowler, John

Gerrish, Stephen	Meloon, Nathaniel
Gould, Ambrose	Peters, William
Jackman, Richard	Rix, Nathaniel
Jackman, George	Rolfe, Daniel.
Manuel, Joel	

In imagination we see them toiling through the forest, following the rude path from Nutfield (Derry) up to Suncook, across the "dark plains" in Concord, crossing the Merrimack just above the mouth of the Contoocook.

Upon the intervalle are open spaces where the grass grows luxuriantly, but everywhere else they behold an unbroken forest.

Ascending the high bank, they come to the blazed lines where John Brown has laid out the new town. There is no house to shelter them. The first nights they spend beneath the shelter of the trees. They select the sites for their log houses. The forest resounds with the sturdy strokes of their axes. They have a single plow, owned by Stephen Gerrish. The oxen are yoked to it, and the virgin soil of the intervalle, which has lain undisturbed since the morning of creation, is turned to the sun. Ere many days have passed, each man has a cabin built of logs, covered with bark, or with long shingles rived from some giant pine.

During the first season they must subsist upon provisions brought on horseback, or on their own backs, from Newbury, save that now and then their trusty rifles bring down a deer. During the spring and summer months they can add to their stock of provisions by spearing salmon in the river, and there is a plentiful supply of pickerel, horned pouts, and perch in the river and ponds, while the brooks are alive with trout. The days are long and wearisome. They work early and late, suffer many privations and hardships; but they are rearing their future homes, and the hardships are forgotten in anticipation of better days.

It is not probable that many of the settlers' families came in the spring, but most, if not all, were there before the close of the year.

PROPRIETORS' MEETING.

Nov. 8. A meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of Archelaus Adams in Newbury. It was voted that a saw-mill should be built at the charge of the proprietors, and Daniel Hale,

Joseph Gerrish, and Thomas Thorla, were chosen a committee to attend to the matter. The same committee was empowered to rectify any mistake made in the laying out of lots, and John Brown, the surveyor, was engaged to go to Contoocook to show the proprietors the location of the lots.

Five of the proprietors,—Joseph Lunt, John Coffin, Thomas Thorla, Benjamin Lunt, Benjamin Coker, and Edward Emery,—entered their dissent in regard to the power of the committee.

Dec. 18, another meeting was held. It was voted that the intervalle should be fenced by the fifteenth of May of the following year, at the expense of the owners of the lots, and any proprietor neglecting to build his proportion should make satisfaction. It was also voted that Joseph Tappan should obtain a grindstone for the common use of the proprietors.

At this meeting further action was taken towards building a saw-mill.

[From the Records.]

“It was put to vote by the moderator where [whether] there should be a grant of [land] made to those men hereafter named, of the little stream [Mill brook] at Contoocook near the upper end of the lots or town, and fifty acres of land laid square adjoining to the mill for commencing thereof on both sides of the stream and also one whole right throughout the town or plantation on condition they build a saw mill there by the first of September next ensuing the date hereof, and a good grist mill so soon as there is settled twenty families on the said plantation in case there is water enough to accommodate both mills and the mills be built and in the length of time by clearing the land or any other way it shall be judged that there is not water to answer the end for said mill or mills or that the men are obliged to raise the dam so high to save water to saw or grind so as to be judged hurtfull: then the proprietors shall pay the men that built the mill or mills for them the price of what they shall then be accounted worth, or else procure for the men that built the mill or mills the stream commonly called or known by the name of [Mill brook] Contoocook & the privileges thereof as was reserved as by record may appear—they taking the land as it was reserved by each [of the] falls for convenience of the mills for part of their rights.”

The above, evidently, was not drawn by the clear-headed clerk, Joseph Coffin, for we find an explanatory note in his hand-writing, as follows:

"The true intent & meaning of the above written vote is that if the nine Gentle^m do build mills on Contoocook river to our acceptance then the society is not to procure said stream [in blank] for those men which built on the little stream. Those men that have undertaken to build the aforesaid mill or mills at the above plantation are as followeth to wit :

"Joseph Gerrish Esq, Mr Tristram Little, John Coffin, Mr Joseph Noyes, ye 3^d, Lieut William Ilsley, Cor Thomas Thorla, John Moody ju^r, Daniel Coffin, Benjamin Pettengill, Lieut Benjamin Lunt, Dea James Noyes, Joseph Coffin, John Webster, Lieut Moses Gerrish, & Capt Edward Emery, these men above named are to give bond for their well performing their work."

At that meeting Robert Adams, Joseph Morss, 3d, and Richard Hale, were appointed a committee to take a bond of the above named, and Henry Rolfe was chosen to confer with them in regard to building the mill.

THE FIRST CHILD.

The year opened auspiciously to the settlers, for on Jan. 7 a daughter was born to Nathaniel Danforth—the first birth in the plantation. The infant was named Abigail, grew to maidenhood, and married Thomas Foss, whose name frequently appears in the records of the town.

THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

A survey of the settled sections of New Hampshire at this time will be of interest.

Northward of Contoocook there was an unbroken wilderness reaching to Canada. Hunters and explorers had passed up and down the valley of the Merrimack, but no settler had reared his cabin above the Contoocook interval. The men who set up their log houses on King street were the advance guard of civilization.

On the east there was no settlement between Contoocook and Rochester. Dover and Portsmouth, the oldest towns in the state, had been settled one hundred years when the men of Newbury located themselves at Contoocook, and yet so slow had been the advance northward from those localities, that the most northerly settlement was at Rochester, within ten miles of Dover. In 1732 a few settlers pushed westward from Dover to Barrington. In Nottingham, south of Barrington, Joseph Cilley and others

built their cabins in 1727; but in the territory now comprised in the towns of Farmington, Strafford, Barnstead, Northwood, Deerfield, Candia, Epsom, Pittsfield, Loudon, and Chichester, there was no settlement. Southward were the settlements on the river—Penacook, Chestnut Woods (Chester), which was settled in 1722, Nutfield (Derry), settled in 1719. West of Nutfield was John Cromwell's trading-house, in what is now the town of Merrimack; but the first settlers of that town located there the same year that the people of Newbury moved to Contoocook. John Cromwell had been there, off and on, as early as 1679, buying furs of the Indians, doing as the old Knickerbockers of Manhattan were wont to do—pile the furs in one scale and put their foot in the other! The Indians discovered Cromwell's trick, however, of having a heavy foot when he bought, and a light foot when he sold; consequently he was obliged to use both of his feet nimbly in getting away. His trading-house was a ruin when the Contoocook settlers came northward to their future homes.

Between Nutfield and Penacook there was no settlement, except at Suncook (Pembroke), which had been granted to Capt. John Lovewell, and which was settled in 1727.

On the west bank of the Merrimack, above Dunstable, there was no settlement except at Hollis, where, in 1731, Peter Powers began a clearing and built a cabin; none in all of the territory of Hillsborough county, and Cheshire, with the exception of the settlements at Winchester and Hinsdale. Josiah Willard and others had been at Winchester one year only. New Brookline was settled in 1733. The next place settled in south-western New Hampshire was Keene, in 1736. Charlestown was not settled till 1738.

Of the localities around Contoocook, a settlement was made in Canterbury the same year as in Contoocook. Virtually it was one settlement, separated only by the river.

On the west the first settlement was at Hopkinton, in 1740, but the inhabitants of that locality abandoned their homes in 1746. The first settlement in Salisbury was in 1750, by Philip Call, Nathaniel Meloon, Benjamin Pettengill, John and Ebenezer Webster, Andrew Bohonon. These, with the exception of Pettengill and Webster, moved from Contoocook.

So slow was the advancing wave of civilization, that in the val-

ley of the Merrimack there was no settlement above Salisbury till 1764, when Zachariah Parker and James Hobart settled at Plymouth. That was a great step northward, for not till two years later were there any inhabitants between what is now Franklin and Plymouth. Thomas Crawford reared a cabin in Bridgewater in 1766. The advancement on the west was quite as slow. Some settlers moved into Hillsborough in 1741, but moved out again soon after. No permanent settlement was made there till 1757. Henniker was without an inhabitant till 1761, when James Peters erected a log cabin. In Warner there was no permanent settler till 1762, two years after Contoocook was incorporated a town. A year later—1763—the first inhabitant moved into Newport. There was no settlement in Sanbornton till 1765.

For a quarter of a century Contoocook was the out-post of civilization, maintaining its position through the Indian wars, its hardy settlers never thinking of retreat.

ACTION OF PROPRIETORS IN REGARD TO A MINISTER.

May 19. The proprietors held their annual meeting at Contoocook, several of them coming from Newbury to attend it. It was their first meeting in the plantation. Joseph Gerrish was chosen moderator, and Joseph Coffin, clerk.

The first business transacted was in relation to securing a minister of the gospel; and Lieut. Benj. Lunt, Joseph Gerrish, and John Coffin were chosen a committee “to agree with a suitable person to preach at Contoocook, & also to raise money to defray the expenses of the plantation.”

One thing is to be noted in connection, that the proprietors still living in Newbury, and who had no thought of emigrating to Contoocook, cheerfully taxed themselves to support a minister in the plantation, thus carrying out the provisions of the grant honorably, and acting with great liberality towards the settlers.

At this meeting it was voted that there should be no meadows mown before the 10th of July, when the grass was “to be cut by those men that are there, in equality, each doing his portion or share of the labor.”

It was also voted that Edward Emery, Stephen Gerrish, Nathaniel Danford, “shall cut that piece of meadow which they have found, and cut a way into for this year & no longer.”

Where this may have been is uncertain. It is handed down by tradition that there was a section of cleared meadow land between Great and Little ponds, also at various places along the brooks and streams of the town.

It was also voted that the highways should be mended at the proprietors' cost, that "any person that do labores on said ways to the satisfaetion of y^e surveyors, shall have five shillings for his service."

Voted, also, to raise one hundred pounds "to build a cart bridge over Contoocook river." Benjamin Rolfe, William Ilsley, and John Coffin were chosen a committee to build the same;—"that is if they can build s^d bridge and keep it in good repair for the space of ten years for an hundred pounds, which is already granted."

TOWN-HOUSE.

The proprietors erected, during the year, a town-house. No record has been preserved showing where it was located, but the little brook which runs from Queen street to the pond crossed by the Northern Railroad is frequently spoken of as "Town-House brook." It is probable that this first public edifice of logs stood near the stream, and not far from the present residence of Prof. John Jackman, or, possibly, near the residence of Mr. Hamilton P. Gill.

From action taken in regard to the discharge of the bond given by the fifteen who obligated themselves to build the saw-mill, the evidence is conclusive that the mill had been erected.

"Voted that the bonds of the men, which have built the saw mill be delivered & to lay out the bonds for building said mill according to vote as by record."

It was the pioneer mill of this section of the Merrimack valley. The saw-mills of that period were such as any carpenter might construct. This mill had no "nigger" wheel to move the "carriage" back after the saw had passed through the log: that labor was done by a man treading upon the cogs of the "ratchet-wheel,"—labor exceedingly fatiguing. For many years it was the only saw-mill in the town, and several of the houses now standing on King street are covered with boards which were sawn in this first mill.

At their March meeting, 1737, the proprietors voted that Joseph Gerrish, Henry Rolfe, and Joseph Stickney be a committee "to treat with some suitable man & a Christian learned to preach at Contoocook the cumming summer and in order to settle the aforesaid Gentleman if he can be rationally agreed with to serve us in the ministry." Two hundred pounds was raised for preaching, and the assessors were directed to make the town-house convenient for the use of the minister and people on the Sabbath.

THE FIRST MINISTER.

The committee secured the services of Rev. Phineas Stevens (see Biography). This action fulfilled all the provisions of the grant, except that relating to the number of families in the plantation. It is probable that Mr. Stevens began his ministrations in May.

A second meeting of the proprietors was held May 10, at which it was voted that there should not be more than fifty pounds laid out on the highways during the year. A man was to receive five shillings, and a yoke of oxen was to be rated at four shillings for a day's work.

THE FIRST FERRY.

No bridge had as yet been erected across the Contoocook, and the only means of communication with Penacook and with Canterbury was by boat. Both the Merrimack and Contoocook were too deep to be forded. It is probable that up to this period the settlers had relied on their small skiffs, their horses and oxen swimming the rivers. But the time had come for the establishing of a public ferry. At the proprietors' meeting, it was voted,—

"That Stephen Gerrish shall have six pounds paid him by the proprietors, his building a ferry boat and keeping said boat in good repair, and giving due & constant attendance to ye proprietors to ferry themselves and their creatures over Merrimack as followeth: (viz.) a man at two pence, a man and horse at four pence, a man and one yoke of oxen at six pence, a man and one cow at four pence and young creatures according to bigness; and at years end his returning said boat to the proprietors or to whom they appoint to receive the aforesaid boat, or six pounds in bills of credit of ye old tenor."

The ferry was located in the bend of the Merrimack, above its



S. B. Little

junction with the Contoocook. In after years a ferry-way was laid out from King street to the bank of the Merrimack. The settlement of Canterbury was keeping pace with Contoocook, and such a location would best suit the two communities, while it would be on the direct road to Newbury.

PETITION FOR CONSTABLE.

Henry Rolfe and Joseph Gerrish were appointed a committee to petition the Great and General Court "for the appointment of constable to keep ye peace." There was no evidence that the little community was not peaceably disposed, but a constable represented the majesty of the law. The very appointment would tend to keep the peace.

At a proprietors' meeting, held September 6, it was voted that the lots, "namely, the ministers, ministry & school lots shall be pitched [pitched] and a committee be chosen to pich them."

The undoubted design of this vote was the securing of the best land in the town for that which they most prized,—the religious, moral, and educational advancement of the community. This, rather than their material interests, characterized the action of the proprietors from the beginning. There was a large-heartedness in all that they did; and this action was followed by its legitimate sequence,—the building up of a solid, substantial community—energetic, moral, religious, liberal—which, till emigration began to draw its life blood, occupied a front rank among the purely agricultural towns of the state.

SECOND DIVISION OF LOTS.

It was voted that there be a second division of land. Benjamin Rolfe, John Coffin, Edward Emery, Joseph Gerrish, and Thomas Thorla were appointed to make the division, and were to have nine shillings a day for their services. This committee were to make the selection of the minister's and school lots.

FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.

Up to this time, the services on the Sabbath had been held either in the town-house or else in the dwelling of one of the settlers. But the conditions of the grant required the erection of a

meeting-house ; and it was voted that a house be erected, and that the sum of one hundred pounds be raised to enable the committee



to go on in building a house "forty feet long and of the same width of Rumford Meeting house and two feet higher, said house to be built of logs."

Penacook had taken the name of Rumford, a plantation with a meeting-house and a settled minister. The accompanying cut of the Rumford meeting-house, the model for that of Contoocook, has been kindly loaned by Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., the historian of Concord.

Joseph Gerrish, Joseph Coffin, and Jacob Flanders were chosen building committee.

LAYING OUT OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF LOTS.

The committee on a second division of land employed John Brown as surveyor, laying out Fish, High, Cross, Water, Long, Battle, Pleasant, and West (Little Hill) streets, four rods in width. Upon these highways, lots containing eighty acres were located, one for each proprietor. The expense of the survey amounted to one hundred pounds ten shillings.

Upon the completion of the survey, the proprietors assembled at the town-house, in Newbury, December 20, to attend the drawing of lots. Joseph Gerrish was chosen chairman ; but the day being very cold, the meeting was adjourned to the tavern of John March (possibly Mancher), where the lots were drawn.

POPULATION.

From a deposition of Moses Burbank, one of the first settlers, made in 1796, we are able to obtain the number of settlers, and the condition of the plantation.

"There was 33 settlers in the year 1738 and about 50 or 60 Rights begun in the settlement & in the course of two or three

years after there was as many as 90 or 96 Rights Begun Improvement." [Found among the papers of Col. Henry Gerrish.]

COMPLETION OF THE MEETING-HOUSE.

During the winter of 1738-9 the meeting-house was completed. The site selected by the committee was near the center of the cemetery, on the Plain. The pulpit is supposed to have been over the spot where rest the remains of Dea. Isaac Pearson, whose dying request was that he might be buried on the spot where the gospel had been preached by the first minister of the town and his successors. For thirty years the edifice was used for public worship and town-meetings. Upon its demolition, some of the timber was used in the construction of a stable, now owned by Mr. Emerson.

This first meeting-house in Contoocook was the twenty-seventh in the state. Those erected at an earlier date were in the following order:

MEETING-HOUSES IN THE STATE.

1633.	Dover.	1727.	Somersworth.
1638.	Exeter.	1729.	Concord (Rumford).
1638.	Hampton.	1730.	Plaistow.
1641.	Gosport.	1730.	South Newmarket.
1655.	Durham.	1731.	Chester.
1671.	Newcastle.	1733.	Dover, 2d.
1685.	Nashua (Dunstable).	1733.	Keene.
1706.	Greenland.	1733.	Winchester.
1711.	Hampton Falls.	1734.	North Hampton.
1715.	Newington.	1737.	Hudson.
1717.	Stratham.	1737.	Kensington.
1725.	Kingston.	1737.	Pembroke.
1726.	Rye.	1738.	Boscawen.
1727.	Derry.		

It will be seen that at this time there were only four meeting-houses west of the Merrimack—at Dunstable, Keene, Winchester, and Contoocook.

PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS.

May 16. Meeting in the town-house in Contoocook. Rev. Mr. Stevens was again employed to preach, and £300, old tenor, was raised to defray the expenses of the proprietors.

Dec. 6. Meeting held at the house of John Mancher, innholder in Newbury. Up to this time, the settlers of Contoocook, in common with those of the frontiers, had lived in peace with the Indians; but France and England were at war, and the Indians being under the influence of the French, it was feared that the settlement would be attacked. Every town established its garrison. The proprietors took prompt action to defend the settlement.

THE FIRST FORT.

It was voted that a fort should be erected at the expense of the proprietors, the enclosure to be one hundred feet square, built of hewn logs, seven feet high and eight inches thick when hewn, "to be built three feet above the logs with such stuff as shall be agreed upon by the committee."

From this record it may be inferred that there was an upper work,—a *chevaux-de-frise* of pointed, projecting timbers, designed to prevent the enemy from climbing over the wooden walls, which undoubtedly were loop-holed for the use of musketry.

It was voted to locate the fortification on the "school lot." The probabilities are that it was erected a few feet south of that lot, near the spot upon which the first framed house was subsequently erected by Rev. Robie Morrill, now standing—the two-storied edifice a few rods easterly of King street.

A spring of sweet water issued from the high bank near by, from which the garrison could be supplied. The spring is now the well in the shed attached to the above-mentioned house. The location was well chosen. It stood on the brink of a high bank, and commanded the interval. The Indians might look down upon it from the high hill west of Town-House brook, but too far away to do any damage. The spring was so near, that water could always be obtained without danger. Barracks were erected inside of the fortification for the convenience of the garrison and families.

It being found that the enclosure was not large enough to accommodate the entire community, another fortification was erected, during the winter, near the house now occupied by Prof. John Jackman. No record has been preserved in regard to the dimensions of this garrison, but it probably was somewhat smaller, and designed as a retreat for the settlers on Queen street in case of sudden surprise.

Through the years of trouble with the Indians, these garrisons served to protect the resolute men, who, during the most exciting times, when other frontier settlements were abandoned, never thought of yielding the ground to the foe.

CHAPTER III.

THE SECOND DECADE.

MAY 16, 1740, the annual meeting of the proprietors was held at the town-house. Among other officers chosen were two field-drivers—Nathaniel Meloon and Ambrose Goold. The question, “whether ye hogs should run at large the year ensuing,—they being* well yoked,” was decided in the affirmative.

A committee was chosen to confer with Rev. Phineas Stevens, in regard to his settlement as minister; and £150 in bills of credit was voted for contingent expenses.

John Brown, Thomas Thorla, and Joseph Gerrish were appointed a committee to lay out a highway through the town, to Baker's town, “on petition of John Sergeant & others Canada Soldiers, which Township is laid above Contoocook & adjoining to Merrimack.”

This has reference to the present South Franklin. The Canada soldiers alluded to were those who had been out upon the frontier to defend the settlements from the Indians. The highway was an extension of Fish street, the southerly end of which had been laid out by John Brown in 1738.

SETTLEMENT OF REV. MR. STEVENS.

September 25, a meeting was held at John Mancher's tavern, in Newbury, but without transacting any business—was adjourned to October 1. The proprietors met on that day at Ebenezer Choate's tavern, in Newbury. It was voted that the salary of Rev. Mr. Stevens, for the first year, should be £135, in bills of



William W. Dickey

credit, equivalent to silver at 29 shillings the ounce, and an increase of £5 a year until it should amount to £175 per annum, which should be his regular salary thereafter. It was also voted to give him a settlement of £180; and in case it should be found that £175 was not an adequate support, the proprietors would make a reasonable addition.

The first minister, according to the grant, was entitled to one eighty-fourth part of the land; but, as the town was laid out in one hundred and four rights, the proprietors made a stipulation that Mr. Stevens should not claim but one one-hundred-and-fourth share. Joseph Gerrish, John Brown, Edward Emery, John Coffin, and George Jackman were appointed a committee to present the terms of settlement, and to arrange for the ordination.

There were not many ministers near at hand to take part in the ceremony. At Penacook was Rev. Timothy Walker; at Suncook, Rev. Aaron Whittemore. The next nearest minister was Rev. Moses Hale, of Chester. There was a Presbyterian minister at Nutfield (Derry), Rev. Wm. Davidson, just about being settled, who had married the widow of his predecessor. But Davidson was a Presbyterian; and the war was hot between the Presbyterians and the *Orthodox*, as the Congregationalists were called. There was no fellowship between the denominations. The nearest minister following down the Merrimack was Josiah Swan, at Dunstable. At Exeter, the capital of the province, was Rev. John Odlin, who had been preaching a third of a century; at Dover was Jonathan Cushing; at Durham, Rev. Hugh Andrews. But it would have been a round-about way for these ministers to have come to the ordination,—south to Exeter, thence to “Charmingfare” (Candia), thence to Suncook and Penacook. At South Newmarket was John Moody; at Stratham, Henry Rust; at Plaistow, James Cushing; at Kingston, Joseph Secomb. The churches at Hampton and along the sea-shore were supplied with pastors, but it is not probable that they were called upon to take part in the council; nor is it probable that either of the two ministers in the south-west part of the state—Rev. Jacob Bacon, of Keene, or Rev. Joseph Ashley, of Winchester—was invited. The records give no information as to who took part in the exercises in the little log meeting-house.

ORDINATION EXPENSES.

The proprietors' records contain an account of the expenses of the ordination:

"An Accompt of the Expenses for the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Phineas Stevens at Contoocook Oct 29, 1740 For which Charge the Proprietors are indebted

"To Mr Edward Emery,

For five Bushels of Wheat at 12 ^s per bush ^l	£3— 0—0
16 lbs Pork at 18 ^d	1— 4—0
2 lbs Sugar	0— 4—0
for Crainberrys Cabbage & turnips	0—10—0
Eggs 1 ^s 6 ^d Trouble of his house 30 ^s	1—11—6
Charge he has been at 26 ^s & Trouble 12 ^s	1—18—0
For bringing up the Boat	1— 0—0
	—
	9—7 —6"

The query arises, how a boat could be used at an ordination. The answer is plain: there was no bridge across the Merrimack. The ministers from the lower towns would come by the road leading up the east side of the Merrimack: hence the need of a boat.

"To Mr George Jackman,

For Edward FitzGerald's Service	1— 6— 0
for 2 women 2 days each	0—12— 0
a Bushel of wheat 12 ^s & a Bushel of Indian 6 ^s	0—18— 0
His Trouble 30 ^s Cabbages & Turnips 5 ^s	1—15— 0
	—
	4—11— 0

"To Joseph Gerrish Esq

For 4 Barrels of Cider 4 ^l —12 ^s & 20 ^s for his trouble	5—12— 0
For 352 lbs of Beef at 6 ^p	10— 5— 4
90 lbs of Pork at 12 ^p	4—10— 0
27 lbs Salt Pork 40 ^s 6 ^d & 30 lbs of butter 2 ^s	5— 0— 6
1½ bushels of Wheat 18 ^s Turnips &c 5 ^s	1— 8— 0
8 Turkies at 56 at 9 ^p per lb 42 ^s . Bringing the Boat	
20 ^s	3— 2— 0
Carting 10£ His trouble 30 ^s	11—10— 0
	—
	41—07—10

"To Mr John Coffin

For 30 lbs of butter 60 ^s 4 bush ^l of Malt 40 ^s	5— 0— 0
--	---------

For 40½ lbs Salt Pork 60 ^s 9 ^p & 26 lbs of cheese at 28 ^s 2 ^p	4—8—11—
8 Geese 51½ at 8 ^p 34 ^s 4 ^p & his trouble & charge 60 ^s	4—14— 4
	14— 3— 3

"To Mr John Noyes Jun

For 2 Cases of Knives 40 ^s for 10 lbs Sugar 20 ^s & one lb pepper 9 ^s	3— 9— 0
---	---------

"To Mr Daniel Coffin

For 10 lbs of Raisins 35 ^s 5 lbs Currents 15 ^s 11 lbs of loaf Sugar 55 ^s	4—15 0
30 lbs of Flower 10 ^s 6 Drinking glasses 8 ^s	1— 8— 0
Biscake 20 ^s , 1 doz Mugs 12 ^s Carting Stores 12 ^s	2— 4— 0
19 Gallons Rhum at 10 ^s per Gal	8—10— 0
	10—17— 0

"To Mr John Adams

For 20 lbs Sugar 36 ^s 8 ^p Chocolate 1½ lb 21 ^s 9 ^p	2—18— 5
Nutmegs 5 ^s 6 ^p . Allspice 4 ^s Pipes 4 doz 8 ^s	0—17— 6
	3—15—11

"To Mr John Rolf Jun

For one half barrel full bound & a 4 gallon Cask	0—12— 0
--	---------

"To John Brown

For Spices 9 ^s Pipes & Tobacco 12 ^s 6 ^p	1— 1— 6
For a 50 gallon cask & a 4 gall bottle	0— 7— 0
For his trouble & charge	3— 0— 0
	4—08— 6

"To Mr Eben'r Choate

For Wine	1—10— 0
----------	---------

"To Mr Moses Gerrish

For 5 lbs of Sugar	0—10— 0
--------------------	---------

"To Cutting Lunt

For four Gallons of Molasses	1— 8— 0
------------------------------	---------

"To Richards & Titcomb

For Carrying up their Famls Each 20 ^s	2— 0— 0
	104— 0— 0

"A true Accompt Errors Excepted Newbury Nov 5th 1740

JOHN BROWN."

This in federal currency would be equal to \$46.35. It represented, however, much more than that, for the purchasing power of money was much greater at that period than at the present time.

An ordination in those days was a jubilee, a great event, one in which the whole community had an interest, and people from far and near came to attend it. That settlers from other towns were present is evident from the amount of provision prepared. Contoocook, in 1740, had less than one hundred inhabitants—probably the number did not exceed seventy-five; yet there was provision sufficient for dining a regiment. The wheat was sufficient to make 345 pounds, or a barrel and a half of flour. There were 352 pounds of beef, 173½ pounds of pork, 51½ of geese, 56 of turkey, a bushel of Indian meal, 60 pounds of butter, to say nothing of the cabbages and turnips. The beef was equivalent to half an ox, and the pork to half a hog. Certainly there must have been many visitors from abroad. We may think of all Penacook and Canterbury and Suncook as being there, and probably a goodly number of the proprietors from Newbury,—thinking it no hardship to ride sixty miles on horseback through the forest to visit their friends and relatives in Contoocook.

It was the first week in October, when the great forest would be in all its glory,—the maples bright with the changing hues of autumn, crimson and magenta and vermeil dyes of every hue—the first leaves falling earthward. It was a great day for the young settlement. We may think of long lines of men and women, on horseback, arriving on the eastern bank of the Merrimack, and being ferried across to the lower intervalle, passing the fields of corn rustling in the autumn breeze. They wind up the pathway, ascend the hill to the level plain and the broad highway of King street, and come to the log meeting-house, standing on a knoll east of it. They fasten their horses to the trees, and congratulate the citizens of Contoocook on the auspicious event. They take off their hats to the reverend men in wigs, who have come to ordain Mr. Stevens.

The council assembles in the house of Edward Emery. The candidate is questioned in regard to “Fixed fate & Free will,” God’s sovereignty and man’s inability. Then comes the ordination service in the log meeting-house, the invocation itself long

enough for a prayer, then reading the Scriptures, the longer prayer, the still longer sermon, and all the other exercises long drawn, till ministers and people are sharp set for the dinner,—the beef, pork, geese, turkeys, garnished with turnips and cabbages, bread and butter, and dessert of cakes prepared with currants and raisins. We see the reverend clergymen filling their glasses with wine, while the multitude refresh themselves from the four barrels of cider on tap, and the casks of beer, made strong with the four bushels of malt. There are bowls filled with punch, for that is the use to which the nineteen gallons of "Rhum" has been put. Possibly there are mugs of egg-nog, well spiced, for the clergy, and served up smoking hot, with a heated logger-head plunged into the foaming tankards. And then, when the repast is ended, come the pipes and tobacco. The dinner is served out of doors,—for there is not on King street, neither on Queen street, a log house capacious enough to feast the throng. The people sit on the stumps of the old oaks, or upon the log fence surrounding the meeting-house lot, and partake of the generous repast provided for the occasion, and talk over the event, praise the sermon, the bearing of the young minister;—maybe they carry on a little business, talk about swapping oxen, about friends at Newbury, and what is going on in the world, till the October sun sinks behind the "Mountain." Then the Canterbury and Penacook and Suncook people take their departure—the wife on the pillion behind the husband—while the friends from Newbury accept the hospitality of the settlers, sleeping on bear-skins before the wide-mouthed fire-places in the log cabins.

COLONIAL JURISDICTION.

To whom do the settlers of Contoocook owe allegiance,—to Massachusetts, or to New Hampshire? It is the question of all others claiming their attention in 1740. Massachusetts was making strenuous efforts to extend her territory northward to the junction of the Winnepisaukee and Merrimack, and to "Endicott's tree," a large pine which stood on the bank of the river in the present town of Tilton.

The line claimed by Massachusetts began at the sea, three miles north of the "black rocks" at the mouth of the Merrimack;

thence running parallel with the river as far north as the "crotch" or junction of the Merrimack and Winnepisaukee; thence due north, as far as a certain tree known as "Endicott's," three miles distant from the "crotch;" thence, as reads the charter, "due west to the South sea." This would have given Massachusetts jurisdiction from the town of Franklin westward to Oregon.

New Hampshire claimed, on the other hand, that the line should begin at the sea, three miles north of the middle channel of the Merrimack, and from thence should run in a straight line west, until it met, in the language of one of the charters, "the king's other government." This "other government" was the territory granted by Charles II to the Duke of York—supposed by the people of New Hampshire to be bounded by the Hudson; but by the people of New York, at a later date, it was claimed that the Connecticut was the western boundary of New Hampshire.

To obtain a settlement of the boundary, a commission was appointed consisting of one councillor from Nova Scotia, one from New York, one from Rhode Island, and one from New Jersey. The commissioners met at Hampton, August 1, 1737. The legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire met at the same time,—the first at Salisbury, the latter at Hampton Falls,—five miles apart. There was much pomp and parade; but the commissioners were divided in opinion, and the question was referred to London. The New Hampshire interest was placed in the hands of John Tomlinson and Mr. Parris, while the attorneys of Massachusetts were Edmund Quincy, who suddenly deceased, 1738, leaving the affairs to Messrs. Wilks & Patridge.

On March 5, 1740, a decision was given by the King's Council, making the boundaries as they ever since have remained between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, but making no decision in regard to the western boundary of the colony, which was not then in dispute.

By this decision, all the towns west of the Merrimack which had been granted to Massachusetts were transferred to New Hampshire, not only between the Merrimack and the Connecticut, but west of that river. From this time on—especially during Gov. Benning Wentworth's administration—grants were made by New Hampshire west of the Connecticut; and that region, up to the

formation of Vermont as a state in 1777, was known as the New Hampshire Grants.

The settlers of Contoocook were attached to Massachusetts. They came from Newbury. The plantation had been granted by that colony, and they desired to remain under its jurisdiction. At a meeting held October 1, the following vote was passed:

“Voted that there shall be a petition sent to His Most Excellent Majesty Saying that we, the proprietors of Contoocook might be continued to this province of Massachusetts Bay, & that Thomas Hutchinson Esq. be our agent.”

John Brown, Capt. Moses Gerrish, and Benjamin Lunt were appointed to prepare the petition. Probably, however, the petition never was sent, as the matter had been decided seven months previous, though the intelligence had not reached Contoocook.

EXTENSION OF FISH STREET.

In Mr. John Brown's MS. field book is the record of the running of a line from Contoocook to Franklin.

“May 16 1740. Jos. Gerrish, Nath^l Danforth, Edward Fitzgerald & myself Laid out a Highway of four Rods broad from King street in Contoocook to Pemicewasett.”

The line was nearly identical with the present travelled road.

UNDER THE NEW JURISDICTION.

Up to this time New Hampshire had been a dependency of Massachusetts, having a deputy-governor as chief executive officer; but now the colony became a separate commonwealth. Benning Wentworth was appointed governor. He was born in Portsmouth, but, being in England at the time, secured the appointment. He assumed the duties on December 12, 1740.

The proprietors and settlers were desirous of continuing their allegiance to Massachusetts, but cheerfully gave in their adhesion to the new order of things.

PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS.

At a meeting held in Newbury, at the tavern of Edward A. Richardson, Lieut. Benjamin Lunt was chosen moderator, and Joseph Gerrish, Joseph Coffin, and Capt. Moses Gerrish “were

chosen a committee humbly to beg the favor of His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., governor of His Majestie's province of New Hampshire, in New England, &c., & that he would please order & direct the same so as may be most advantageous both to the government & said proprietors."

May 20. Voted to raise £200, in bills of credit, to pay Rev. Mr. Stevens for "his service" the year ensuing.

Voted, that a man shall be allowed five shillings a day, and four shillings for a "yoak" of oxen.

Voted, that £20 be worked out on the highway.

Voted, that John Brown, Lieut. Joseph Coffin, and Ensign Joseph Gerrish make sale of lands on which taxes have not been paid; that Capt. Ebenezer Eastman be empowered "to clear & brak up the ministry intervalle lot—the said Lot to be cleared and brok up the summer following." Surveyors of highways, fence-viewers, a pound-keeper, and hogreeves were chosen, and £20 raised for highways and £200 for contingent expenses.

1742. At a meeting held September 8, £200 was voted to meet the minister's salary, and for other expenses; and that the salary might be paid promptly, it was "ordered that each proprietor give a Note of hand to pay his & their dues sum of said tax, and those proprietors and inhabitants that are obliged by contract to pay tax, are to give their notes to Ambros Gould, who is chosen to Gather said tax."

May 18, 1743. Josiah Bishop was chosen field-driver for the middle intervalle, Nathaniel Danford for the upper intervalle, and Joseph Eastman for the lower intervalle. Thirty pounds was voted to the highways.

Voted, that the undivided meadows be divided for the year, as follows,—viz., "that those men who are dwellers at said plantation, shall mow or cut their due proportion of said meadows, according to their rates; and the remaining part of said meadow shall be divided among the inhabitants in equality."

Sept. 14. Meeting at Contoocook; John Brown moderator.

Voted to lay out to each proprietor a lot containing one hundred acres of land. This was the *third division*. Richard Jackman, John Fowler, John Coffin, Ensign Joseph Gerrish, John Brown, and Thomas Thorla were appointed a committee to make the division.



Abraham Barber

GETTING READY FOR THE INDIANS.

For a period of ten years the inhabitants had lived in comparative security, but now the Indians, stimulated by the French, were committing depredations all along the frontier. The citizens prepared for defence, and laid in a stock of ammunition, as will be seen by the record. Fourteen pounds of powder, fifty-six pounds of bullets, and twenty-four flints were obtained by George Jackman for the defence of the settlement.

[From the Records.]

“ Newbury Oct 31, 1743. by the desire of the proprietors I make an entry of the request of Dea George Jackman for the warlike stores delivered to him as followeth: Viz: we received of henry Rolfe, jr four pounds of gunpowder & fifty-six pounds of bullets and twenty-four flints, & we received of Benjamin pettengill ten pounds of powder. And the said stores are sent up by said Jackman for the use of Contoocook proprietors to be kept in some secure place together untill there be an Occasion for said stores to be used in a warlike manner then to be distributed out according to division of said George Jackman or some other person chosen for said service.

JOSEPH COFFIN

Prop. Clerk.”

FIRST MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

The people of Hopkinton, and of other towns, were abandoning their homes; but the settlers of Contoocook had no intention of leaving. They organized themselves into a military company, and petitioned the governor to appoint the officers they had chosen.

“ To His Excellency &

“ We the Undersigned Being Soldiers of Contoocook Do Humbly Desire Your Excellency to Grant to Mr John Rollins of said town a Captain’s Commission & Likewise a Left & Insins Commission to two other Men of said town whom he the sd Rollins shall Nominate the Performance whereof will Greatly oblige your Humble & Dutiful Servants.

“ Contoocook Nov ye 29th 1743.

Jacob Flanders

Thomas Cook

Ambrose Goold

Benjamene Dudy

Josiah Bishop

Thomas Eastman

Enos Bishop

Nathaniel Danford

John Ellet [Elliot]

Jesse Flanders

Thomas Manuel	John Flanders
William Dagiden	Moses Call
John Boin [Bowen]	Sinkler Bean
Jacob Flanders jun'or	Daniel Rolf
John Fowler	Daniel Barker
Ezekiel Flanders	William Danford
Richard Flood	John Call
John Johnson	Nathaniel Meloon
William Peters	Samuel Emmery
Andrew Bohonon	William Emmery."
Edward Fitzgerald	

The name of John Rollins does not appear elsewhere upon the records. It may be supposed that he was a new comer, quite likely had seen military service, and was selected as captain on that account. It is not probable that he remained long in Contoocook.

Oct. 17. Met at Contoocook, but without transacting any business, adjourned to Oct. 30.

“Voted that there should be raised £126 in old tenor exclusive of the then inhabitants to pay the charges arisen already in fortifying round the Reverend Mr. Phineas Stephens dwelling house in the year 1744.”

PETITION TO GOV. WENTWORTH.

The inhabitants sent the following petition to Governor Wentworth:

“To His Excellency Benning Wentworth &c.

“The Petition of ye Inhabitants of a Plantation called Contoocook in ye s^d province of New Hampshire Hereby Sheweth:

“That when as your Humble Petitioners being certainly informed of a Declaration of a war Between ye Kings of England & France, and Therefore Looking upon ourselves as exposed continually to ye attacks of ye Indians, who are subjects to ye King of France, and we would Beg Humbly to Lay our case before your Excellency:

“May it Please your Excellency we have Been at Great expense & Labor in Bringing to ye settlements in ye plantation so far as they are at this time by settling a gospel minister, erecting Houses, subduing Lands, and Bringing too a considerable Quantity of Wilderness & in erecting proper Fortifications for Defense in case of an Indian war, one of which was built in ye year 1739, a building of considerable expense to ye proprietors & of great consequence to ye inhabitants being

100 feet square & all this to advance ye Kingdom of Christ in ye world & farther to enlarge & advance his Majesty's Dominions in the American continent. We have likewise been at great expense & cost in erecting houses, to dwell in and in moving from our habitation, the most of us into sd part in order for our security till proper help shall arrive to us for want of which many persons have Removed & now are Removing from us to the Great Discouragement of those that tarry behind and all tho we might Defend our selves in our Fortification yet we can't support our selves because we have none to guard us in our Business and moreover the commanding officer in the place has so far neglected the people that they are very uneasy he never having called them together since he Recd his commission Refusing to Repair the fort or to take any care of the people in it never setting a watch or ward so that the Inhabitants are without a leader. Yet they have constantly kept a watch & ward in said fort or garrison. Those with many others are the Difficultys we Labor under two many to be here Enumerated of which we Humbly Beg Redress of your Excellency in such ways an maner as your Excellency in wisdom shall think Best & your humble Petitioners will ever pray.

“Contoocook, June ye 5, 1744.

Richard flood	William Emery
Richard Jackman	Moses Burbank
John Cowsir [Corser?]	Nathaniel Meloon
Joseph Easman	Ezekiel Flanders
John Fowler	Josiah Bishop
Andrew Bohonon	George Jackman
Jacob Flanders	Samuel Emery”
Daniel Rolfe	

THE FIRST ATTACK.

The first attack of the Indians upon Contoocook was made about this time, though the exact date is unknown. Josiah Bishop, who was at work in his field at the lower end of King street, was surprised by a party of Indians. They took him into the woods, probably up the rocky hill west of the lower end of King street. He made an outcry, and quite likely preferred death to captivity. As was subsequently learned from the Indians, he resisted bravely, and they dispatched him with their tomahawks. The capture naturally threw the settlement into commotion; but the citizens having located their homes, determined to defend them. The summer was one of great anxiety. The families took

refuge in the garrisons, while sentinels were ever on the watch while the citizens were at work.

The committee appointed to lay out the third division of land—the one-hundred-acre lots—reported that they had performed the work assigned them. One hundred and twenty-two pounds, old tenor, was voted to defray the expense of the same.

Nov. 21. Meeting at John Mancher's tavern, Newbury. At this meeting no business was transacted except the choice of assessors and collectors.

THE CANTERBURY GARRISON.

Canterbury had erected a strong garrison. The settlers of that plantation were equally determined with those of Contoocook not to abandon their homes through fear of the Indians. The Canterbury settlement had made greater progress than that of Contoocook, and was much stronger in numbers. A garrison was established, and Jeremiah Clough, one of the energetic settlers, commissioned captain. Being on the east side of the river, and more accessible than Contoocook to Portsmouth, the residence of the new governor, it became the rendezvous for all scouting parties.

In the month of June, Capt. Clough had a force of twenty men under him, but as the summer waned it was reduced to six men,—one of whom was Philip Call, whose wife was murdered subsequently, as we shall see, by the Indians. Another of his soldiers was Christo, a friendly Indian, whose wigwam once stood on the east side of the Merrimack, a short distance below the falls of Amoskeag, probably not far from the spot now occupied by the Print Works in Manchester.

June 4. The proprietors raised £250 for the salary of Mr. Stevens and other expenses, and the usual officers were chosen.

1746. Early in the year the Indians began their depredations.

THE OUTBREAK.

On April 27, the Indians entered the garrison at Hopkinton, which had been left insecure by some one going out early in the morning, and, finding everybody asleep, captured the entire household, consisting of Samuel Burbank, his sons Caleb and Jonathan, and David Woodwell, wife, and three children.

Governor Wentworth ordered a detachment of horse to proceed to Canterbury and Contoocook. Capt. John Goffe was ordered to raise fifty men. In six days he was on his way to Contoocook, leaving Derryfield on May 3, and reaching Penacook that night. But the Indians were ahead of him. They fell upon a party of men at work near Clay hill, and killed Thomas Cook, who had built a cabin on Little brook, about a mile north of the meeting-house on Corser hill, and for whom Cook's hill was named. He had fled from that locality for fear of the Indians. Another of the party was Cæsar, Rev. Mr. Stevens's slave. He was a strong, athletic man, and made a brave fight, and lost his life in consequence. Another of the party was Elisha Jones, who was taken captive, carried to Canada, and sold to a Frenchman. He died while a prisoner.

The attack was made on Monday, May 4. The news reached Penacook that evening, for we find Capt. Goffe at midnight writing a letter to Gov. Wentworth.

CAPT. GOFFE'S LETTER.

“ 5 May 1746

“ May it please your Excellency

“ I got to Pennycook on Saturday early in the morning & notwithstanding I sent the Monday after I left the Bank [Strawberry Bank, or Portsmouth?], yet my bread was not baked but there was about two hundred & fifty weight baken, which supply[ed] 20 men, which I sent to Canterbury as soon as I got here, & I kept the baker & several Soldiers to baking all Sabbath day & purposed to march on Monday as soon as possible; but about midnight two men came down from Contoocook & brought the unhappy news of two men being killed, & the two men that came down told me that they saw the two men lye in their blood, & one man more that was missing, & hearing that I was here, desired me to assist in making search; so that I am with all expedition going up to Contoocook, & will do what I can to see the enemy. I shall take all possible care for the protection of the frontiers & destruction of the enemy. The Indians are all about our frontiers. I think there never was more need of soldiers than now. It is enough to make one's blood cold in one's veins, to see our fellow creatures killed and taken upon every quarter, & if we cannot catch them here, I hope the General Court will give encouragement to go & give them the same play at home. The white man that is killed is one Thomas Cook & the other is Mr Steven's the minister's negro. These are found & Jones,

the soldier is not found. They having but a few soldiers at the fort, have not as yet sought much for him. I am going with all possible expedition & am

“ Your Excellency’s most humble & most dutiful

Subject & servant

JOHN GOFFE

“ Pennycook about 2 of the clock in the Morning, My 5th 1746.”

Goffe kept on the scout two weeks, but, as was afterwards known, the Indians hastened to Canada with Jones and the captives taken at Hopkinton. The people of Contoocook little knew that all through Sunday after the attack at Hopkinton the Indians were secreted on the “Mountain,” looking down upon the garrison; that they saw the people as they marched to meeting, each man shouldering his gun. The Indians, in numbers, were as many as the settlers, but did not dare attempt a surprise.

Capt. Goffe went up the Merrimack, probably, as far as Plymouth. He was gone from Derryfield twenty days. He made a second scout, and was gone thirteen days, but saw no Indians, for the reason that they had hastened to Canada with their captives.

The attack at Clay hill was in the ravine near the crossing of Cold brook, but in the vicinity of the present brick-yards.

In early days it was popularly supposed that the blood-stains of a murdered man never could be effaced; and fifty years ago there were persons in town who could discern the identical stains upon the rocks, made by the blood of Thomas Cook. Persons of a cooler temperament and less vivid imaginations never were quite able, however, to distinguish the blood-stains from those produced by the oxidation of the rock.

On the 27th of June the Indians made an attack on Rochester, killing four men and capturing two. This attack, so near Portsmouth, produced great alarm. Capt. Drake, of Hampton, was ordered out with his company to protect Nottingham. Capt. Andrew Todd, of Londonderry, with twenty-three men, was ordered to Canterbury; while Capt. Daniel Todd, of Exeter, with thirty men, was ordered to Contoocook. Ladd was ordered out for three months. He marched on from Exeter on the 14th of July. His clerk, Abner Clough, kept a journal, from which we have a clear account of Capt. Ladd’s movements.

ABENER CLOUGH'S JOURNAL.

The company left Exeter July 14, reached Rumford (Concord) on the 19th, and on the 21st marched to Canterbury. The marches of the 23d, 24th, and 25th are thus narrated:

"On the 23d day took 10 more men—marched to Contoocook—so ranged about the town, & at night set out several scouts in & near the houses near the fort, but made no discovery.

"On the 24th day enlisted two more men. Early in the morning marched about 2 miles & discovered a fire, but as we found out was made by Contoocook men 3 days before. And we thought by the look of the fire that the Indians had been there & but a little while gone. Then we marched about half a mile & then we discovered Indian tracks very plain. And from there marched to a place called Contoocook pond [Great pond], & scouted round about the Pond, but could make no discovery. And from thence to Blackwater falls. And one of our men says he saw an Indian very plain as he was some distance from the Scout, as he saith. And we ranged about but could make no further discovery, then marched over several brooks & low places, but could make no discovery, & so marched to a river called *Currier Sarge* river & found some camps supposed to be Indian camps, & there camped in the Intervale. And it rained hard all night. This day's march about 17 miles.

"On the 25th, marched to a pond called Almsbury Pond [Tucker's pond] & ranged about said pond, made no discovery, & from there marched to Contoocook falls, & scouted up & down the river & made no discovery; and crossed the river & marched to a place called Hopkinton [near Hopkinton village] & there camped about the farther end of the town & that Fort where there were eight persons taken & captivated, but we could make no late discovery there, then we marched down about 2 miles towards Rumford to another garrison, where the people were deserted from & there made a halt. Then scouted round a field, then went into the Garrison & in a cellar found a mare and two colts, which we took them out of the cellar alive. It was supposed by the scouts in general that the said horses had been in the cellar 10 days & been put in by the Indians. We also discovered some part of a dead creature supposed to have been killed by the Indians & left. At night marched to Rumford & camped. This day's march about 16 miles." —*N. H. Hist. Soc. Col., Vol. IV.*

The route taken by Capt. Ladd evidently was from the foot of King street across Cold brook, and towards Great pond. It is probable that a path had been opened in that direction during

the thirteen years that the town had been settled. Whether Capt. Ladd passed round the pond to the south, or to the north, or whether the Blackwater falls were those directly west of the pond, or the falls at Sweatt's mills, or by Burbank's mill, can only be conjectured; but the probabilities are that the "falls" were those directly west of the pond, and the route of the company was along the southern shore.

It is also evident that the route from the falls was directly up the river to West Salisbury. What stream *Currier Sarge* river may have been is not certain,—whether the mountain brook that empties into the Blackwater through the West Salisbury meadows, or the Blackwater itself; quite likely the latter. Abner Clough was wholly unacquainted with the country, and may not have clearly understood that Blackwater falls were upon Blackwater river.

KEARSARGE MOUNTAIN.

This reference to *Currier Sarge* is one of the first on record. The Indians called the mountain *Cowisseewaschook*. This name is given on Captain Holland's map, printed in London, 1784, also the name "Kyar Sargu Mt."

Although much has been written in regard to the orthography of the word, there is as yet nothing satisfactory in regard to its origin. From the fact that Abner Clough writes it "Currier Sarge," it is evident that the name was well known at that early date.

"Amesbury pond" is clearly Tucker's pond, in the north-east corner of Warner. The town of Warner had been granted in 1735 to proprietors mainly resident in Amesbury, Mass., and the grant was called Amesbury. The plot had been surveyed, but no settlement was made till 1749, when four log houses were erected at the present village of Davisville, but never were permanently occupied. They were subsequently burned by the Indians. No other attempt was made to settle the town till 1764.

The route of Capt. Ladd from Tucker's pond was down the Amesbury or Warner river to Contoocookville, and thence to Hopkinton village.

The Indians were accustomed to frequent the falls on the rivers to catch salmon, and hence the movements of Capt. Ladd to their favorite haunts.



Ch Pearson Jr.

Captain Ladd went from Penacook to the Suncook valley, to Epsom, Nottingham, and Exeter, where he arrived July 31st, and dismissed his men till the 5th of August, when he started on a second expedition. He reached Penacook on the 10th. On the 11th occurred the massacre at Penacook, on the road leading to Hopkinton, in which Samuel Bradley, Jonathan Bradley, Obadiah Peters, John Lufkin, and John Bean were killed, and Alexander Roberts and Wm. Stickney taken prisoners. Daniel Gilman escaped, and gave the alarm at the Penacook garrison.

Capt. Ladd scoured the country. We quote from Clough's journal of his movements in Canterbury and Contoocook :

“ On the 17th day on Sunday, marched to Canterbury, & went to meeting some part of the day. And on the 18th day went down to the Intervale in order to guard some people about some work, but it rained all day.

“ On the 19th went to the Intervale to guard some people about some work. We guarded some & scouted some. And on the 20th day it rained in the forenoon. And in the afternoon we scouted some in the woods but made no discovery. But Capt. Talford, with his men discovered where there had laid some Indians in ambush, & also found where some Indians had roasted some corn. And on the 21st went down to the lower end of the Town, to guard some people about some work.

“ On the 22d went down to the lower end of the Town to guard some people—but made no discovery.

“ On the 23d day early in the morning, marched away from the fort in order to go to the Intervale to guard some people about some work ; but when we had marched about half a mile from the fort, we marched across a field & found where there lay two Indians & had but just gone, for the grass seemed to rise up after them. We ranged about the woods after them ; but found where several more lay & where they run off. We supposed that these two Indians lay there for spies. We went to the Intervale & guarded some people about work & made no other discovery.

“ And on the 24th day, on Sunday, marched along across the woods to the upper end of Canterbury lower Intervale & there crossed the river and from there to Contoocook mills, & from there ranged along the woods to the backside of Contoocook mountain, And there ranged in a single rank where there were several likely places for lookout for enemies—And Capt. Ladd fell down and hurt his leg—something, But we could make no late discovery of the enemy. And at night returned to Canterbury Fort.”

Capt. Ladd extended his protection as far east as Rochester, and continued in service till the close of September.

PROPRIETORS' MEETING.

Dec. 15. Meeting of proprietors at Contoocook.

“Voted to raise £240 old tenor to pay ministerial and other expenses.”

Voted to petition “the great & General Court of this Province praying that the Honorable Court would be pleased to take our distressed case under their most prudent consideration relating to the war.”

A fort was built, during the year 1746, on the Winnepisaukee river, near what is now Union Bridge, in Sanbornton, called Fort Atkinson. Two forts were also built in the Connecticut valley; Fort Dummer, at Hinsdale, and the other, “No. 4,” at Charlestown.

PETITION OF CONTOOCOOK, PENACOOK, AND CANTERBURY FOR PROTECTION FROM INDIANS.

“To his excellency Benning Wentworth Esq Captain General & Governor & Commander in chief in & over His Majesty’s Province of New Hampshire,

“To his Honorable, his Majesty’s Council & House of Representatives in General Assembly Conveined the 12th day of Sept 1747

“The Petition of Phineas Stevens, Ebenezer Eastman & Jeremiah Clough in behalf of themselves & the inhabitants of Contoocook, Penncook & Canterbury in said Province most humbly shews:

“That the said Place are frontiers & lay open and exposed unto the French & Indian Enemy.

“That they are not able to protect & defend themselves in case of a vigorous attack from the Enemy, which they have reason to fear may be the case as soon as there shall be snow sufficient to travel on snow shoes.

“That unless they are protected the Inhabitants will be under a necessity to break up & leave their habitations & so consequently the frontier will be best nearer.

“That your Petitioners humbly conceive it will be much better for the Province to have those places Protected than to have them broken up.

“Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray your Excellency & Honor

to take their petition under wise consideration & be pleased to grant such a number of men for each of the before mentioned places & for such time as your Excellency & Honors shall seem most and reasonable, your Petitioners in duty bound shall ever pray.

PHINEAS STEVENS
EBENEZER EASTMAN
JEREMIAH CLOUGH

“In Council Nov 12, 1747

“Read & sent down to the House,

THEODORE ATKINSON
Secy”

PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS.

June 30. Joseph Coffin, Joseph Gerrish, and Moses Gerrish were chosen a committee “to lay before his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq &c & honorable Court of his Majestie's province of New Hampshire the circumstances of said plantation as soon as may be convenient.”

Nov. 17. Raised £250 old tenor for the ministry and other expenses.

Voted that the expenses of the meeting be paid by the whole proprietors. The expense amounted to 40s. old tenor—about \$1.50.

Joseph Gerrish was authorized to petition the General Court to invest the proprietors with power to gather the taxes levied on the proprietors of Contoocook that lived on the plantation. Up to this time there had been much difficulty in collecting the taxes of non-residents, and further legislation was necessary.

Joseph Coffin was allowed £9 10s. old tenor for his services in presenting the petition of 1747 to the “Great & General Court.”

PETITION.

“To His excellency Benning Wentworth &c

“The Petition of the Proprietors of the Plantation called Contoocook in the Province of New Hampshire humbly sheweth:

“That your Petitioners have had a minister of the Gospel settled among them for about the space of seven years. That notwithstanding the Difficulties arrising from the War he hitherto has continuued at said Plantation and would still continue there if supported & maintained by the Proprietors. That for want of a Law to Enable and Impower the

said Proprietors to Raise money & Collect the same for the support of the minister there the Burden thereof lyeth on a few wherefore your Petitioners most humbly pray your excellency and Honors that by a special act they may be authorized and Impowered thereunto and that not only the Lands of Residents but also of the Non Resident Proprietors may be rated towards the support of the ministry there for such time and in such Proportion as shall be judged reasonable by your excellency and Honors, & Your Petitioners will ever pray for the Granting of said petition.

JOSEPH COFFIN

for & in behalf of the Committee of said Proprietors

“ Nov 13, 1747

“ In Council read & concurred and ordered to be sent down to the Honorable House.

THEODORE ATKINSON

Secry.”

CONCORD GRIST-MILL.

The nearest grist-mill was that at Rumford, owned by Henry Lovejoy and Barachias Farnum, and situated at Millville. The depredations of the Indians caused its abandonment; whereupon a petition was addressed to Gov. Wentworth, by the citizens of Contoocook, Canterbury, and Rumford, for a company of soldiers to protect it.

“ To His Excellency &c

“ The petition of the subscribers Inhabitants of Rumford Canterbury & Contoocook Humbly sheweth:

“ That we especially at the two last named places are greatly distressed for want of suitable Grist mills; that Henry Lovejoy has at great expense erected a good mill at a place most advantageously situated to accommodate the three towns; that it is the only mill in all the three towns that stands under the command of the guns of the garrison; that the ill consequences of abandoning the said garrison the year past has been severely felt by us; that the said Lovejoy appears desirous of residing there again provided he might be favored with such a number of soldiers as just to keep his garrison with a tolerable degree of safety & that as additional encouragement to us to appear as petitioners on his behalf to your Excellency & Honors to grant our said petition, he will become engaged with all convenient sped to erect a forge for the making of Bar Iron which may stand under the command of the said garrison; which undertaking would be probably vastley advantageous to all the towns & plantations up this way, as well as the general interest of the Province.”

The petition was signed by 36 citizens of Rumford, 18 of Canterbury, and 17 of Contoocook. Their names are

Stephen Gerrish,	William Emery,
John Towle,	Joel Manuel,
George Jackman,	John Flanders,
Richard Jackman,	Philip Flanders,
Richard Flood,	Stephen Call,
Jacob Flanders,	Rev. Phineas Stevens,
William Peters,	Nathaniel Malloon,
Philip Caul,	William Danford.
John Corser,	

The petition bears date Jan., 1747-8—meaning January, 1748.

LORDS PROPRIETORS.

Although the settlers had received their grant in due form from the government of Massachusetts, they suddenly found themselves confronted by a prior claim,—one advanced by the heirs-at-law of Capt. John Mason, of England, a powerful body of men known as Lords Proprietors. It was the old question of jurisdiction, not between the colonies, but between those in actual possession and those who claimed possession.

At a meeting held February 1, Moses Gerrish, Joseph Coffin, and John Brown were appointed to make terms with the claimants. The heirs of Mason had sold their claim to all lands in the colony to twelve persons for the sum of £1,500, and these twelve persons were called the Lords Proprietors—composed of some of the nobility of England. Quite likely the purchasers were looking to their own aggrandizement when they made the purchase; possibly they may have entertained the idea that they could compel those in possession to pay a second time for their lands; but the resolute attitude taken by the plantations soon dispelled all such illusions, if they had been entertained. They prudently abandoned all attempts to recover damages in towns east of the Merrimack, but still laid claim to those west of that stream.

The committee opened negotiations, which continued till 1753, when the lords proprietors, probably thinking that little could be recovered, honorably gave a quit-claim deed, and the settlers remained in possession of the lands.

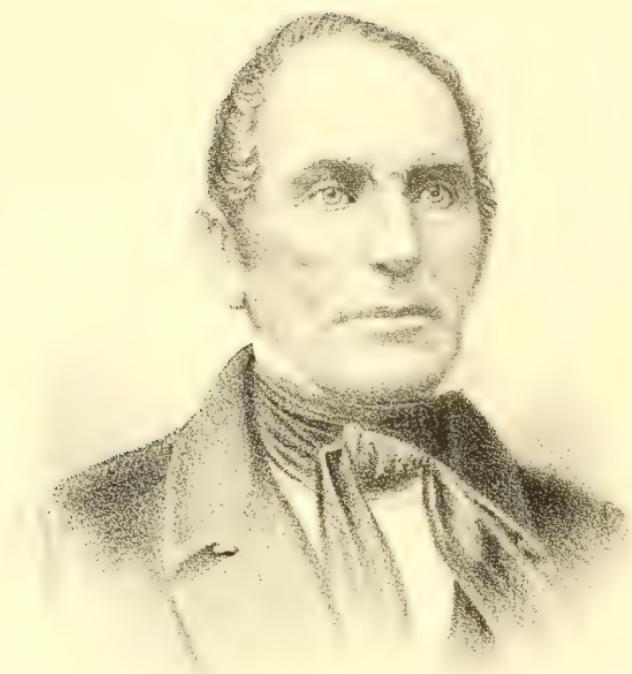
A cessation of hostilities had been agreed upon between France

and England, but the settlers relaxed none of their vigilance, in regard to the Indians, during the year. Most of them lived in or near the garrison.

THE BEGINNING OF RELIGIOUS DISSENT.

At the meeting of the proprietors, held May 25, £250 was raised for the support of the ministry. One of the proprietors, Samuel Fowler, Esq., entered his dissent against such an appropriation of money. Mr. Fowler espoused the cause of the Friends, and his dissent did not lie in any factious opposition to preaching. He was a worthy gentleman—had the welfare of the settlement at heart—but he was opposed to all union of church and state, and conscientiously desired a separation of civil and ecclesiastical affairs. He was a proprietor, residing at Newbury, though at a later period he removed to Contoocook. He entered his protest, but paid his money, and doubtless rejoiced that the people could have preaching; but he wanted voluntary and not compulsory action. Fifty years later the whole community came to the same conclusion.

Nov. 30. A meeting of the proprietors was held at John Mancher's tavern, in Newbury. A committee, consisting of Benjamin Lunt, Henry Rolfe, Jr., John Brown, and Capt. Joseph Gerrish, was chosen to settle with Joseph Willet and Benjamin Pettengill, former collectors, “and examine how much they have paid Reverend Mr. Phineas Stevens in their collection.” The committee was empowered to settle with Mr. Stevens, and report at the next meeting.



Moody A. Peabody.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

THE annual meeting of the proprietors was held at Contoocook, May 24. The chief item of interest was the report of the committee appointed in November to settle with Rev. Mr. Stevens. It appears that Mr. Stevens had been paid his salary in bills of credit. Technically, he had received his due; but the bills of credit had greatly depreciated, and the high-minded citizens felt that he was justly entitled to remuneration. He preferred no claim; but higher than any legal claim was the moral obligation to do justly. The settlers and proprietors fully recognized it. The committee reported as follows:

“That by reason of the depreciation of the bills of credit in which Mr Steven’s salary had been paid he has a just claim on them for indemnity & that £300 Old tenor be paid him.”

HONORABLE ACTION.

Samuel Fowler, Esq., before mentioned, entered his protest in writing. It was, as before, a question of conscience—the severing of church and state—with him, not of hostility to Mr. Stevens, or of indifference to the claims of religion, or the benefits arising from a settled ministry. It was a protest for a vital principle.

The proprietors recognized Mr. Fowler’s right of protestation, and also his rights of conscience. They at once abated his tax, thus showing their own liberal principles. They were in no sense bigots, but in this year—1750—recognized the great principle of individual freedom, fifty years in advance of its recognition by the community at large.

Mr. Fowler soon after moved from Newbury to Contoocook, and

became a useful, public-spirited, liberal citizen. Although taxes for the support of the minister were afterwards assessed upon him, it was as a matter of form, in compliance with the law, and they were uniformly abated. Mr. Fowler was a lawyer—the first of the profession in the town.

The proprietors had already petitioned to be incorporated as a town, but the petition had not been granted. A second application was made during the year, but without success.

May 22, 1751. The proprietors met, and chose the usual officers, and voted to open a way to the upper interval—the way now used, leading from King street, a short distance south of the present meeting-house on the Plain.

The proprietors were assessed ten shillings, old tenor. A tax was levied sufficient to pay the salary of Mr. Stevens for the year.

THE SECOND FORT.

1752. The chief item of interest in the call for the annual meeting of the proprietors was the erection of a second fort. The meeting was held May 20, and the following vote was passed:

“Voted to raise £200 old tenor to be laid out in building a garrison or fort & to be built forthwith and to be set on Samuel Gerrish’s lot which was originally laid out unto Richard Greenough said fort to be one hundred & ten feet Square or otherwise as the committee shall Judge allowing said building to cover the land.”

The sum of £100 was raised to fortify Rev. Mr. Stevens’s house.

This second fort was erected on the hill near the house occupied by Prof. Jackman. Mr. Stevens’s house stood upon the site of that at present occupied by Mr. Jacob Hosmer.

Messrs. Stephen Gerrish, Jacob Flanders, and Richard Jackman were placed in charge of the work. It is probable that this fortification stood on the site of the smaller fort, erected during the previous troubles, on Mr. Jackman’s land.

SABATIS AND PLANSAWA.

The Indians accustomed to frequent the Merrimack valley were the Arosaguntacook tribe, or the St. Francis Indians, many of whom had accepted Christianity from the Jesuit fathers, with St.

Francis as their patron saint. Their Christianity was not very deep: it did not touch the heart or life, but was an exchange of "Medicines." The Virgin Mary and St. Francis became their new "Medicines."

Since 1749 they had been on friendly terms with the settlers at Contoocook and Canterbury, came and went at their pleasure, and were kindly treated. Two of them, Sabatis and Plansawa, were frequent visitors. Their names, doubtless, are corruptions. Sa-batis is the Indian pronunciation of Jean Baptiste; while Plansawa, or, more correctly, Plawnsawa, is the Indian form of François. The St. Francis tribe used P instead of S, and L instead of R, in their attempts to pronounce the names given them by the Jesuit fathers. *Ballard—N. H. Hist. Soc., viii, 443.*

The settlers of the Connecticut valley were making preparations to occupy the rich meadows of the great "ox-bow," at Haverhill and Newbury, ascending the Connecticut from "No. 4," Charlestown; and the Indians, jealous of what they regarded an encroachment upon their domain, threatened retaliation. Suddenly Sabatis and Plansawa disappeared, carrying off as prisoners two slaves,—one belonging to Mr. Miles, and the other to Mr. Lindsey, of Canterbury. One of the negroes made his escape, while the other was taken to Crown Point, and sold to a French officer.

BEGINNING OF TROUBLES.

At this time the sturdy frontiersmen engaged in hunting during the autumn and winter months. Among others who passed through Contoocook to the upper Merrimack, and its tributaries and connecting ponds, were John and William Stark, of Derryfield; also, David Stinson and Amos Eastman. John Stark was twenty-six years old, having been born on August 28, 1728. The four hunters proceeded up Baker's river to the present town of Rumney. They discovered an Indian trail, and decided to leave the locality. John went out, on April 28, to take up his traps. While thus engaged, he found himself surrounded by Indians. He made no attempt to escape, and gave himself up without resistance. The Indians asked him to lead the way to the camp, and he took them in the opposite direction. The other hunters, alarmed at his absence, started down the river. The

Indians, discovering the trick John had played them, hastened down the valley, and intercepted the hunters the next morning at daybreak. Eastman was on the shore, and was at once captured. William Stark and Stinson were in a boat. The river, though swollen by melting snows, is at the best a small stream, and a stroke of the paddle would carry the boat to either shore. John called to them, and told them to leap to the other bank. William obeyed, and escaped: Stinson was killed while in the boat. The bullet aimed at William missed him, but passed through the paddle which he held, for John had fearlessly struck aside the gun in the hands of the Indian. William arrived in Contoocook the next day, and gave the alarm. A party went up from Contoocook and Rumford, and found Stinson's body, stripped of its clothes, and scalped. The Indians had fled. The party returned in safety, bringing the paddle which had been pierced by the ball aimed at William. John was taken to Canada, where, when called upon to run the gauntlet, he seized a cudgel from the hands of the nearest Indian, swung it right and left, and laid about him so lustily that, instead of beating him, they made all haste to escape his blows. Such intrepidity made him a great favorite. He was set to work with the squaws to hoe corn; but he cut up corn and weeds alike, and ended the matter by throwing the hoe into the river. That pleased the Indians, and he had a light captivity, which ended in August following.

These incursions of the Indians kept the settlement in constant alarm; but the season passed without an attack.

APPRENTICES.

At this period, and for nearly a century thereafter, apprentices were bound to service by legal indentures. The duties and obligations of a party taking an apprentice will be seen from an indenture, given in this year 1752, by Nathaniel Meloon:

“ Contoocook Oct 19, 1752

“ I the subscriber Nathaniel Meloon Promise & Engage to Use my Endeavor to Instruct John Harris in Husbandry work from y^e day of the date hereof till he is of the age of twenty one years and during the whole of sd Time to provide for & give to sd Harris Sufficient Meat, drink, washing Lodging & Clothing also to teach or cause him to be taught to read, write & Cypher if he be capable of Learning and at the

age of twenty one years to dismiss sd Harris & give him two New Suits of Apparrel Home Made from head to feet,—and upon failure of any of the Above Articles do hereby bind and oblige myself to pay to Stephen Gerrish of Contoocook the Sum of one hundred pounds Lawfull Money. In confirmation of all which I have hereunto set my hand the day & year above written

NATHANIEL MELOON

“ Testis

“ PHINEAS STEVENS.”

NEW STYLE.

In order to rectify the errors that had grown into the calendar of the year by the procession of the equinoxes, Pope Gregory XIII established a new one, October 5, 1582, in which ten days were omitted. The New Style was adopted in France, Spain, Denmark, and Portugal the same year; but England, being a Protestant country, held on to the old calendar till 1752, when by act of Parliament eleven days were stricken out to make the calendar compare with that of other countries,—thus establishing the New Style.

ROAD TO COÖS.

A committee was appointed by the N. H. Assembly to survey and mark a road to Coös. It consisted of Zacheus Lovewell of Dunstable, John Talford of Chester, and Caleb Page of Starkstown. They hired sixteen men at Amoskeag, Penacook, and Contoocook. The party was out twenty-two days. Jonathan Burbank, Benjamin Eastman, and Peter Bowen joined it from Contoocook. John Stark was the pilot, and one of the men was Robert Rogers, afterwards the celebrated ranger.

THE CURRENCY.

May 30. Voted to raise a sum sufficient to pay Mr. Stevens, according to the original agreement.

“ VOTED to raise eight pounds lawful money equal to £60 old tenor, to defray necessary charges.”

From this vote we are able to ascertain the value of the currency. This depreciation added greatly to the hardships of the colonists. The Indians were troublesome, and many families were obliged to remove to the garrison, the men going out in companies to work on their farms.

In connection with this meeting there is the following record:

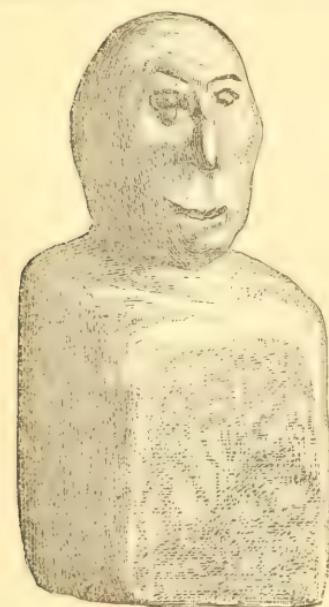
“Whereas there is several men in this Society that hath proposed to work on the highways Gratis, Jacob Flanders is choose to take a suitable time to invite said men to work on the way called Ciay hill, and take the names of them that worketh.”

Notwithstanding the hardships of the time, the colonists were prompt in two things,—in paying the minister every shilling in accordance with the original agreement, and improving their highways. They were also prompt in looking after the claim set up by the heirs of Capt. John Mason. Joseph Coffin, Joseph Gerrish, and John Fowler were appointed “to wait on the Lords & see on what terms they will acquit their title to said township.”

THE KILLING OF SABATIS AND PLANSAWA.

During the summer, Sabatis and Plansawa, who had stolen the negroes from Canterbury, made their appearance in Contoocook with furs for sale. After

being in the vicinity for some time, they suddenly disappeared; and rumor soon reported that Peter Bowen and John Morril had killed them. Their bodies were found buried near Stirrup Iron brook. The Northern Railroad passes over the spot. At the time of the construction of the road, in 1846, a small image was thrown up by the workmen, which is now in the museum of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. It undoubtedly was a “Medicine” or charm possessed by one of the Indians, and which was usually carried in a bag gaily decorated with beads and colored porcupine quills. It is hardly probable that the image is the ideal of an



“INDIAN MEDICINE.”

Indian artist, but more likely that of a French Canadian priest. The Jesuits, in their Christianizing of the Indians, made use of various instrumentalities pandering to the superstitions of the

aborigines; and this image, in all probability, was a Jesuit "Medicine."

ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Indians were killed during a period of peace between France and England. Rumors of the murder became wide-spread, and Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts was apprehensive that the Indians would take revenge upon the frontier. The act of Bowen became an inter-colonial question, resulting in correspondence between Gov. Shirley and Gov. Wentworth, involving legislative action, the arrest of Bowen and Morril, and a general excitement throughout the community. Gov. Shirley began it,—the people of Massachusetts, or, rather, His Excellency, being more exercised in regard to it than any one in New Hampshire. He sent a letter to Gov. Wentworth:

" Boston Feb 4th 1754

" Sir

" Your excellency may remember my letter to you dated 17th of September last wherein I acquainted you with an account we had of a *barbarous Murther said to be committed within the Province of New Hampshire upon two Indians of a tribe in amity with the English*. I was afraid it had then come to the knowledge of the Indians, & that complaint would have been made at the conference, but no notice was taken of it then. I have this day received a letter from Capt Lithgow of Fort Richmond [in Maine] advising me that it is now come to their knowledge & that *they are determined to revenge the murther*.

" I shall send your excellency copy of his letter so far as relates to this affair. It will probably be attended [with disastrous] consequences to the Frontier of one or both of the Provinces if this murther be not detected & punished. I will send to Col. Minot who gave me the first Information & desire him to obtain all further information possible & transmit it by the next Post, until when your excellency has some knowledge of the Persons concerned so as to be able to secure them. I doubt not you will think it prudent to keep the affair as private as may be. I am with great respect, Sir your Excys^s most Humb^l and most Obedient serv^t

" W. SHIRLEY."

On the 9th of February, Gov. Shirley sent a second letter urging that " justice be done to the Indians in this unhappy affair." The action of Gov. Shirley was based on the affidavits of three

citizens of Massachusetts who had been visiting Contoocook and vicinity, and who had talked with Bowen in regard to the matter.

AFFIDAVITS OF THOMAS BARRET AND EPHRAIM JONES.

“ Thomas Barret & Ephraim Jones, both of lawful age testify & declare that in the month of August 1753 being in the town of Rumford in the Province of New Hampshire at the house of Henry Lovejoy.

“ That two Indians one named Sabbatis & the other Plansawa came to said Contoocook about the beginning of June & having the value of about two hundred Pounds Old Ten^r in Beavers & other effects: that said Sabbatis being known to be one of the two Indians who took two Negroes at that settlement the year before & carried one of them to Canada, the other making his escape, the said Bowen procured a gallon of Rum from Rumford & he with one or two others, whose names I do not remember gave said Indians rum very freely & took an opportunity to draw the charges out of the Indian's [guns] without their knowledge & then went with them into the woods & getting some distance apard said Bowen had an engagement with said Sabbatis who it is said flashed his gun at him & the sd Bowen struck his hatchet in sd Indian Head then chopped him several times in the Back & afterwards with a knife stabbed him to death. The other Indian coming up to him begged him that he would not kill him but sd Bowen without speaking to him struck him on the head & killed him on the spot & leaving him by the Path side till next morning it is said that Bowen with his son as it is supposed went & dug a hole by the Path side & threw them into it & covered them with earth but so shallow that the dogs or other creatures uncovered them & the bones have often been seen since.

Thomas Barret
Ephraim Jones.

“ Middlesex ss.

“ Concord Feb 9, 1754.

“ Then the above Thomas Barret & Ephraim Jones came before me the subscriber & made oath to the truth of the foregoing declarations.

“ *James Minot Justice of the Peace.*

“ Eleazer Melvin of lawful age testifieth & declares that he heard the substance of the foregoing Declaration or to the same purport in Aug last from Mr. Lovejoy & some others & further declares that about the same time in conversation with sd Bowen he asked him concerning the

sd Indians whether they were certainly dead & he answered he would warrant it & that they never would do any more mischief to the English or to that effect & if he killed them he did it in his own defence as he could prove.

“Eleazer Melvin.”

LIBERATION OF THE PRISONERS.

Upon the receipt of these affidavits, Gov. Wentworth caused the arrest of Bowen and Morril, who were taken to Portsmouth, and confined in the jail. The time for their trial was fixed for Thursday, the 21st of March.

The offence of Bowen and Morril was not so great in the eyes of the citizens of Contoocook and Canterbury, as in the eyes of Gov. Shirley. Quite a party of them visited Portsmouth, to be present at the trial, *or, rather, before the trial.* During the night before the assembling of the court, about one hundred men, armed with axes and crow-bars, broke open the jail, knocked the irons from the limbs of the prisoners, and set them at liberty. What citizens of Contoocook took part in the affair is not known, except that the leader was Simeon Ames, of Canterbury.

GOV. WENTWORTH'S MESSAGE.

The governor brought the affair to the notice of the council the next morning.

[From the Council Records.]

“His excellency acquainted the Council that the high sheriff of the Province had informed him that at two of the clock in the morning of this present day a number of persons to the amount of one hundred or more made an attempt upon the Province Gaol with axes, iron crows & broke open the doors of the prison & rescued the prisoners indicted for the murther of two Indians said to be killed at or near Contoocook Vis—John alias Anthony Bowen & John Morrel & aided & assisted them the said Bowen & Morrel in their escape—His Excellency then desired the Council what steps they thought necessary or proper to be taken in the affair in order to the apprehending the said Bowen or Morrel or either of them & bringing the persons who broke open the Gaol as aforesaid or was aiding or assisting in the said breach or *rescous* the Council apprehended that such a number of persons as were supposed to be the authors of the *rescous* must be many of them known & as it is suggested that some

of them are known & may be brought to justice without offering any reward—but with respect to the two Prisoners Bowen & Morrel that his excellency be advised & desired to issue a Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred pounds Old Ten^r to any person or persons that shall apprehend the sd Bowen & the like sum of £200 in Old Ten^r to any person or persons that shall apprehend the sd Morrel & bring them or either of them to his Majesty's Gaol in Portsm^o & all necessary charges in bringing the said prisoners or either of them to the said Gaol."

Gov. Wentworth also sent a message to the assembly, asking that body to aid in upholding the dignity of the state.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

The citizens of Contoocook and Canterbury bestirred themselves to present their side of the story. Col. Joseph Blanchard, justice of the peace in Bedford, visited Canterbury, and took depositions.

"*Elisabeth Miles Wife of Josiah Miles of Canterbury in the Province of New Hampshire Testifies & says--* That some time in the month of May 1752 two St Francis Indians (as they called themselves) named Sabbattis & Christo came to Canterbury Sabbattis made his General Lodging at the said Josiah's House for Eight or Ten Days & was Treated with all Possible Friendship & Courtesy, Notwithstanding the said Sabbattis often Discovered a Restless & Malicious Disposition & Several Times (Her husband being absent) with Insulting threats put her in very great Fear. Constantly kept a long knife Naked in his hand and on seeing any man come towards the House (of which he kept a constant watch) arm'd himself—That the evening after he went away a Negro man of the said Josiah's was taken (named Peer) and another belonging to James Lindsey of Canterbury aforesaid Named Tom and carried away said Peer of the value of five hundred pounds Old Tenor at the least.

"That the said Peer about three days after return'd pinion'd & Bound with Indian Lines and said that Sabbattis and Christo had taken them and that by accident he made his Escape.

"That sometime in the month of May 1753 she was going to the field and an Indian (named Plansaway) spoke to her behind a Fence & asked for her husband who was there at work close by, her husband enquired what company he had and he said Sabbattis, he enquired what he came for or how he dare come (meaning Sabbattis) he evaded an answer. her husband Desired him to go into the house (being vehemently suspicious they were designed for Further Mischief) where he kept him



Moses Teller

that night and urged the appearance of Sabbattis. Plansaway said he was afraid that he or Lindsey would kill him for stealing their negroes the year Before.

“ That after assurance that if he made his appearance he should not be hurt. Next day searching in the woods found him and after a parley he came in—

“ The wife of James Lindsey a near neighbor, hearing the Indians was there came to the house (the Englishmen were all gone out to work) and finding Sabbattis there said Lindsey’s wife urged his ingratitude that after he had received so much kindness at their house to commit such a Villanous Act as to Rob her of her slave with some Few more words to the same Purpose. Both the Indians immediately armed themselves with their guns Sabbattis with a long knife and Plansaway with a Hatchet and with a furious Gesture Insulted her holding the Hatchet over her head making attempts as if he would strike and told her if she said one word more about it he would split her brains out if he died for it the next minute—Sabbattis went out to her husband in the field and told him that if he ever see the said Lindseys wife any more he would kill her be the event what it would (as her husband then told her) that the said Sabbattis insisted that the said negro was Lawful Plunder the Deponent sold the said Indians two shirts & happened to see them when they shirted and there was next [their] skin Tyed a Number of small Metump Lines not such as are usually made for Tying Packs—a collar of a Length about sufficient to go around a Mans Neck and as she then apprehended was what is called Captive Lines—

“ That the Deponent and her husband frequently seeing them uncommon Lines Asked what Business Sabbattis and he could have there as they had not brought their packs for trade—at length Plansaway said he had a kinsman (named Sabbattis) who had at Cape Sable killed an Indian and that they agreed for his Redemption (being held by them) to pay five hundred pounds to get an English Slave.

“ That Sabbattis being his Namesake offered to assist him in the Redemption and said the Hunting was best this way.

“ That the Indian must be released by the money or other ways (by Summer) or he must be put to Death.

“ Canterbury May 21st 1754

“ Before JOSEPH BLANCHARD

“ *Jus of Peace.*”

Other documents relating to this affair may be found in N. H. Prov. Papers, Vol. VI.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Public sentiment in Contoocook and Canterbury sided with Bowen and Morrel, though the part taken by the latter in the murder does not appear. The people rejoiced that the Indians, who had murdered and scalped many captives, were beyond the possibility of doing further mischief. Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, however, took a different view, and wrote a letter to Gov. Wentworth urging him to appease the Indians by giving presents "to the Relatives of the deceased Indians for *wiping off the Blood* as they term it." He also urged the re-arrest of Bowen and Morrel.

Gov. Wentworth determined to uphold the dignity of the law, and the sheriff and his assistants arrested Simeon Ames, of Canterbury, as the ringleader of the liberators.

"I will go with you," was the prompt reply of Ames when arrested; "but we will have dinner first."

The sheriff was pleased to accept the generous hospitality of his prisoner.

"You will allow me to ride my own horse to Exeter," said Ames.

The sheriff had no objection, as himself and assistant were mounted. The party started, and rode till nearly sunset, reaching Brentwood. The officers—one on each side—had enjoyed the society of their prisoner. They were ascending a hill; the officers' horses were jaded, while Ames's was comparatively fresh, and very fleet.

"I declare, it is most sunset. Good evening, gentlemen. I don't think I will go with you any further to-night."

In an instant he was gone. At a touch of the rein the horse wheeled, and the rider, bowing politely, disappeared. The officers sat upon their horses in blank astonishment, knowing that it would be useless to attempt to overtake a man who was going like the wind away from them;—besides, public sentiment was on the side of Ames.

Gov. Wentworth wisely adopted the advice of Gov. Shirley—to make a present to the Indians. This was done, and no further attempts were made to punish the offenders. The Indians were appeased, and the matter dropped.

SCOUTING PARTY.

Early in the spring Governor Wentworth sent out a party under Col. Lovewell, Maj. Talford, and Capt. Page, to explore the "Upper Cohos." John Stark was employed as guide, he having been taken up the Connecticut when captured by the Indians.

The party left Rumford March 10, reached Piermont in seven days, spent one night on the banks of the Connecticut, and then, though no Indians were seen, made a precipitate return.

PROPRIETORS' MEETING.

May 19. Meeting at Contoocook. £175 was voted to the support of Mr. Stevens, at the rate of 29^s per pound. Six of the Newbury proprietors attended the meeting,—Samuel Fowler, Edmund Morss, Thomas Person, Samuel Gerrish, John Thorla, and Joseph Coffin. £12 was voted to each man as compensation for time and expense.

The money voted at the meeting in 1752 for the construction of a fort not having been expended, it was voted to divide the money.

CAPTURE OF THE MELOON FAMILY.

Before the month was through, the Indians began their degradations.

It was known that parties of Canadian savages were in the vicinity;—their foot-prints had been discovered; they had been seen. Some of the settlers farthest from the fort had hastened to place themselves under the protection of the garrison. At this time Mr. William Emery had erected a log house at the foot of Corser hill, a few rods west of Little brook, on land owned by Miss Nancy E. Couch.

Mr. Emery knew that Indians were in the region, and, his wife being sick, hastily abandoned his house on the 10th of May, leaving all his goods, and fleeing to the fort.

Mr. Nathaniel Meloon, one of the first settlers of the town, had pushed five miles beyond Emery's—a mile beyond the northerly line of the town—and built a home in West Stevenstown, not far from the present West Salisbury meeting-house. Mr. Meloon's family consisted of himself, wife, and five children,—Nathaniel,

thirteen years old, Mary eleven, Rachael ten, John six, David three, and Sarah thirteen months.

Mr. Meloon started before sunrise, on the morning of the 11th, for Penacook, but was captured by the Indians probably not far from Emery's house, which they broke open and rifled. Mr. Meloon was on horseback, and the horse being of no use to them, they left it tied at Emery's. Taking their captive with them, they returned to his house about nine o'clock. Nathaniel was at work in the field. It would seem that the boy discovered the Indians about the same time that they saw him. He took to the woods, and, although pursued by two, managed to secrete himself. At the direction of the Indians his father called him, but the tones of his voice were of warning, and he did not come out from his hiding-place till the Indians had left. He ran to the river, swam it several times to elude pursuit, and hastened towards the fort, but met Stephen Gerrish, John Flanders, William Emery, and others, who were out on a scout, and returned with them to find Emery's house plundered, and his father's horse at the door. They proceeded to West Stevenstown, and found his father's house also rifled.

The attack was on Saturday, the 11th of May. On the next Wednesday, the 15th, Stephen Gerrish was in Portsmouth, laying the case before the Governor and Council, soliciting aid for the defence of the town.

[From the Council Records.]

“ At a council holden in Portsmouth on Wednesday May 15th 1751.

“ Present

His excellency the Governor

Henry Sherburne
Theodore Atkinson
Rich^d W. bird
Jno Downing } Esqr.

Sampson Sheaffe
Daniel Warner
Joseph Newmarch } Esqr.

“ Mr. Stephen Gerrish appearing at this Board presented a petition of Phineas Stevens & eight others inhabitant at Contoocook setting forth that the Indians had begun hostilities in that part & had captivated a family & rifled the house of another &c & being examined what

he knew of the affair says on Sat. the 11th Inst he saw a lad son of Nathaniel Malloon who lived at a place called Stevenstown about five miles from Contoocook who informed him that his father & family were taken as he supposed by the Indians he having seen a number of Indians near his fathers house which occasioned him the sd lad to run into the woods by which he escaped upon which report the said Gerrish & sundry others went immediately to the house where they had found the feather beds emptied upon the floor & the tickins carry'd off—Most of the meal that was in the house was carry'd.

“ They tracked the Indians some way from the house—that the family consisting of the man his wife & three children were all gone off and by the said signs he imagined were all carried into captivity. The petitioners therefore prayed some speedy succours to guard & defend them to prevent if possible future depredations—upon which petition & information his excellency asked the council what they would advise in the Premises. The council considering thereof did advise His Excellency to give the necessary orders for enlisting or impressing twenty effective men to be immediately sent to Contoocook, Canterbury & Stevenstown to be destined as his excellency shall think most advanta-geous for guarding the inhabitants in these parts one month.”

The Indians were mercenary, rather than revengeful and blood-thirsty. Tempting as the scalps of the captives might be, the lives of the French in Canada, the rum and the blankets and trinkets which the English slaves would sell for, awakened their greed, and the captive family were not inhumanly treated.

Her infant was sick, and the savages, under pretence of giving it medicine, took it from the mother's arms, and the parents never again beheld it.

THE PRISONERS IN CANADA.

Arriving in Canada, the prisoners were sold to the French, and the family separated. A child—Joseph—was born, November 20, 1755. In 1757, Mr. Meloon, his wife, and three sons were shipped on a French vessel for France; but the ship was taken by a British man-of-war, off Newfoundland, and they were landed in Portland, from whence they made their way to Contoocook, and finally to their log cabin in Salisbury, where life was once more begun.

Rachel was left behind in Canada. Being but ten years old at the time of her captivity, and living with the Indians, she took readily to their mode of life. In 1763, Samuel Fowler, Esq., un-

dertook to bring her home. He found her, at the age of fourteen, in her habits and predilections, an Indian. She had little inclination to return to civilized life, and Mr. Fowler found it necessary to use great precaution on his return, for fear she might give him the slip, and make her way back to Canada. She returned to Salisbury, subsequently married, but never wholly forgot the habits of her captivity.

The affidavits of William Emery, John Flanders, and Nathaniel Meloon, Jr., are preserved in the Provincial Records of New Hampshire, Vol. VI, and are of interest as picturing the event.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM EMERY.

“ William Emery of Contoocook in the Province of New Hampshire of Lawful age—Testifies & says—That on the Tenth Day of May 1754 his wife being ill & People afraid to tarry & take care of her there being an Outhouse moved her into Town with the rest of the family about five miles—the next morning he Returned to his House & found it Plundered what of his goods was not carried off was spoilt of the value & to his damage Two Hundred Pounds Old Tenor at the Least & the same time found Nath^l Maloon’s Horse tyed at his said House which Maloon his wife Rachel & Sarah & son Samuel were captivated & carried away by the Indians & of clothing Bedding & Provisions of the value of two hundred & thirty Pounds Old Tenor at the least.

“ Province of New }
Hampshire }

“ Contoocook

“ May 22^d 1754 the above Named William Emery made oath to the truth of the aforesaid written Deposition before

“ JOSEPH BLANCHARD
“ Just of Peace ”

TESTIMONY OF JOHN FLANDERS.

“ John Flanders of Contoocook in the Province of New Hampshire of Lawful age Testifies & says—

“ That in May 1753 an Indian named Planseway came to Contoocook aforesaid exulting & telling of his Frequent coming to that place in the war how many he killed & taken [from] Merrymack in the war—The Deponent told him that in the Fall he intended to Catch some Beaver to make him a hat & asked Planseway if he would hurt him if he see him, who answered yes if he found him a hunting he would kill him & earnestly repeated it several times—

" And the Deponent further says That on the 11th day of May 1754 in the Forenoon at Contoocook aforesaid William Emery came to the Body of the Town & Informed that somebody had that morning broke open his house taken many things & spoiled others, a house his family had moved from the night Before all his clothing (his beds empty'd & ticks cut to pieces) & supposed it to be Indians the Deponent & others Immediately went, found the house strip'd & Plunder'd to the said Emery's Damage at least Two hundred Pounds old Tenor.

" That they proceeded to the house of Nathaniel Meloon in Stevens-town so called which was about six miles Farther & met with said Meloon's Eldest son who gave account of the Indians that day captivating his Father & Mother & three children who returned with the scout to his Father's house where they found it plundered & strip'd & by the best accts the Deponent could get of the things missing broke & Cutt to pieces were of the value & to Meloons damage at least two hundred & thirty pounds old Tenor.

"Province of } Contoocook May 22^d
New Hampshire } 1754

"The above named John Flanders made Oath to the truth of the aforeswitten Deposition.

"Before JOSEPH BLANCHARD"

“just Peace”

"A copy exam'd by William Parker. Not Pub."

TESTIMONY OF NATHANIEL MELOON.

"Nathaniel Maloon the son of Nathaniel Maloon of Stevenstown in New Hampshire aged about 14 years Testifies & says—

" That at Stevenstown aforesaid on the 11th day of May 1754 in the morning before sunrise his Father set out Designing to go to Penacook a place of about twenty miles distant whose road went by the house of Mr. William Emery of Contoocook. That the same morning about nine of the clock the Deponent was at work in his Fathers field & soon a number of Indians he thought ten or a dozen running to the house & too took after the Deponent, but a thicket near was Quick out of sight & made his escape & hid not far off. Some time afterwards he heard his Father call him sundry times—

"That after he supposed the Indians Drawn off made his escape to Contoccook.

"Province of } At Contoocook
New Hampshire } the 22^d of May 1754.

"The above named &c

"Before JOSEPH BLANCHARD"

"Jus Peace."

EXPEDITION TO THE UPPER CONNECTICUT.

A report that the Indians were building a fort on the upper Connecticut induced the Governor and Council to send out another and stronger party to reconnoitre the country. It was commanded by Capt. Peter Powers, of Hollis. The company assembled at Rumford, and on Saturday, June 15th, marched to Contoocook.

The beginning of the march is given from Powers's journal:

“Sat June 15th 1754. This day left Rumford & marched to Contoocook which is about 8 miles & here tarried all night.

“Sunday June 16 This day tarried at Contoocook & went to meeting & tarried here all this night.

“Mon June 17 This morning fair & we fixed our packs & went & put them on board our canoes about nine of the clock & some of the men went in the canoes & the rest on the shore. And so we marched up the river Merrimack to the crotch or parting thereof & then up the Pemigewasset about one mile & a half & camped above the carrying place, which carrying place is about one hundred rods long, & the whole of this day's work is about thirteen miles.”

The route was up Baker's river. The party reached the Connecticut at Piermont, where four of their number, being disabled, descended the Connecticut to Charlestown in a canoe, while the others pushed on up the Ammonoosuc nearly to Littleton, and then crossed a ridge of high land to the Connecticut in Dalton, and from thence went as far north as Israel's river. The main body encamped there, while Powers and two men pushed up the valley to the present town of Northumberland, whence they came upon a fresh Indian trail. Not deeming it prudent to proceed any farther, the company returned to their packs, which had been left on the Ammonoosuc, and from thence to the present village of Haverhill, which they reached July 6. The leaves of the diary giving an account of the return are wanting, but in all probability Capt. Powers arrived at Contoocook about a week later. This was the first exploration of the upper valley of the Connecticut.

ATTACK ON STEVENSTOWN.

In August, the Indians, under Capt. John Sasup, swooped down upon East Stevenstown. Philip Call, one of the early settlers of Contoocook, had concluded to locate himself on the rich intvale

of Stevenstown. He built his cabin near the Merrimack, about a mile and a half beyond the north line of Contoocook, near what is now South Franklin. It was on the 15th of the month that the Indians made their attack. Mrs. Call and her son's wife and infant were in the house, while the father, son, and Timothy Cook,—whose father had been killed, in 1746, at Clay hill,—were at work in the field. Upon the approach of the Indians, Mrs. Call, senior, met them at the door, and was instantly killed by a blow from a tomahawk. She fell across the threshold. Mrs. Philip Call, junior, with her infant, crawled into a hole behind the chimney. She succeeded in keeping her child quiet, and was not discovered. The father and son had seen the Indians, and attempted to get to the house in advance of them, but, discovering that there was a large party, took to the woods. Cook fled towards the Merrimack, plunged in, but was shot and scalped. Philip made all haste to Contoocook, swimming the river several times to baffle his pursuers. The Indians, about thirty in number, rifled the house, and, suspecting that a party would be sent up from the fort, secreted themselves in the woods.

The force sent out from the fort consisted of thirteen men. The Indians allowed them to pass, rose from their ambush, gave a whoop, made a rush, but succeeded only in capturing Enos Bishop, whose home was on Queen street, west of the house now owned by Prof. John Jackman.

The remaining twelve, disconcerted by the suddenness of the attack, fled in every direction, and finally all reached the fort, not having fired a gun.

BISHOP'S CAPTIVITY.

Bishop was taken to Canada, reaching St. Francis village in thirteen days, with Samuel Scribner and John Parker taken from Stevenstown. They were sold to Frenchmen.

In October, Bishop found means to send a letter to Rev. Jedediah Jewett, of Rowley, Mass.

“Montreal, Oct. 19, 1754.

“Rev. Sir—The reason of my directing these lines to you is because it seems most likely that they will sooner arrive to the hands of a person of your note than to any body else. Before I proceed I shall give you a short description of my captivity. That day Sir, in August last

[the 15th] that you left my house at Contoocook I was taken by the Indians & by them carried to St. Francois, where we arrived in thirteen days; & after I had been with them eight weeks they sold me to a French gentlemen for 300 livres, which sum must be paid before I can be free which looks somewhat difficult to me. But I hope I have some friend in Rowley that will contribute that sum for my relief; & I shall take it a favor with you if you will move a contribution in your parish. There will be no difficulty in my redemption if the money be paid & there is no difficulty in coming at any time of the year. In the winter the people pass on the ice all the way to Albany except a few miles. Inform the people at Contoocook that Maloon & his wife are sold to a French minister near Quebec, & his boy in this town & his oldest girl is with the Indians; their youngest child died I believe at St. Francois about a month ago. Samuel Scribner who was taken at Bakerstown where I was I hear is sold to the french at Chambly, about 12 miles from this place; & Robert Barker taken at the same place sold to a Frenchman about a mile from St. Francois. They all desire release.

“I can write no more at present only to ask an interest in your prayers & beg leave to subscribe myself

“Your most obedient & humble servant

“Enos Bishop.

“N. B. Caution the frontier to be on their guard. If any person comes or sends for me let them repair to Col. John Lydius, of Albany for direction.”

The families on the outskirts of the town, and all that had settled in Stevenstown, upon the attack of the Indians abandoned their homes and fled to the fort. The citizens organized for defence.

THE ALARM.

Two of the party sent up from the fort at the time of the attack upon Philip Call were Ephraim Foster and Andrew Moor. Possibly they were not citizens of Contoocook, as no other mention of their names is found in any of the records or documents. It is probable that they were sent to alarm the lower towns, for we find Andrew McClary, of Epsom, hastening to Portsmouth and giving the Governor and Council information concerning the attack. McClary's account is on record in the “Council Minutes.” The attack was on the 15th. On the 18th, McClary was in the council chamber, at the capitol, giving the following statement:



Hale Hinson

“ Portsmouth Aug 18, 1754.

“ The said Andrew McClary being examined declared that Eph'm Foster & Stephen Moor acquainted the declarant that they were at Stevenstown the day after the mischief was done by the Indians & found the body of Mrs. Call lying dead near the door of her house, scalped & her head almost cut off & upon further search found the body of a man named Cook dead & scalped. That the Indians were supposed to be about thirty in number according to the account of eight men. [Mr. Price, writing from tradition, says thirteen—possibly a misprint.] that upon hearing the news went immediately from Contoocook to Stevenstown & in that way passed the enemy who soon followed them & seeing the Indians too many in number to engage they parted & endeavored to escape. One of the company, one Bishop, stood sometime & fired at the Indians, but was soon obliged to run. Cook was found dead by the river's side. Bishop supposed to be killed & sunk in the river, he being still missing—that there were two men belonging to the plantation at a distance working in a meadow, that as yet were not come in [Scribner and Barker] And it is feared they had fallen into the hands of the enemy—that as the declarant had understood all the inhabitants consisting of about eight families were come down into the lower town & had left their improvements, corn, hay & cattle.”

CAPT. JOHN WEBSTER.

When the attack was made on West Stevenstown, in May, and the Meloon family captured, Gov. Wentworth ordered Capt. John Webster, of Manchester, to march at once with twenty men to protect the inhabitants in the vicinity of Contoocook. The company marched on June 24; but no enemy being then in the vicinity, the men returned to their homes.

The attack on East Stevenstown, and the disaster to the party that went up from Contoocook, created universal alarm.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

The Council advised the calling out of a large force. On August 16, the following order was issued to Col. Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable :

“ To Col Joseph Blanchard,

“ Upon the mischief done by the Indians at Stevenstown, I have ordered a detachment from Captain Odlins troop* of 24 men and officers

* This company was from Exeter and vicinity.

to command, also a like number from Captain Stevens' troop to guard the inhabitants in that frontier until I can relieve them by a sufficient number of foot & as your regiment lies contiguous to the frontier where the mischief was done I have thought proper to order & direct that you forthwith enlist and impress fifty men or more, if you think that number is not sufficient & put them under an officer you can confide in & order them forthwith to march to Contoocook & Stevenstown to relieve the detachment of horse posted there.

“ B. WENTWORTH.”

CAPT. GOFFE'S COMPANY.

The company was commanded by John Goffe, of Derryfield. Robert Rogers, afterwards the renowned ranger, enlisted as a private in this company. From Contoocook were the following citizens :

Dea. Jesse Flanders,	John Flanders,
Stephen Hoit,	William Courser,
Jacob Hoit,	Joseph Eastman, Jr.

The company was in service during the winter, frequently making long marches on snow-shoes. The head-quarters were in the garrisons of Canterbury and Contoocook.

DEATH OF REV. MR. STEVENS.

Jan. 19, 1755. The people of Contoocook met with a sad loss in the death of Rev. Mr. Stevens, who for fifteen years had been their minister, and who had taken an active part in all of the affairs of the plantation.

Rev. Mr. Price says of him,—“ We have not the means of ascertaining particularly the success of his labors, for want of church records; but that he was very dear to the people of his charge, and his services satisfactory, are evidenced by their united attachment to his interest amid the trying scenes and sufferings to which he and they were called.”

MR. STEVENS'S ESTATE.

The amount of worldly effects owned by Mr. Stevens will be seen from the appraisers' account :

“ We the Subscribers being appointed a Committee to apprise the Estate real & personal of the Rev^d Mr Phinehas Stevens, late of the Place

called Contoocook within his Majestys Province of New Hampshire, Clerk Deceased, being first sworn to the faithful Discharge of the said Trust have taken the following Inventory of the said Estate.

“ Vis—

“ Of personal Estate—

“ Imprimis. To Books—

Mr Pool's Synopses Criticorum in five volumes in Folio	7.10. 0.
Other books the whole of them	1. 5. 0.
Item, To a Swivel Gun	2.10. 0
item, To Beds, Bedding & Bedsteads	45.12. 6.
item, To Pewter	12.10. 0
item, To two warming pans	3. 2. 6.
item, To two Looking Glasses	5.10. 0.
item, To two Brass Kettles	4. 0. 0.
item, To a toasting-Iron & Gridiron	0. 6. 0.
item, To a Spit	0. 6. 0.
item, To a Spool wheel	1. 5. 0
item, To a Cupboard	0.15. 0.
item, To two Caggs	0.10. 0.
item, To a great Wheel	0. 5. 0
item, To Andirons	0. 8. 0.
item, To Tongs	0. 6. 0.
item, To another pair of Tongs & fire shovel & irons	2.10. 0.
item, To an iron Kettle	0.12. 0.
item, To two iron Trammels	1. 5. 0.
item, To a little Pot	0.12. 0.
item, To two Box irons & Heater	1.10. 0.
item, To five Chairs at 0.3.9. apiece	0.18. 9.
item, To a Frying Pan	0. 6. 0.
item, To an iron Pot	[—]
item, To a pair of hand-Bellows	0. 5. 0.
item, To a brass Skillet & Frame	0.10. 0.
item, To another brass Skillet & Frame	0.12. 6.
item, To a brass Skimmer	0. 5. 0.
item, To three tables at 5 ^s apiece	0.15. 0.
item, To a Cradle	0. 2. 6.
item, To hay at the Meddeo	2. 2. 6.
item, To 2 Tobes	0.10. 0.
item, To Iron	0. 2. 6.
Chaffing Dish	0. 5. 0.
item, To a Coat,	2. 0. 0.
item, To a great Coat	1. 0. 0.

item, To two Gowns	3.10. 0.
item, To Stockings	0.18. 6.
item, To a pair of Leather Breeches	0.15. 0.
item, To a Jacket	
item, To a Hat	2. 0. 0.
item, To a pair of Boots	0.15. 0.
item, To Shoes	0. 5. 0.
item, To a Morter Pestel	0. 7. 6.
item, To a Razor	0. 0. 6.
item, To Shirts	2. 0. 0.
item, To a half Bushel & Sive	0. 5. 0.
item, To one old Saddle & Bridle	2. 0. 0.
item, To Tea Furniture	0.10. 0.
item, To two Chests	1. 0. 0.
item, To an old Portmantle	0. 5. 0.
item, To Salt	0.10. 0.
item, To Glass Bottles	0. 5. 0.
item, To an ax	0. 5. 0.
item, To a Scithe to cut Bushes	0.12. 6.
item, To Plow irons	1. 5. 0.

Stock.

“ To a Mare	30. 0. 0.
item, To two Cows	12.10. 0.
item, To a Heifer	3. 0. 0.
item, To a Calf	1.10. 0.
item, To five Sheep	2.10. 0.
item, To three Swine	6. 5. 0.

“ Real Estate & Buildings.

“ Imprimis, To the House-Lot, House & Barn	90. 0. 0.
item, a House in the Garrison	
item, To a five acre Intervale Lot	25. 0. 0.
item, To a House Lot adjoining to Ensign Joseph Eastman's	25. 0. 0.
item, To one eighty acre Lot, half an eighty-acre Lot, & two House-Lots all joining together	215. 0. 0.
item, To one hundred acre Lot	25. 0. 0.
item, To one common Right	7. 0. 0
item, To half a hundred-acre lot, & half a common Right	16. 5. 0.
item, To one eighty-acre-Lot in the Township of Rumford	62.10. 0.”

APPLICATION FOR INCORPORATION AS A TOWN.

Jan. 28. At a meeting of the proprietors in Newbury, a third

attempt was made to obtain corporate powers; but in consequence of the intense cold, the meeting adjourned without action to February 11.

Feb. 11. The proprietors met at the house of Daniel Clark. Joseph Greenleaf and Joseph Gerrish were chosen a committee to petition the Great and General Court for an enlargement of the powers of the proprietors in regard to the collection of taxes.

June 12. At a meeting in Contoooook, Benj. Lunt, Henry Rolfe, and Joseph Coffin were appointed to settle with the administrator of Rev. Mr. Stevens's estate.

To defray the current expenses of the plantation, £400 was appropriated.

George Jackman, Stephen Gerrish, and Jacob Flanders were chosen to look after the parsonage.

Joseph Coffin, Benj. Lunt, and Henry Rolfe were appointed a committee to procure "twenty pounds of powder, lead, & flints, [or their] equivelent [and] to take care of the same."

Ninety pounds was voted towards defraying the expenses incurred at the funeral of Rev. Mr. Stevens.

A committee was appointed to secure the services of another preacher, and Rev. Mr. Varney was employed.

THE MINISTER'S LOT.

Feb. 7, 1756. The proprietors met at the meeting-house, but, on account of the cold, an adjournment was had to the nearest dwelling-house. Capt. Stephen Gerrish, Jacob Flanders, and Dea. George Jackman were chosen a committee to provide further preaching.

Ezekiel Flanders and Samuel Fowler were appointed a committee to see whether a lot of eighty acres should be set off to the right of the first settled minister.

TWO CITIZENS KILLED BY INDIANS.

Mr. Flanders, who was thus chosen, soon after went to Newfound lake, in Hebron, accompanied by Edward Emery, to set their traps for beaver. While there they were waylaid by Indians. One was shot while skinning a beaver, and the other while carrying a beaver into camp, as was subsequently learned from the Indians.

THE CHARTER.

Another attempt was made to obtain a town charter. Joseph Coffin, John Moody, and Stephen Gerrish were appointed to press the claims of the plantation before the Governor and Council. The efforts of the committee were in this end successful, as will be seen further on.

ESCAPE OF ENOS BISHOP FROM CANADA.

In October, Enos Bishop, who had been captured by the Indians, in 1754, made his escape from Canada. From a letter published in the *N. Y. Mercury*, Oct. 25, 1756, written by an officer in the garrison at No. 4, Charlestown, we have an account of his escape:

“ No 4, Oct 4, 1756.

“ This day arrived here one Enoch Bishop, an English captive from Canada, who was taken two years since. He left Canada twenty-six days ago in company with two other English captives viz : William Hair late of Brookfield enlisted in Gen. Shirley’s regiment & taken at Oswego ; the other name unknown taken from Pennsylvania. They came away from Canada without a hatchet, gun or fire works, & with no more than three loaves of bread & four pounds of pork. As they suffered much for want of provisions, his companions were not able to travel any farther than a little this side of Cowass [Coös] where he was obliged to leave them last Lord’s Day without any sustenance but a few berries. Six men were this morning sent out to look for them but it is feared they perished in the wilderness.”

SOLDIERS IN THE FRENCH WAR.

We have not been able to ascertain what citizens of Contoocook enlisted in the war against the French and Indians. It is not likely that their names would be found on the proprietors’ records. It is known that Philip Flanders was killed at Crown Point. He was a ranger in Maj. Rogers’s company. He was the son of Jacob Flanders, one of the first settlers, and lived at the south end of Water street. He was brother of Dea. Jesse Flanders, who was in one or more of the campaigns against the French and Indians.

Andrew Bohonon, one of the first settlers of Contoocook, also served in one or more campaigns. He was brother-in-law of Philip and Jesse Flanders, having married their sister Tabitha.

SAMUEL FOWLER'S DISSENT.

June 1, 1757. A proprietors' meeting was held, and a committee, consisting of Joseph Coffin, John Moody, and Capt. Stephen Gerrish, was appointed "to provide some suitable gentleman to preach."

Mr. Samuel Fowler again entered his dissent, which is on record:

[From the Records.]

"To the proprietors of Contoocook in their annual meeting assembled.

"The humble petition of Samuel Fowler sheweth that your petitioner as a proprietor among you hath hitherto used his best endeavors according to his ability to promote the settlement and advantage of the plantation and his estate therein has born its part to all the publick taxes thereof for that end, but as your petitioner, which is not unknown to you is of a different persuasion from you with respect to the publick worship of God among you and as he is now about to take his estate into his own hands, cannot with freedom of conscience pay the ministerial taxes for the support of publick Worship in your way he humbly intreats your compassionate regards in that respect. And as our king thro the kindness of God has been pleased to exempt those of this persuasion from such taxes you would also be pleased to free your petitioner from the like tax in this place & your petitioner will still be willing to use his best endeavors for the good of the plantation & pay any other taxes or charges which in Law reason or justice may be thought equitable & in any other proper way pay or bear his full proportion of charge for promoting the interest of the plantation that so his land or interest in this place may not be sold for the ministerial taxes, which otherwise they will be liable to which as your petitioner upon the most serious reflection on the case sees no way to prevent, and therefore again begs your favour in this respect, which will greatly oblige your petitioner who on this occasion hopes he shall be ready on all proper opportunities to treat you with suitable tokens of acknowledgement.

"SAMUEL FOWLER."

Up to this time Mr. Fowler had resided in Newbury, but during the year removed to Contoocook. He was an original proprietor, and accepted with his associates the grant which stipulated that a minister should be supported. His associates might have pleaded, against his rights of conscience, that he voluntarily and without protest accepted the grant, and was therefore debarred from dissent; but with great liberality they waived all limitations, and passed the following votes:

"Voted that the prayer of the petitioner be granted for the year 1750."

"Voted that the prayer of the petitioner be granted for 1751."

"Voted that the prayer of the petitioner be granted for the year 1752."

"Voted that the prayer of the petitioner be answered for 1753 & also for 1755."

The committee on preaching employed Rev. Stephen Scales, who began to preach during the summer.

CAPTURE OF MOSES JACKMAN BY INDIANS.

During the month of June, four Indians made their appearance in Canterbury, near the house of Thomas Clough. The family were not at home. The Indians entered the house, secured some meal, and secreted themselves in the woods.

In a field near by, a negro, Dorset, and Moses Jackman, son of Richard Jackman of Contoocook, eleven years old, were hoeing corn. The first intimation Jackman had of the presence of the Indians was their uprising around him. Dorset seized Jackman, and started to run with him; but they soon separated, Jackman running towards the barn, and the negro towards the woods. Jackman stumbled and fell, and was taken. He once escaped, but was recaptured, and intimidated by the wielding of a tomahawk over his head. Dorset was overtaken. He made a desperate resistance, and was badly beaten about the head. He cried lustily for help, and his cries were heard by others at work half a mile away, who understood the meaning of it, and fled to the garrison, at the house of Capt. Jeremiah Clough.

Mrs. Thomas Clough had a narrow escape. She saw the Indians, and made haste to the garrison. The alarm was given, but too late to prevent them from carrying off their captives.

The route taken by the savages was up the Merrimack, probably to Franklin, where they crossed over the falls, one Indian carrying Jackman on his shoulders. They travelled fast, and at night encamped on Smith's river, in what is now the town of Hill. Jackman was barefoot, and the Indians kindly supplied him with moccasons. The Indians made a rapid march to Canada.

Arriving at Montreal, the two captives were imprisoned for a fortnight, while the Indians were trading off their furs. Jackman was sold to a Frenchman, and separated from Dorset, whom he never saw or heard from again.

While in captivity, Jackman saw an Indian chief who had often been in Contoocook. The Indian recognized him at once. Jackman remained in captivity till 1761, when peace was declared, and he was brought home by Enos Bishop, who went in quest of him. Bishop was peculiarly fitted to bring him through the wilderness, having made his escape in 1754. Jackman was kindly treated, and obtained a knowledge of the French language during the four years of his captivity.

CLOSE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

1758-59. The proprietors' books contain no important records for these years; but great events were taking place elsewhere. On the 24th of July, 1759, Niagara was taken by the British and colonial forces; on the 27th, Gen. Amherst took possession of Ticonderoga. On the 13th of September the battle on the Plains of Abraham was fought, and the lilies of France gave place to the cross of St. George, in America. It was one of the decisive battles of history,—one of the turning-places of human destiny.

From that day forth there were to be no more midnight alarms of savage foes, no more tomahawking and scalping, no more captivity for settlers on the frontier, no more murdering, burning, or plundering, but peace, prosperity, and the beginning of a new era in American history.

Gen. Wolfe, though dead, was a hero. His effigy was painted on tavern signs, his memory lauded everywhere.

A few days before the battle on the Plains of Abraham, a British fleet under Admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet off Cape Vincent, in Portugal. The engagement occurred August 20, and the news reached America in September, just as intelligence arrived of the victory at Quebec. Wolfe, Boscawen, and Amherst were the heroes of the hour.

In all of the large towns the events were celebrated with festivities. In Newbury an ox was killed, and the quarters roasted on a huge gridiron, near Rev. Mr. Sewell's meeting-house. The proprietors of Contoocook residing in Newbury shared in the enjoyments of the jubilee. Speeches were made, songs were sung, cannon fired, and men drank punch, egg-nog, and toddy to their hearts' content.

CHAPTER V.

THE TOWN.

THE efforts of the committee appointed to secure a town charter were successful. The charter was granted on the 22d of April, to continue two years. The reason for this limitation is wholly a matter of conjecture.

THE CHARTER.

“ Province of New Hampshire George the Second by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c.

“ To all whom these presents may come. Greeting.

“ Whereas our loyal subjects inhabitants of a tract of land within our Province of New Hampshire known by the name of Contoocook, have humbly petitioned & requested that they may be erected & incorporated into a township & enfranchised with the powers & privileges which other towns within our said Province by law have & enjoy; and it appearing to us to be conducive to the general good of our said province, as well as to the said inhabitants in particular, by maintaining order & encouraging the culture of lands, that the same should be done :

“ Know ye therefore that of Our Special Grace’s certain knowledge, & for the encouraging the good order & purpose aforesaid, by & with the advice of our trusty & well beloved Benning Wentworth Esq, our Governor & commander in chief & of our council for said Province of New Hampshire, have erected & ordained, & by these presents, for us, our heirs & successors, do will & ordain that the inhabitants of the tract of land aforesaid or that shall inhabit or improve thereon, the same being limited & bounded as follows :

“ Begining at the southerly side of Contoocook river’s mouth, where the same falls into Merrimack river, running thence a course west sev-



William Temple

enteen degrees south, seven miles one hundred rods, measured from a forked white pine near the mouth of Contoocook river, to a pitch pine & heap of stones;—& from said pitch pine & heap of stones running north seventeen degrees west seven miles to a forked beach marked; & thence on a course east seventeen degrees south north to the Merrimack river to a heap of stones; thence by the river as the same runs to the mouth of Contoocook river again where it began: Shall have, & by these presents are declared, ordained to be a town corporate, & are hereby erected & incorporated in to a body politic & corporate, to have a continuance two years only by the name of Boscawen, with all the powers, authorities, privileges, immunities & franchises which any other town in said Province by law holds & enjoys; always reserving to us, our heirs & successors, all white pine trees that are, or shall be found growing, & being on said land fit for the use of our Royal Navy, reserving to us, our heirs & successors, the power & right of dividing said town when it shall appear necessary & convenient for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof; *Provided nevertheless*, & it is hereby declared, that this our charter & Grant is not intended, nor shall in any manner be construed to extend to or affect the private property of the soil within the limits aforesaid; & as the several towns within our said province of New Hampshire are by the laws thereof enabled & authorized to assemble & by a majority of votes present to choose all such officers & transact such affairs as by said laws are declared.

“ We do by these presents nominate & appoint Col Joseph Coffin Esq to call the first meeting of said inhabitants, to be held within said town within sixty days from the date hereof, by giving legal notice of the time & design of holding such meeting;—after which the annual meeting of said town for the choice of such officers & the management of the affairs aforesaid shall be held within the same on the first Tuesday of March annually.

“ In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Benning Wentworth Esq our Governor & commander in chief of our said Province of New Hampshire, this twenty-second day of April in the thirty-third year of our reign & in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and sixty:

“ BENNING WENTWORTH

“ By His Excellency’s Command with the advice of the Council

“ THEODORE ATKINSON Sec”

ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN.

There is but one other locality in the world bearing the name of Boscawen, and that an island in the Pacific ocean, belonging to the Navigators’ group. Both were named for the brave old

admiral who humbled the navy of France. It is probably a name of French origin. The de Boscowens were an established family as far back as the days of old King John, who granted the Magna Charta, in 1215, at Runnymede. The Boscowen manor-house was in Cornish. From the records of old England we learn that Henry de Boscowen had sons, Robert and Allan, and a daughter Mirabell. There were also Eweyne and Osbert. One married John de Abalanda, and another Eusada Reskyners. One de Boscowen married Alice de Trevale. These are Norman names, going to show that the de Boscowens came into England with William the Conqueror.

Hugh de Boscowen was, in 1711, first Lord Viscount Falmouth. His wife was Charlotte Churchill, niece of the Duke of Marlborough.

In that same year, a baby came to gladden the master and mistress of the manor-house, which was named Edward de Boscowen.

When a boy, he was always brimming over with fun, and was a mimic withal. There was an old butler in his father's service who had a crick in the neck, and the boy, in mimicry, carried his neck in like manner, till the jest became a habit, and he had a crick in the neck through life. [Lives of English Admirals.] His father made him a midshipman at an early age, and he was promoted so rapidly that, in 1737, at the age of twenty-six, he was placed in command of the Leopard, a frigate of fifty guns, in the expedition of Admiral Vernon against Carthagena. In 1742 he commanded the Dreadnaught, and captured the French frigate Media. In 1746 he commanded the Namure, and captured the French frigate Intrepid, bearing despatches from Quebec to France. In an engagement the next year he was wounded by a musket-ball in the shoulder.

The next year he was selected to command the East India fleet, with six ships of the line, besides frigates. In 1755 he commanded the fleet on the North American coast, cruised off Newfoundland to intercept French ships, and made several captures. In 1759 he was selected to coöperate with Wolfe and Amherst for the reduction of Canada. He sailed with a large fleet to the coast of France, and cruised off Toulon with fourteen ships of the line, watching for an opportunity to cripple the last fleet at the

disposal of the French king. He fought a great battle off Cape Vincent, came off victor, all but annihilated the French navy, and returned to England to receive the applause of his countrymen. Soon after landing he was suddenly taken sick, and died after a short illness.

A few weeks before his death, the *Royal Magazine* contained a poetical panegyric upon the heroic old admiral. We give a stanza:

“ This hero to the brave will favor show,
But to the coward is a deadly foe;
Strenuous for combat, dauntless as a tar,
He may be called the thunderbolt of war.”

The citizens of Boscawen selected an honorable name for their town. The orthography of the word has been rendered in many ways, as will be seen by the following list, kept by Mr. Daniel D. Webster when in charge of the post-office in Boscawen :

“ Copied from letters sent to Boscawen P. O., from April, 1859, to March 15, 1861:

1. Boscawen.	18. Boscewine.
2. Bascawane.	19. Boscoine.
3. Bascawine.	20. Boscouin.
4. Bas Coeuen.	21. Boscowena.
5. Baskawen.	22. Boscuen.
6. Basquine.	23. Bosewen.
7. Boscauquine.	24. Boskaewen.
8. Boscawaen.	25. Bos Quane.
9. Boscawane.	26. Bos Quene Planys.
10. Boscawein.	27. Bosquine.
11. Boscawene.	28. Bosquines.
12. Bos Cawean.	29. Bosquiny.
13. Boscawean.	30. Boys Coyn.
14. Boscawiane.	31. Boosewen.
15. Boscawine.	32. Buscawwin.
16. Boscawn,	33. Buskaine.”
17. Bosceane.	

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was called by the proprietors' clerk, Joseph Coffin.

“ This may inform the Free holders & other inhabitants of the plantation formerly called Contoocook Is now by his excellency Benning

Wentworth Esq Governor &c In & over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire made and Incorporated and Invested with Town privileges and the nominees thereof is by His Excellency's People called Boscawen, the said Freeholders and Inhabitants are hereby notified to meet at the Meeting House in said Town on the third Wednesday In June at Nine of the clock before noon to choose a town clerk assessors and all other Town officers for the year ensuing as the Law Directs. By order of His Excellency

“JOSEPH COFFIN

“April 30 1760.”

June 18. At the meeting thus called, Joseph Coffin was chosen moderator, George Jackman, Jr., town-clerk, John Webster, Ensign John Fowler, and Capt. Joseph Eastman selectmen and assessors, Benjamin Eastman constable, Andrew Bohonon surveyor of highways, and Dea. George Jackman and Moses Burbank fence-viewers.

Voted, that the selectmen furnish a town pound.

CALL TO REV. ROBIE MORRILL.

July 10. A town-meeting was held this date.

“Voted to raise £1200 old tenor—£800 upon the Rights, and £400 on the Polls & stakes [polls and estates] for supplying the Desk and other necessary charges.”

Dea. George Jackman, Capt. Joseph Eastman, Ensign John Fowler, and Thomas Carter, were chosen to give a call to Rev. Robie Morrill, to become the minister of the town.

PROPRIETORS' CLERK.

With the election of George Jackman as town-clerk, and also as clerk of the proprietors, the official connection of Joseph Coffin with the town ceased. For twenty-eight years he had filled the office of proprietors' clerk. He resided at Newbury, and not only attended all the meetings there, but, from anything that appears in the records to the contrary, also attended the meetings held in Contoocook. The records were clearly and concisely kept. The papers drawn by him were so lucid, that they might be comprehended by the smallest intellect. With the exception of the years from 1757 to 1760, the records are intact. Possibly no regular meeting of the proprietors was held while the petition for a charter was pending.

George Jackman, Jr., who succeeded Col. Joseph Coffin, was re-elected for thirty-five years in succession. Thus, for a period of sixty-three years, the records were kept by two competent men.

THE SETTLEMENTS.

The settlements at this time were almost wholly on King and Queen streets. Very few settlers had gone west of Cold brook. The only road leading west was the road through the Gulf, towards Great pond. A road from Queen street joined it, probably not far from the old burial-ground. These highways were only cart-paths. Mr. Ephraim Woodbury had taken up his residence on the plot of land now known as Woodbury plain. There were settlers on Fish street, and Benjamin Eastman was living on High street. Edward Emery's cabin, and possibly Thomas Cook's, near Little brook, were standing—tenantless. Jacob and Jesse Flanders had begun their clearings at the lower end of Water street; but westward of Water street there were no settlements.

FRAMED HOUSES.

Framed houses were beginning to take the place of log cabins. It is not known who erected the first, but the house lately occupied by Mr. Franklin Morrill, by his father Benjamin Morrill, and by Rev. Robie Morrill, probably is the oldest framed house now standing;—possibly it may have been the first erected.

SOLDIERS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CANADA.

It would seem that some of the citizens of Boscawen enlisted in the service for the final reduction of Canada. In the Boston *Gazette* for July 11 is an advertisement showing that all had not joined their company at the appointed rendezvous.

“July 11, 1760

“Return of men enlisted by Cap Alexander McNutt in the Province of New Hampshire for the total Reduction of Canada, who have declined appearing at the Place of Rendezvous

William Smith }
Benjamin Rand } of Contoocook
Joseph Atkinson }

“Whoever will take up the above Deserters or any one of them shall

receive Ten Dollars for each man provided they are delivered in Boston to said Captain Alexander McNutt at the sign of the Black Horse at Capt Richardson's at the south end."

The records of Boscawen make no mention of William Smith and Benjamin Rand. It is probable that they were residents of other towns, who enlisted to obtain the bounty that may have been offered.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

March 3. At this first annual meeting after the organization of the town, an appropriation of thirty pounds was made for a school, to be kept two months. The teacher employed was Mr. Varney, who had preached for a short time after the death of Rev. Mr. Stevens. He was the first teacher employed in the town. If a school was taught prior to this date, it was a private affair. Probably none was taught, and the instruction received by the children was given by their parents. The hardships had been too great, and the country too much disturbed by the frequent Indian alarms and the marchings to and from Ticonderoga and Crown Point, to admit of any organized effort in educational matters. It is gratifying to know that almost the first appropriation of the town was for public instruction. It was a significant indication of its future prosperity.

A committee was chosen, consisting of Richard Flood and John Webster, for the purpose thus set forth :

"To call the Committee to an account what they have Don with the Income of the Parsonage and School Land Savril year Past & to give an account to the selectmen of the same."

Voted, "that Joseph Eastman, John Flanders and Moses Call settle accounts with Mr. Scales for preaching."

Voted, "that the selectmen settle with the constable & pay him as much upon the Pound for gathering Rates as is customary in other towns."

SETTLEMENT OF REV. ROBIE MORRILL.

June 11. It was voted in town-meeting "that we Raise one hundred pounds old tenor for moving up Mr Robie Morrill from Chester."

"Voted that we raise £200 old tenor for providing ordination."

"Voted that we call Mr Robie Morrill to settle with us in the Gospel ministry."

Joseph Hoit, Thomas Foss, and Moses Call were chosen a committee to provide for the ordination.

The proprietors held a meeting, and took concurrent action in regard to the settlement of Mr. Morrill.

Dec. 18. The town voted "that we give Mr Robie Morrill seven hundred pounds old tenor for the year from the settlement at the Rate of — Dollars at six pound per dollar & to Rise fifty pound a year till it comes to one thousand old tenor & there to be stated at that & the privilege of the parsonage at 25 cords of Good Wood at his house or place of habitation yearly from Settlement so Longe as he shall continue to be our minister."

They kept good fires in those days; but the chimneys were large, the fire-places wide, and twenty-five cords was not an excessive amount of wood.

"Voted that we give Mr. Robie Morrill a Right of Land aquiveleent to a right of Land for his one for ever and free from charges so Long as he shall continue to be our minister."

The action of the town and that of the proprietors, in thus conferring upon Mr. Morrill a right of land in the town, is a testimonial of the generosity of the inhabitants; but it was a nest-egg which subsequently hatched out a brood of troubles, as will be seen by and by.

Mr. Morrill was ordained December 29, but no record has come down to us of the proceedings.

SELECTMEN'S ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the selectmen furnish some information in regard to the customs of the times :

" Paid Mr Varney for keeping school 1760	£30— 0— 0
Paid Capt Gerrish for a journey after a minister	12—10— 0
To Capt Gerrish for a journey for the same	17—14— 0
To John Fowler for three Bowls of punch at a Ven- due in bidding on town's meadow	1—16— 0
Paid Mr John Webster for moving up Mr Morrill	16—10— 0
Paid to Dea Jackman for providing for ordination	140— 0— 0 "

MR. MORRILL'S LAND.

1762. The proprietors, at the meeting held June 2, procured a right of land of Maj. Samuel Gerrish, at the expense of £1,000

New Hampshire money, and conferred the same upon Rev. Mr. Morrill and his heirs forever. This was in accordance with a vote of the town, passed at a previous meeting.

TOWN MATTERS.

It was voted to lay out the common land, and John Brown was chosen surveyor. Stephen Gerrish, Samuel Gerrish, John Webster, and Samuel Moody were appointed a committee to act with Mr. Brown.

It was voted that Samuel Fowler should be exempted from paying a minister's tax.

“PAINS.”

At this meeting the following vote was passed:

“Voted that every man who built a Pain in the fort have liberty to take it away.”

This has reference to the houses erected by the settlers in the fort, during the trouble with the Indians. Whence the origin of the word “pain”? It undoubtedly is a corruption of “pent-house”—“a shed, standing aslope from the main wall.” [Webster.] The houses would naturally have but one roof—a “pent-roof”—“one whose slope is all on one side.” [Webster.]

BOUNDARY BETWEEN BOSCAWEN AND SALISBURY.

At a special town-meeting, Nathaniel Danforth, John Webster, and Peter Coffin were chosen a committee to settle the line and bounds between Boscawen and Salisbury. Peter Coffin, though a proprietor, was at the time living in Newbury, and probably was selected to represent the proprietors.

CONSTABLE JOHN WEBSTER'S ACCOUNT—1762.

“ Credit by money pd Province treasurer	601— 8— 8
“ “ “ “ “	121— 5— 0
Credit to money paid to Rev ^d mr Morrill	233— 6— 8
Credit by bad money on John Smith's ministers tax	2—12— 0
[So John Smith was a citizen of Boscawen in 1762, and his money was bad!]	
Credit by money Discounted to mr webster for Sar- ving a warrant and charges in carrying a woman out of town	3—14— 0

Credit by bad money	15—13— 6
Credit by 25 cords of Wood to Mr Morrill	175— 0— 0
Credit for collecting money	56—10— 0
	1209— 9— 2 ”

In the call for the annual meeting, held March 3, this year, was an article “To see if the Inhabitants & Proprietors will give the privilege of a saw mill with Land convenient for the same on the brook which leads from Great Pond near the mouth of the same to any party of men who shall appear to build the same; also to see what we will do consarning a highway which runs through John Flanders Land to Great Pond; also to see what we will do in respect of procuring a highway Into the upper Inter-vale.”

At the meeting, the clause in regard to the saw-mill was not acted upon. In regard to the highway, Capt. Stephen Gerrish and Capt. John Eastman were chosen to view the highway through John Flanders’s land, and report at the next meeting. This road was that leading from the lower end of Water street to Great pond.

At this meeting, Ensign John Flanders and Capt. Stephen Gerrish were chosen deer-keepers, and Capt. Joseph Eastman and Enos Bishop hogreeves.

PROPRIETORS’ MEETING.

1763. A meeting of the proprietors was held January 5, but for some cause, without transacting any business, was adjourned to June 1.

The original act of incorporation was to continue in force for only two years. The time having expired, the town petitioned for a renewal of the charter, which was granted.

PROPRIETORS’ MEETING.

A meeting of the proprietors was held June 1.

“It was put to vote whether the Proprietors would give the Privelege of the Great Pond brook to Mr. John Flanders for erecting a saw mill thereon & it was voted in the negative.”

“Voted that Mr Robie Morrill should chose the Right or share of land belonging to him—Cold brook No 3.”

That settlements had been extended south-west of Queen street, is evident from a vote passed at this meeting:

“That John Webster be allowed to draw the Peace of land adjoining to him marked with the Letter X for the Half share of the Right of John Noyes & a piece of land at the upper end of Dagodon meadow for the half of Joseph Tappan, provided he will allow a cart way through the first mentioned peace *where it now is.*”

The town gave Rev. Mr. Morrill the privilege of using the school and meeting-house lots for a pasture for the term of four years.

The town confirmed several informal votes, passed during the years 1758, '59, and '60, while the petition for a charter was in the hands of the General Court.

Mr. John Webster having procured a renewal of the town charter, which was received in October, the regular meeting for the choice of officers was held November 1, those chosen continuing in office till the next March.

Mr. Webster was paid £82 old tenor for his services—“72 Days man & horse.”

WARNING OUT.

The first warning out, as it was called, in the history of the town after its incorporation, occurred this year, as per record.

“This may certify that John Uran with his wife and children was on the 5th Day of Feb 1763 Legally warned to Depart from the town of Boscowen within the time which the Law directs by us the subscribers.

“Boscowen Feb 5. 1763

“GEORGE JACKMAN

JOHN FLANDERS

Selectmen”

March 6, 1764. The town met at the meeting-house, chose Mr. John Fowler moderator and Mr. George Jackman clerk, and then, “it being cold, the meeting was adjourned to Capt John Fowler’s to be held in half an hour.”

Upon assembling in Mr. Fowler’s house, the following vote was passed:

Voted, that Moses Call be paid “ten pounds old tenor for services as constable ensuing year exclusive of what is customary for gathering on the pound.”



Christopher Hibbons

Dea. Jesse Flanders, Oliver Fowler, and Ensign Henry Gerrish were appointed to call former selectmen to account.

This is the first appearance in town affairs of Col. Henry Gerrish, who, from this time on till 1790, held many offices of trust and honor at the hands of his fellow-citizens.

Capt. Stephen Gerrish and Capt. John Flanders were appointed to set the time when the lower interval should be opened in the spring and closed in the fall.

TAXES.

It was voted that the constable should have one shilling in the pound for collecting the taxes.

The rates charged Constable Moses Call for the year are thus divided :

“ to a province tax	£171— 1— 6
to a minister’s tax	822—17— 0
to the town rates	111—16— 0
to a wood Rate	135—00— 0
<hr/>	
1260—14— 6 ”	

The wood rate was for wood to be supplied to Rev. Mr. Morrill, and if added to his salary makes £957 paid for sustaining religious privileges, against £303 for all other town expenses, or more than two thirds of the whole! Not lightly did the men of the time value their religious instructions.

In the constable’s account are these items :

“ Discounted Savrill Rates of Churchmen’s taxes £153— 5— 0
Paid to Doctor Carter for medicine to a transient
woman 8— 0— 0 ”

“ Doctor Carter ” was Dr. Ezra Carter, of Concord. There was no physician in Boscawen at this date.

By discounting the taxes against Friends and those who adhered to the Church of England, the town acted honorably and justly. The citizens were in no sense bigots.

A town-meeting was held December 27, at the house of John Fowler, “To see if the Inhabitants will pass a vote to Defend the Constable for the present year, from Damage by Delaying to Colect the province Rate for som farther time as shall then be agreed on.”

It was voted not to defend the constable, Moses Call. The citizens believed that men should be held responsible. Duty was an obligation.

No school was taught during the year, unless by private subscription, the town not having made an appropriation.

The paper money having depreciated, the town voted to make good the salary of Mr. Morrill, against which Capt. Stephen Gerrish entered his dissent. The indemnity was £200 old tenor for two years, at the rate of £6 per dollar for the first year, and £7 per dollar for the second year.

FIRST LAWSUIT.

July 17, 1765. The first action in law, in which the town was a party, occurred this year. At the regular town-meeting, which was held on this day, besides choosing officers, a committee was appointed—George Jackman, Jr., and Thomas Carter—“to answer to the action commenced by Maj. Samuel Gerrish against said proprietors, also for any other suits that may be brought.” What the question in dispute may have been does not appear.

Voted “to lay out a highway from Marlborough street to Contoocook, in the most convenient place for building a bridge over the same.”

Capt. Stephen Gerrish, Capt. Joseph Eastman, and Thomas Foss were chosen a committee to lay out said highway.

The rates charged to Constable Thomas Carter were,—

“ To a Province tax	297— 0— 9
To a Ministers’ tax	818— 1—11
To a Town Rate	178—12— 6
To Money or Wood	148— 0— 8
	—————
	1472— 0— 8
the same in Lawful Money	73—12— 0 ”

BRIDGE OVER THE CONTOOCOOK.

Although the proprietors, soon after settling the town, had chosen a committee to construct a bridge across the Contoocook river, nothing had been done in regard to it. All communication between the towns of Concord and Boscawen was by ferry; but it was now resolved to construct a bridge. Both towns engaged in the enterprise, sharing equally in the cost, although the site se-

lected for its construction brought it wholly within Boscawen. It was located in the bend of the river, above the Harris woollen mill, near the residence of Capt. John Chandler, in 1765. The builders were John Flanders of Boscawen, and Henry Lovejoy of Concord.

The contract specified that it was to be constructed with "king posts" and "long braces." It was the first bridge that ever spanned the Contoocook.

March 4, 1766. Voted £200 old tenor to defray town charges; "that all ox sleds shall be made four feet; that all & every person that shall not observe this vote & make their sleds accordingly, being an inhabitant of this town shall for each offence be liable to pay a fine of one shilling Lawful money for each offence."

Voted "that there should be four days worked out on the high way by each man & no more except necessary."

CALLING THE SELECTMEN TO ACCOUNT.

May 15. Winthrop Carter, Moses Morse, and Peter Kimball were chosen to settle the accounts of the selectmen for 1764 and 1765, "to know what they have done with the money that has been assessed in said year, and also to call the selectmen to an account concerning the improvement of the school intervalle."

Voted to make Rev. Mr. Morrill's salary "good, agreeable to the vote in his settlement."

DISCOURsing WITH REV. MR. MORRILL.

Sept. 15. "It was put to vote to see if said town or inhabitants will chose a committee to discourse with Mr. Robie Morrill. Voted in the affirmative."

The action of the town in voting Mr. Morrill a lot of land, and the later vote to indemnify him on account of the depreciation of the currency, caused much dissatisfaction: hence the above vote. The committee "to discourse" with Mr. Morrill consisted of John Fowler, Jesse Flanders, Moses Call, Oliver Hoyt, and Joseph Fowler, who were to see on what terms he would consent to a dismission.

Sept. 29. The committee reported Mr. Morrill's proposals,

which were rejected by the town. They subsequently reported a second proposition from him, which was accepted.

MR. MORRILL'S PROPOSITION.

1. "If the town of Boscawen vote that I shall be free from all rates excepting proprietors' tax on what I do or shall possess in Boscawen until the end of the year 1776, not exceeding 30 acres of improved land, four ratable heads of stock, & no wild land not exceeding the quantity of one whole right being rated by the town & that my heirs be free in same manner if I decease.

2. "That I or my heirs if I decease have the full use of the pasture two years longer, which the proprietors voted me for the sum of £25 old tenor. [This was the school lot and parsonage on King street.]

3. "That the Town pay my salary as first voted excepting their proportion who joined themselves to the Church, this year & the last excepting their proportion after they signed & that they pay me all the rest, If any leave the Church excepting what the town excuses.

4. "That I be free from the charge of the Council.

5. "That I have a copy of the subscriptions concerning me. If these things are this day complied with to my mind I will ask a dismission this year 1766.

R. Morrill."

DISMISSION OF REV. MR. MORRILL.

The proposition was accepted, and a committee was appointed to represent the town in dismissing Mr. Morrill, the town voting to pay the expenses of the council. Pastor and people alike seem to have acted fairly and honorably. Mr. Morrill remained in town, gave himself to every good work, and was respected and honored by his fellow-citizens. He taught school many years, teaching in private houses in the various districts, before the erection of school-houses.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

In Rev. Mr. Price's history, it is stated that George Jackman, Jr., was appointed justice of the peace in 1760, by His Majesty's authority, George II. We have not been able to verify the statement. George III was now on the throne, and from the petition given below it would seem that George Jackman received his appointment under George III, in 1766:

"To His Excellency Benning Wentworth &c

"Whereas the Town of Boscawen in said Province has ever since its first settlement been destitute of a commissioned Justice of the peace

such an office being often needed (more especially since our Late favorable Incorporation by your excellency) we the subscribers and Inhabitants of said town pray your excellency to commissionate Mr. George Jackman junior of said Town to be justice of the Peace, he having deserved well for several years Last past in the acceptable discharge of public Trust to him committed and your petitioners will ever pray for the granting of their prayer.

“Boscawen January 29, 1766

“ Ezra Carter	Thomas Corser
John Fowler	Eph ^m Woodbury
Thomas Carter	Jesse Flanders
John Webster	Stephen Call,
John Flanders	Moses Foster petitions tho'
William Emery	not an Inhabitant of
John Corser	Boscawen.”

ITEMS FROM THE SELECTMEN'S ACCOUNT—1766.

“ Paid to the selectmen for perambulating the line between Boscawen and Almsbury [Warner]	4— 0
paid Nathan Corser for wolf's head	4— 0
Paid Capt Eastman for entertainment for the council at £ Mr Morrill's Dismissal	1— 4— 0
Paid Mr Thomas Foss the Sum of Savin shilling for his Service toward Laying out highways & perambulating between Boscawen & hopkinton	0— 7— 0
Paid mr William Jerome for preaching two Days	2— 8— 0
paid Capt Fowler to expense of the town in the house [Mr. Fowler's]	3— 0— 0
at another time paid him for two Bowls of punch	1— 8— 0
at another bowl of punch for the Justice	0—14 —0
paid Capt Fowler for entertaining Rev ^d mr ware after preaching	2— 0— 0
paid him for keeping mr morrills horse some time	4— 0— 0
also paid Capt Fowler for entertaining Som of the Committee that ware chosen to appoint a place for a meeting house	6— 0— 0
Remaining on his Book not settled Savrill persons Rates who call themselves churchmen the whole of the money being	6— 9— 0”

ITEM FROM CONSTABLE THOMAS CARTER'S ACCOUNT.

“ Credit to warning moses Danford's wife out of Town & returning ye warrant	7— 9— 3”
---	----------

MR. MORRILL'S ACCOUNTS.

In 1775 a committee was appointed to adjust the town's accounts, which were in arrear, going back to the incorporation in 1660. In connection with the settlement with Rev. Mr. Morrill, that gentleman made the entry, as below, on the records :

“ March 4, 1766

“ These adjusted accounts with the selectmen of Boscawen, respecting all things but the wood rate which remains unsettled from the beginning of the world to the end of my third year's salary, which ended Dec 28, 1764 & there was due me from the town of Boscawen upon balance respecting that time, the full & just sum of one hundred & seventy-five pounds, fourteen shillings & six-pence old tenor.

“ 175—14—6

ROBIE MORRILL”

There is also the following entry by Mr. Morrill :

“ The subscriber remits to his People, and never will require the Inhabitants of Boscawen to make up to him, that proportion of his salary due or to be paid the year 1765 & 1766 which proportion would have belonged to any Inhabitants of Boscawen to pay, if they had not been made free from it by law, so that no Inhabitants of this town, shall ever be required by me or by my heirs any more, by means of any inhabitant being exempted from paying toward my salary due or to be paid this year and the last

“ ROBIE MORRILL.”

This action of Mr. Morrill undoubtedly was prompted by a sincere desire on his part to allay all irritation in regard to the levying of taxes to make good the deficiency of his salary caused by the depreciation of the bills of New Hampshire old tenor. Capt. Stephen Gerrish, a prominent citizen, had protested at the outset against indemnifying Mr. Morrill. The levying of the tax had caused several citizens to declare themselves churchmen, to escape the payment of all ministerial rates. The growing dissatisfaction had caused the dismissal of Mr. Morrill, but it was so deep-seated and wide-spread, that the collector could not collect the rates levied on the proprietors, and legal proceedings were begun to recover rates levied and paid for the land purchased and settled upon Mr. Morrill. Under the law, the proprietors were powerless to collect the rates, and they accordingly petitioned the legislature for relief :

“ To His Excellency the Hon Benning Wentworth & the Hon Council & House of Representatives.

“ The Petition of us the subscribers hereby sheweth that the Proprietors of the Town of Boscawen have at their meetings from time to time voted sums of money as they thought needful to carry on their publick affairs and particularly a sum of money to purchase a Right of land in said Town of Boscawen for the encouragement of the settling a Gospel minister in the Town.

“ The Right has been purchased & given to the Rev Robie Morrill. The money has been assessed and such original Right was proportionately Taxed. And now for the want of Legal power to collect said money some part of said proprietors (notwithstanding their forwardness in voting said money) neglect or Refuses to pay their equal part thereof & for want of said money's being collected and paid in there is an action in Law commenced against said proprietors in order to recover said money which is greatly to the prejudice & Damage of the rest of said proprietors who have paid their full part of said money & tends greatly to hinder the propagation and settlement of the same.

“ Therefore we Humbly pray your excellency & Honors to Invest said proprietors with full power & legal authority to collect what money hath already been or shall hereafter be voted by said proprietors for their use by making sale of Delinquent proprietors Land or in any other way your excellency & Honors in your Great Wisdom shall think best & your petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray.

“ Dated at Boscawen Aug 24, 1765.

“ GEORGE JACKMAN

THOMAS CARTER

Com for said Proprietors.”

The petition was not acted upon till 1767, when the petitioners were notified through the Boston *Gazette* and New Hampshire *Gazette*, printed at Portsmouth, to present their case.

TOWN-MEETING.

Feb. 3, 1767. Dea. George Jackman, George Jackman, Jr., and Jesse Flanders were chosen “to supply the desk till next March meeting.”

It was also voted “to begin a town school the present month.”

Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Merrill was employed as a preacher.

March 3. Voted “to hire a school two months longer in the present year.”

It was also voted that £200 old tenor be raised for town expenses; that the selectmen "hire some regular preaching" as long as they shall think proper.

Voted "to clear Mr. Pelatiah Watson for taxes if he leave the Town by the last of June next."

Voted, "*that the selectmen be paid after serving the town one year for nothing.*"

NEW MEETING-HOUSE.

Sept. 8. The log meeting-house on King street had been in use from the first settlement, in 1733—thirty-four years—and the time had arrived for a better edifice. The population was rapidly increasing, and was extending westward and northward from King street. It was therefore voted at this meeting that a new meeting-house should be erected, and a committee was appointed to select a site.

It was voted that, pending the erection of the meeting-house, the meetings should be held half the time at the house of Jesse Flanders (house now occupied by F. P. Atkinson).

The committee appointed to select a site, reported as follows:

"Boscawen Sept 8, 1767

"We do hereby deliver it as our honest and impartial judgment that it be erected on that sapling pine land about 10 or 12 rods from the road towards Jesse Flanders, from that knowl above Ephraim Woodbury's, which was the last voted place, and that this meeting house be placed for those only that live on the Easterly side of Battle street so called, and that those who live on the Westerly side of said street be exempted from any cost in building said house.

"As witness our hands,

"Ezekiel Merrill }
Sinkler Bean } Com "
Archelaus Moore }

From this it may be inferred that settlers had pushed westward to the Blackwater. Probably Mr. David Corser was living on Corser hill, and Mr. Day and Mr. Cass west of Blackwater river.

Dec. 1. At a town-meeting, it was voted "to give Mr. Nathaniel Merrill forty-two pounds lawful money which shall be his stated salary to be paid to him yearly, during the time he sustains the character of a minister in said Town."

Subsequently it was voted, that if this was not a sufficient salary to support him, they "would add thereto as much as should be sufficient."

Dec. 7. At an adjourned meeting, voted that the above vote advancing Mr. Merrill's salary shall be "null & void."

It was then voted "to give Mr Merrill 80 acres of good land in the Town of Boscawen lying as near the middle of said inhabitants & as convenient as may be had for a reasonable price to be his own forever upon his settling in said town in the work of the Gospel ministry."

POPULATION—1767.

A census of the province was taken during the year,—the first, so far as is known. The population of Boscawen is thus given:

Unmarried men between 16 and 60,	17
Married men,	45
Boys under 16,	77
Men 60 and above,	8
Females unmarried,	83
" married,	52
Widows,	3
Male slaves,	0
Female slaves,	0
<hr/>	
Total,	285

Other towns in the vicinity—population:

Concord,	752
Salisbury,	210
Canterbury,	503
Dunbarton,	271
New Boston,	296
Hillsborough,	64
Canaan,	19
Plymouth,	227
Newport,	29
Haverhill,	172

From this it will be seen that the advance of population was directly up the Connecticut and Merrimack valleys. The population of the province was about 52,000.

SETTLEMENT OF MR. MERRILL.

Jan. 9. At a town-meeting, held at "the house of Capt John Fowler Innholder," it was voted "to give Mr Nathaniel Merrill 20 cords of good wood, cut & corded at his house or place of abode, yearly, together with all the income & improvement of the parsonage, so long as he shall sustain the office of a gospel minister in said town."

Voted, that the people above the pond (Great pond) should not be free from charge in the construction of the meeting-house.

March 1. The town-meeting was held at the house of Jesse Flanders, but adjourned "for Sundry Reasons."

March 31. Voted, "that the 15th day of June next be the time for the ordination of Mr Nath^l Merrill."

George Jackman, Jr., Peter Kimball, Lieut. Moses Burbank, Thomas Foss, and Jesse Flanders were chosen "to agree with some suitable person in the town to provide in a decent manner for the ministers, delegates, & scholars that should attend Mr Merrill's ordination."

Seven pounds lawful money was raised to defray the expenses of the ordination;—also, seven pounds and ten shillings lawful money for the use of the town for the year.

Oct. 5. Voted to raise "one hundred dollars" towards the building of a meeting-house. This is the first instance in the records of the use of the term *dollar*, in distinction from the word *pound*.

One sixth part was to be paid in money, and the balance in labor at two shillings per day.

Thomas Foss, Benjamin Eastman, Peter Kimball, Joseph Atkinson, and George Jackman were appointed a committee to oversee the construction of the house.

TAXES.

The first list of ratable polls on record is for the year 1768, the number being sixty-three. Taxes were levied for the province, town, meeting-house, ordination, minister, wood for the minister, and a labor tax on the meeting-house. The labor tax was five-fold the money tax.



Brig^g J Kimball

THE NEW MEETING-HOUSE.

The site finally selected for the new meeting-house was near the north-west corner of the cemetery, west of Woodbury's plain. The frame was erected in July, and a town-meeting held around it July 25, to see what measures the town would take towards finishing the house. It was perhaps the only open air meeting ever held in town.

Voted "to Raise two hundred & fifty pounds old tenor Toward Defraying the charges already arisen in building the meeting house frame to be paid in Labour at fifty Shillings a Day and whoever Don't Labour when Notified or pay Stuff fit for the use of the house to pay money."

Voted "to begin, & Go on with the finishing said meeting house as far as the pew privileges will go together with the money as above voted.

"George Jackman, Jun, Mr Joseph Atkinson, Ens Peter Kimball, Mr Benjamin Eastman, & Deacon Jesse Flanders were chosen and fully Impowered as a committee to carry on the finishing said Meeting house."

The old tenor currency had so far depreciated that fifty shillings was only equivalent to about forty-two cents lawful money, a shilling being less than one cent.

Aug. 1. The committee appointed to appraise the pew privileges reported the appraisal and articles of sale as follows:

"1st The pews to be sold to the highest bidder.

"2—The money bid is to be understood Hampshire's old tenor.

"3^d That no person bid less than 20 shillings a bid. [About sixteen cents.]

"4 That every purchaser shall pay one fourth part thereof in money & the remainder in labor or lumber as said committee & purchaser shall agree,—*provided* the same be at Cash price & when wanted for the use of said house.

"5th That Each pew be forfeited unless the purchaser pay the sum for which the same was bid off at in the following manner, viz:

"The money to be paid in three months from the time said pew was bid off and the other to be paid when called for by the committee for the use of said house.

"6. That every person shall forfeit his pew privilege except that the purchaser have the same well finished within twelve months from the time said pew was bid off.

“7. That any purchaser shall pay down or give security for one tenth part of the value of what said pew was bid off at—which sum shall be forfeited unless the articles are fulfilled.

“8 That any person who will pay Nails & Glass at Cash price, or provide a joiner acceptable to the committee when wanted the same shall answer in lieu of money.”

Voted by the town, that “no wall pew be raised more than 12 inches above the meeting house floor, & that no body pew be raised more than six inches.”

There is no writing that sets forth the dimensions of this first framed meeting-house. It was nearly square, and had a gallery, which was not finished till several years later, even if it was ever wholly finished. There was a pile of boards in one corner of the gallery, behind which the boys used to secrete themselves, greatly to the annoyance of the tithing-man. The present town-house in Webster was modelled after this house. There was a porch at each end, and a front door. It was built after the prevailing style of the time,—a box-like edifice.

CHAPTER VI.

PREPARING FOR THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

FOR some reason not stated in the records, the annual town-meeting was held at the house of Rev. Mr. Merrill, near "Merrill corner," a half mile west of the new meeting-house. At this meeting, Capt. Peter Coffin was chosen constable. "At the same time," reads the record, "Captain Coffin hired Mr. Benjamin Eastman to serve in his stead & the town did by a major vote accept said Eastman to take the oath & serve as constable."

From this and similar votes, it would seem that the office of constable was one which a citizen could not decline. There was a prevailing sentiment that every citizen, if called upon, should bear his part of the burdens of office.

PROVINCE ROAD.

The proprietors held a meeting, and voted "to clear a road leading to No. 4, & that the northern, or upper road so called shall be cleared for the public road leading to No 4."

This road was Long street, as laid out in the first survey by John Brown.

"No. 4" was Charlestown, on the Connecticut. During the French war, all troops marching to Lake Champlain had passed through Massachusetts to Albany; but this great highway was opened under the direction of the province, and was known as the Province road.

In the precept issued to Constable Benjamin Eastman for the collection of taxes, he was instructed to levy upon the inhabitants "twenty cords of good cord wood corded & put up at Rev Mr Nathaniel Merrill's door."

The highway leading south, from the new meeting-house to Queen street, was laid out during the year, to enable the inhabitants in that section to reach the meeting-house.

March 5. The town raised fifty dollars, to be worked out on the school land, and one hundred dollars to be worked out on the highway.

April 19. An adjourned meeting was held. It was put to vote "to see whether the town would buy a piece of land for Mr Merrill at two dollars and a half per acre & decided in the negative."

From this and other records, it may be judged that the average value of unimproved land at this period did not exceed this price. Probably one dollar per acre would have been an average price.

June 11. Voted to accept the highway laid out by the selectmen "from the intervalle road to the town house brook so called, to Marlborough street."

It was put to vote to see whether the town would build a school-house, "& set it near Muzzey's N. E. corner & voted in the negative."

This was the first movement toward the erection of a school-house. The schools were kept in private houses. Muzzey's corner was at the junction of Water and Long streets.

It was put to vote to see if the town would purchase land of Mr. John Elliot, for Mr. Merrill, at one dollar per acre, and was decided in the affirmative.

This vote was subsequently reconsidered.

June 25. At this meeting, it was voted to purchase of Capt. Henry Gerrish the eighty-acre lot laid out to the right of Moses Smith, for Mr. Merrill. The price was "eighty Spanish milled dollars." The lot was on Beaver-dam brook, including a large portion of meadow.

Voted to sell the old log meeting-house at vendue.

March 3, 1772. Prior to this date, there had been no bridge across the Blackwater. Several settlers had located west of that stream, and John Flanders, Capt. Peter Coffin, and Joseph Atkinson were chosen to select a suitable place for crossing said stream, and "to treat with the men who own the land."

The town voted not to deduct anything from Rev. Mr. Merrill's salary for those Sundays when he was absent;—voted, also, "that

Mr. Moses Burbank be abated so much ministerial tax as he has paid to the Church of England since the settlement of Rev Mr Nathaniel Merrill."

Voted to raise one hundred dollars, to be worked out on the highways "at the following rates: men at two shillings, oxen at 2 shillings, cart & wheels at 6 pence, plow 2 shillings per day."

FIRST SALE OF PAUPERS.

Voted, that "Ephraim Davis and wife be clothed at the charge of the town, and they shall be put to them that will take them the cheapest."

This is the first record of the sale of the services of the indigent persons in town, which soon became the universal custom of all towns.

The committee on the meeting-house matters thus reported:

"This day the committee that was chosen to build a meeting house settled with the committee that was chosen to overhaul their accounts & see how they have disposed of the money & find due to the town in New Hampshire old tenor £405—12^s— 6^p."

May 5. Voted to build a bridge over the Blackwater, at the place reported by the committee.

The site selected was that now used near the town-house in Webster.

THE BOSTON PORT BILL.

The contest between Parliament and the colonies on the question of taxation was becoming intensified. In revenge for the destruction of tea in Boston, the ministry had carried a bill through Parliament closing that port to all commerce. The act went into effect at noon, June 1. From that moment, all intercourse between Boston and the world must be across the narrow neck of land leading to Roxbury. No ship could come or go; no fisherman pass Castle William in a dory; no scow land hay or wood at a wharf; no market-gardener take his vegetables across Charles river into the doomed town. The act aroused sympathy everywhere. In retaliation, the people resolved to quit using goods of English manufacture. The citizens of Boscawen, in common with those of other towns, issued their manifesto declar-

ing their determination not to purchase such goods. The original document is in the possession of James L. Gerrish, Esq., of Webster. It might be truthfully called the Preliminary Declaration of Independence.

THE DECLARATION OF THE PEOPLE.

“ We the subscribers Inhabitants of the town of Boscawen having taken into serious Consideration the precarious State of the Liberties of North America and more especially the present distressed condition of our Sister Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Embarrassed as it is by several Acts of the British Parliament tending to the entire Subversion of their natural & Charter Rights; among which is the *Act for blocking up the Harbour of Boston*:

“ And being fully sensible of our indispensible Duty to lay hold on every Means in our Power to preserve & recover the much injured Constitution of our Country; & conscious at the same Time of no Alternative between the Horrors of Slavery, or the Carnage & Desolation of a Civil War, but a Suspension of all Commercial Intercourse with the Island of Great Britain, do, in the Presence of GOD, solemnly & in good Faith, covenant & engage with each other.

“ 1 That from henceforth we will suspend all Commercial Intercourse with the said Island of Great Britain until the Parliament shall cease to enact Laws, imposing Taxes upon the Colonies, without their consent, or until the pretended Right of Taxing is dropped.

“ 2 That there may be less Temptation to others to continue in the said now dangerous Commerce; & in order to promote Industry Economy, Arts & Manufactures among ourselves, which are of the last Importance to the Welfare & Well Being of a Community; we do in like Manner, solemnly covenant that we will not buy, purchase or consume, or suffer any Person, by, for, or under us, to purchase, nor will we use in our Families in any Manner whatever, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise which shall arrive in America from Great Britain aforesaid, from & after the last Day of August next ensuing, (except only such Articles as shall be judged absolutely necessary by the Majority of the signers hereof) and as much as in us lies, to prevent our being intercepted or defeated in this only peaceable Measure entered into for the recovery & Preservation of Our Rights or the Rights of our Brethren in our Sister Colony; We agree to break off all Trade & Commerce with all Persons, who preserving their private Interest to the Salvation of their now almost perishing Country, who shall continue to import Goods from Great Britain, or shall purchase of those who import after

the said last Day of August, until the aforesaid pretended Right of Taxing the Colonies shall be given up or dropped.

“ 3 As a refusal to come into any Agreement which promises Deliverance of our Country from the Calamities it now feels, & which like a Torrent, are rushing upon it with increasing Violence, must, in our Opinion, evidence a Disposition enimical to, or criminally negligent of the common Safety;—It is agreed, that all such ought to be considered, & shall be by us esteemed, as Encouragements of Contumacious Importers.

“ Lastly, We hereby further engage, that we will use every Method in our power, to encourage & promote the Production of Manufactures among ourselves, that this Covenant & Engagement may be as little detrimental to ourselves & Fellow Countrymen as possible.

Nathaniel Gookin
 John Elliot
 Samuel Corser
 Thomas Eliot
 Joseph Jackman
 Moses Call
 Ebenezer Wise
 Jedediah Danford
 John Corser
 John Bowley
 Henry Gerrish
 George Jackman
 Moses Burbank
 Sam¹ Fowler
 Benj^a Eastman
 Peter Kimball
 Isaac Pearson
 Joseph Atkinson
 John Flanders -
 Sam¹ Atkinson
 John Hale
 Isaac Noyes
 Benjamin Jackman
 Peter Coffin
 Moses Burbank jr
 Samuel Jackman
 Nathaniel Atkinson
 Richard Ilsley
 Samuel Muzzy
 Ezekiel Flanders

Aaron Flanders
 William Danford
 John Flanders jr
 John Elliott
 Jacob Flanders
 Nathan Corser
 Jesse Flanders
 Benj Sweatt
 Cutting Noyes
 Daniel Richards
 Joseph Dunlop
 Oliver Fowler
 Isaac Fitts
 Timothy Eastman
 John Couch
 Thomas Corser
 John Corser
 Jonathan Corser
 William Mirick
 John Jackman
 Samuel Jackman
 James Garis [Gerald?]]
 Edmund Chadwick
 Benja Day
 Israel Shepherd
 Hezekiah Colby
 Daniel Peterson
 Benjamin Eastman
 Daniel Shepherd
 John Stevens

60 ”

THE FIRST PHYSICIAN.

During the year Dr. Daniel Peterson took up his residence in Boscawen—the first resident physician in the town. He built the house now standing—the first building north of the academy, on the Plain. (See Biography.)

1773. In the selectmen's account with Constable Winthrop Carter for this year is the following:

“ To an order on Capt Henry Gerrish for Sarvice on
the Country affairs £4—16^s— 8^p ”

Another item :

“ An order to Ens Kimball as committee on the Country
affairs 3— 1—11 ”

This was Capt. Peter Kimball, who, with Capt. Gerrish, was chosen to meet other towns in convention, to take into consideration the formation of a new county. A convention of towns in Hillsborough county was held during the year, but no action taken.

In the selectmen's account are other items which, in the absence of other records, show the progress made by the town :

“ Gave John Hale an order for making the buring cloth 1— 2 ”

This is the first mention of a funeral pall.

“ Gave an order to Joseph Couch for boarding a School Master
in the year 1772 5^s— 0 ”

As Joseph Couch had taken up his residence on the farm now occupied by Miss Nancy Couch, it is clear that the school was held in what is now the town of Webster. Without doubt, it was the first school kept west of Beaver-dam brook. The number of families west of that boundary probably did not exceed ten. The school was held either in Mr. Couch's house, or in the house of John Corser, now occupied by Mr. Tilton, or in the house of Samuel Corser, now occupied by Mrs. Simeon B. Little. It is not certain, however, that the last named was erected as early as 1772.

TOWN CORN.

In the selectmen's account is an item in relation to the “town corn.”

“Paid to Winthrop Carter for shelling 22 bushels and a
peck of the town corn and sorting and carrying up
garrit 4s— 1p—1f”

How the town happened to be carrying on agriculture in its corporate capacity, is wholly a matter of conjecture. The town had no farm. Not till 1820 did it set up an almshouse. There is nothing in the records relative to the matter. The supposition is, that some person indebted to the town made payment in corn.

THE FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE.

“Voted that the selectmen have liberty to move the middle school from the place stated & that they place it in such place as they shall find best to accommodate the Inhabitants in said district according to Interest.”

No school-house had been erected, but a site had been selected by the town for a building. It was to be the “middle school.” There were two other districts,—the one on King street, and one west of Beaver-dam. The people on Water street were the first to petition for a house. For several years their requests had been in the warrant for town-meeting. They felt that the time had come when the schools should be taught elsewhere than in a private house, and had succeeded in getting a vote for the erection of a school building. The site selected was at the junction of Long and Water streets. The building subsequently erected was the first school-house built. For several years after this, the schools in other districts were taught in private houses.

REMOVAL OF REV. MR. MERRILL.

Rev. Mr. Merrill, who was settled in 1768, was removed about the first of April. “Respecting his removal,” says Rev. Mr. Price, “no correct information can be had from the written record, as the records of the town furnish none, and the church record was then misplaced, or lost, and has never to this day been found.”

Mr. Price further states that Mr. Merrill had joined the Grafton Presbytery, and that, through his influence, the church had in part changed from the Congregational to the Presbyterian polity. This new connection was the cause of his being frequently absent to supply vacant pulpits, which produced discon-

tent in the church and congregation. "The discontent was increased by some supposed, if not real, aberrations observed in his conduct, and proved a fatal bar to his usefulness." This Mr. M. discovered, and applied to the Presbytery for removal. No action was taken by the church or the town.

Nov. 1. At a meeting of the town, Joseph Atkinson, George Jackman, and Samuel Muzzey were appointed to provide "some suitable person of the Congregational order to preach the gospel as soon as may be."

This brings us to the close of the year 1774, a period of forty years since the first settlers reared their cabins on King street. During this time they had fought the Indians, maintained their ground while other towns were deserted, and had moved steadily on in the path of civilization, felling the forests, cultivating the soil, maintaining from the beginning a minister, establishing schools, and passing from poverty to comparative comfort in worldly goods. On all questions touching their rights and liberties they were intensely patriotic, and never for one instant stopped to inquire what would best promote their material interests, but, in regard to the Stamp act, the duties on tea, the Boston Port bill, and kindred matters, stood unflinchingly for the rights of man. It was an intelligent, thrifty, religious, law and order abiding community, standing in the foremost rank of agricultural towns, ready to share in every trial and hardship necessary to maintain their liberties.



Thomas Gerrish

CHAPTER VII.

BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE citizens of Boscawen manifested their patriotism at the beginning of the year in electing Henry Gerrish as delegate to the provincial congress, which was held at Exeter, January 25. He was clothed with full powers.

The attack of the British at Lexington was on April 19. The news reached Boscawen on the 20th; and on the 21st, sixteen men were on the march under Capt. Henry Gerrish. They were,—

Henry Gerrish, Capt.,	Samuel Jackman,
Silas Call, Lieut.,	David Flanders,
Winthrop Carter, Sergt.,	Charles Greenfield,
Samuel Fowler, Esq.,	Peter Roswell Stevens,
Edmund Chadwick,	Israel Shepard,
John Flanders,	Isaac Davis,
John Stevens,	Edward Gerald,
Nathaniel Burbank,	Nathaniel Atkinson. 16

We may think of them as assembling at Fowler's tavern, at the lower end of King street, with their guns and powder-horns, and possibly, here and there, a citizen carried a knapsack. They fill their canteens with rum at Mr. Fowler's bar, and take a parting drink with their neighbors. We see them crossing "Townhouse brook," and hear the tramp of their marching as they pass over Contoocook bridge.

The news must have reached town on the morning of the twentieth. Capt. Peter Coffin saddled his horse, and started for Exeter, where we find him on the twenty-first, in consultation with sixty-eight other delegates—"to consult what measures shall be thought most expedient to take in this alarming crisis."

THE INHABITANTS.

The number of inhabitants in the state at this time, and at other periods, may be estimated from the returns made at a later date (1792) by Joseph Pearson, secretary of state, who searched the provincial records for that purpose. The ratable polls were,—

1742—5,172	1767—11,964
1753—6,392	1773—13,853

Reckoning five persons to a family, the inhabitants at the different periods would be,—

1742—25,960	1767—59,820
1753—31,960	

The population of the state at the breaking out of the Revolution, may be estimated, therefore, at about 75,000.

TOWN-MEETING.

At a meeting of the town, the following votes were passed :

“*Voted* to buy one barrel of Gunpowder, one hundred weight of lead and one hundred flints.

“*Voted* that Capt Stephen Gerrish buy the stores at as reasonable price as may be, for the use of the town.

“*Voted* to adhere strictly to advice of the Continental Congress.”

A committee was appointed “to see if the aforesaid laws [of congress] be obeyed.”

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

The committee of safety consisted of Benjamin Jackman, Joseph Atkinson, Ebenezer Hidden, John Elliot, Capt. Henry Gerrish, Lieut. Moses Call, George Jackman, and Ensign Peter Kimball.

March 14. A committee was appointed to procure a preacher, and was instructed to apply to Mr. Levi Frisby.

Twenty-five pounds was voted for school purposes; and it was also voted to employ Mr. Morrill (Mr. Robie Morrill) as teacher.

Twenty pounds was voted for preaching.

TOWN-MEETINGS.

May 10. The committee on preaching had not been able to hire Mr. Frisby, and Mr. Samuel Ela was engaged.

Voted, that "that part of the town lying above the pond [Great pond] so called have their part of preaching among them in proportion to the tax they pay."

Capt. Henry Gerrish was again elected to attend the provincial congress at Exeter, to serve for six months.

Sept. 21. "It was put to vote whether Mr. Samuel Ela has behaved as a Christian & Gospel preacher to their satisfaction & it was unanimously voted in the affirmative."

Notwithstanding this endorsement, it was thought best to inquire more particularly into Mr. Ela's history; and at a subsequent meeting, held September 25, Peter Kimball was appointed agent "to go to the place of Mr. Ela's former residence, & make enquiry into the character of Mr. Samuel Ela & make report to the town."

A committee was appointed "to enquire of sundry persons who at present do not join with said town in their publick affairs & know the cause of their not attending & lay the same before the town in order that the same may be removed."

This had reference to a few individuals who had not joined in the patriotic movement.

March 5, 1776. Robie Morrill, Peter Coffin, and Moses Burbank were appointed "a committee of inspection agreeable to the recommendation of the Continental Congress."

That the town was prompt in settling with those who had volunteered to go to Cambridge, will be seen from the following vote:

"That those men that went on the alarm in April last & all others who have demands against the town bring in their accounts as soon as may be."

SCHOOL-DISTRICTS.

Prior to this date there had been no regularly defined school-districts in town. The money that had been raised annually was in addition to that arising from the school fund; but now, in the midst of war, the citizens took a forward step in education, and

voted to divide the town into school-districts, each district having its school in proportion to its valuation.

THE ASSOCIATION TEST.

The continental congress sent out the following resolutions :

“ In Congress March 16, 1776

“ *Resolved* : That it be recommended to the Several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies, *immediately* to cause all Persons to be *disarmed* within their Respective Colonies, who are *notoriously* disaffected to the cause of *America*, or who have not associated and refuse to associate, to defend by *Arms* the United Colonies, against the Hostile *attempts* of the British Fleets & Armies.

“ Charles Thomson secy.”

This was submitted to the committee of safety for New Hampshire :

“ Colony of New Hampshire

“ In Committee of Safety

April 12th 1776

“ In order to carry the Resolve of the Hon.’ble Continental Congress into execution, you are requested to desire all Males above Twenty one years of age (Lunatics, Idiots, & Negroes excepted) to sign to the Declaration on this Paper; and when so done to make Return thereof, together with the Name or Names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the General Assembly or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

“ M Weare Chairman.”

The paper submitted for signature is known as the “ Articles of Association.”

ARTICLES.

“ In consequence of the above Resolution of the Hon Continental Congress, and to show our determination in joining our American Brethren in defending our Lives, Liberties and Properties of the Inhabitants of the United Colonies :

“ *We the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage, and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms, oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United Colonies.*”

This was the people’s Declaration of Independence, agreed to before the signing of that document issued by the continental congress, July 4. They put their names boldly to the paper, thereby declaring themselves rebels.

Every citizen of Boscowen, with one exception, signed it. From this document, we have the name of every male adult in town in the spring of 1776, not including those who were doing military service.

“ Joseph Hoit.	Samuel Corser.
Moses Call.	Stephen Gerrish.
Moses Morse.	Samuel Burbank.
Jesse Flanders.	Moses Jackman.
Moses Burbank.	Enoch Gerrish.
John Flanders.	John Morrill.
Daniel Noyes.	Silas Call.
Daniel Clark.	Joseph Gerrish.
Benja Day.	Mich ^l Sargent.
Nathan Corser.	Thomas Bedel.
Joseph Atkinson.	Simeon Jackman.
Robie. Morrill.	William Welch.
Moses Burbank, jr.	Moses Call.
Thomas Gardner.	David Burbank.
Samuel Atkinson.	Simeon Atkinson.
Jeremiah Hidden.	Timothy Eastman.
Caleb Merrill.	Joseph Pearson.
Daniel Peterson.	Joseph Flanders.
Benjamin Couch.	Friend Little.
Jacob Flanders.	John Corser.
John Knowlton.	Edmund Chadwick.
Eben Hidden.	Moses Morse, jun.
Henry Gerrish.	Moses Manuel.
Daniel Shepard.	Samuel Jackman.
Isaac Pearson.	Daniel Richards.
Winthrop Carter.	David Corser.
Samuel Davis.	Asa Corser.
Benja Rolfe.	John Corser.
Ezekiel Flanders.	Edward Garies [Gerald?].
John Elliot, jr.	John Manuel.
Thomas Elliot.	Bitfield Plumer.
John Muzay.	David Carter.
John Jackman.	Nathaniel Gookin.
James Garies [Gerald?].	John Stevens.
Enos Flanders.	Samuel Ames.
Jedediah Danford.	Thomas Corser.
Jesse Flanders, jr.	Jonathan Atkinson.
William Danford, Jr.	Samuel Clifford.

Peter Kimball.	Joseph Bean.
John Hale.	John Fowler.
Robert Elliot.	John Ilsley.
James French.	Peter Coffin.
Sam ^l Danford.	Oliver Fowler.
Benjamin Jackman.	John Bowley.
Joseph Muzzy.	John Bowley, jr.
Samuel Muzzy.	John Corser, Jun.
Isaac Noyes.	George Jackman.
Peter Roswell Stevens.	Samuel Agaton.
William Danford.	John Uran.
Nicholas Elliot.	George Jackman, jun.
Capt. Stephen Gerrish.	Cutting Noyes.
Nathaniel Atkinson.	John Elliot.
Enoch Little.	Joseph Eastman. Total, 108.
Nathan Davis.	

“ To the honorable Council and House of Representatives for the Colony of New Hampshire, or Committee of Safety. This may certify that the within Declaration have Been offered to the Inhabitants of Boscawen and unanimously signed excepting one (viz) Aaron Flanders Refused to sign the same.

“ George Jackman }
Cutting Noyes } Selectmen
John Elliot } }

“ June 3 1776.”

It is probable that Mr. Flanders's refusal to sign was not from any hostility to the cause of liberty, nor from fear of consequences, but from his temperament as an individual. He was a person who found pleasure in being on the side opposite the majority, no matter what the question. It is not known that his fellow-citizens abated their confidence in his loyalty from his refusal to sign this declaration of independence.

The names given are from the original document in the secretary of state's office. It is difficult to make out some of the signatures. The name given in the provincial papers as “ Garies” is undoubtedly Gerald, as no such name appears in contemporaneous records, and as it is known that Mr. Edward and Mr. James Gerald were residents of the town at the time.

March 4. At the annual meeting, £35 was voted for schools, £35 for preaching, £20 for the town, and £40 for the highways.

March 28. Among the citizens of the county, who were sup-

posed to be tories, were Peter Green, Esq., a lawyer residing at Concord, also Jacob Green, a deputy sheriff; and the patriots of Boscawen concluded to make known their sentiments in regard to the gentlemen in the following manner:

Voted, "that we will break off all connections with Peter Green Esq, in regard to employing him as an attorney at law."

Voted, "that we will not employ nor have any connection with Jacob Green as Deputy Sheriff."

On the next day, March 29, the citizens deliberated on the state of the country, and passed the following patriotic votes:

"That Capt Stephen Gerrish, Capt Peter Kimball, Samuel Fowler Esq, Lieut Benj Jackman, Mr John Flanders, & George Jackman Esq, be a committee to propose a plan and lay before the Town for procuring the men to go into the service of the United States of America agreeably to Order of Court."

Voted, "that the war for time past & for future be maintained by a tax on the Inhabitants in the same manner as the Law directs for Province Tax, allowing a man no more for four months service on his credit in the Southern army than for three months in the Northern army and so in proportion."

Voted, "to give fifty dollars as a bounty or hire from this Town to each man who shall engage to go into the service of this Town for three years."

Voted, "that the selectmen provide the money to pay the men who shall enlist."

April 25. The citizens again assembled to take measures to push on the war:

Voted, "to carry on the war by a tax in equal proportion, on the inhabitants according to interest in the same manner as for their town tax."

A committee was appointed, consisting of George Jackman, Capt. Peter Kimball, John Elliot, Lieut. Enoch Gerrish, Mr. John Flanders, Samuel Muzzy, Capt. Samuel Atkinson, and Isaac Pearson, "to enquire into the state of service already done in the war, & make a just & equitable estimate of each Term that has been done & make report."

The depreciation of the Continental currenny had already begun, and prices were unsettled. The state, therefore, undertook to regulate them. In accordance with an act of the council and assembly, a town-meeting was held to undertake this task of

making water run up hill,—settling what never has been or can be settled.

Capt. Peter Coffin, Lieut. Winthrop Carter, Joseph Atkinson, Capt. Peter Kimball, Lieut. Moses Burbank, Mr. Robie Morrill, Lieut. Moses Call, and George Jackman, Esq., were chosen a committee “to regulate the price of sundry articles enumerated in sundry acts of the General Court of New Hampshire; also to state such prices as are not therein enumerated.”

Although sustaining this war, the town was not unmindful of the needs of education. Upon the selectmen’s accounts are the following items:

“Paid Capt Peter Coffin towards Schooling	£16— 8— 0
Paid for Ammunition	10— 0— 0
toward School on High st	5—14— 0
toward keeping school at the lower end (King st)	9—12— 1
pd Experience Eastbrook, for preaching	21— 0— 0 ”

PREACHING AT THE WEST END.

At the annual meeting, in March, a petition was presented, by some of the citizens living west of Beaver-dam, praying that they might be permitted to have preaching at that end of the town, in proportion to the amount of their taxes. The request was granted.

SMALL-POX.

It appears that inoculation for small-pox was at this time regarded as a hazardous experiment. The question came up in town-meeting, and, after discussion, the following vote was passed:

“*Voted that Col Gerrish & his family have the liberty to be inoculated for the small-pox if it appear to the selectmen to be expedient & may be done with safety in the town’s behalf.”*

March 2, 1779. Notwithstanding the taxes imposed by the war for independence, the citizens did not abate any expense in maintaining preaching.

Voted, “that the ministerial committee inform Mr. Eastabrook that it is the unanimous vote that he would supply them again as soon as his engagement is out at Londonderry.”

Provision was made to supply the families of those who had enlisted in the continental service.

John Flanders and Samuel Atkinson were chosen "to procure hinges, bars & lock to the meeting house, & see the same secured."

One hundred and twenty pounds was raised for highways, £40 for school, £30 for preaching, and £30 for the town.

It was voted to make "some consideration to the men who had enlisted in the continental service."

April 21. George Jackman was elected as delegate to the convention called to meet at Concord on the 10th of June, "to form a permanent place for state government. Also voted that Nicholas Davis keep the key of the meeting house."

At this meeting the voters of Salisbury were present, and the two towns agreed not to send a representative to the General Assembly. This action was not from any want of patriotism, but evidently it was the opinion of the people that the convention to be held in Concord was the more important assembly, and that the old government would soon be superseded by the new.

May 12. Voted to employ Rev. Experience Eastabrook three months as preacher, and to raise £100 for the support of the gospel.

[From the selectmen's accounts.]

"paid Mr Eastabrook for one days preaching	£9— 0— 0
paid Mr Ward For preaching a Day	3—12— 0
paid Benj Thurston for preaching two Days	18— 0— 0
paid for keeping Mr Eastbrooks hors 5 weeks	2— 5— 0
paid Mr Abraham Cumming sixty six pound toward preaching at Boscawen	66— 0— 0
paid Cutting Noyes for Sarvice as selectmen two years, keeping schoole & Going to Salisbury for a cow	27— 8— 0
paid Henry Gerrish for money paid Mr Potter (minister) & for Bording mr Judson's horse two—(days)	4—19— 0
paid Isaac Noyes for making two Coffins	3—12— 0 "

SAW-MILL AT THE WEST END.

During the year a saw-mill was erected on Blackwater river, a few rods above the mill now owned by Friend L. Burbank, Esq. It was erected by Henry Gerrish. Work began May 21, and the mill was finished July 19. A large number of men were employed in its construction, their united work being 349 days.

PAPER RAGS.

The war had made paper very scarce. The home manufacture of paper was begun; but rags were needed. The town, at its annual meeting, voted,—

“ That Dea Isaac Pearson & Capt Samuel Atkinson be collectors of Rags for the Paper Mill.”

Neither by record nor tradition can we learn the location of the paper-mill. Probably it was in some other town.

Col. Henry Gerrish and Capt. Peter Kimball were appointed to procure men for the service of the United States.

Owing to the depreciation of the currency, the town voted that five dollars should be paid for a day’s work on the highway.

July 7. At a town-meeting, held this date, the selectmen and Capt. Peter Kimball were appointed to hire four “Continental men, & five Rhode Island men upon the most reasonable terms they can,” and further to supply men from time to time as they should be called for.

Sept. 8. The plan of government prepared by the convention at Concord was presented to the citizens, thirty-five of whom were present. It was read, article by article, and rejected,—fifteen voting for and twenty against its acceptance.

Nov. 3. At this meeting the town once more attempted to make water run up hill, by choosing a committee to regulate prices.

A convention of town committees was held at Concord;—but laws of trade are superior to committees, and people bought and sold irrespective of tariffs.

ITEMS OF EXPENSE.

“ paid Daniel Flanders Nathan Carter & Joseph hoit in part for going in the Sarvice two months	49—16— 0
paid John Elliot for money paid Mr Henery for keeping school	1—10— 0
paid John Elliot for Sarvice as selectman and Bording a school mistress	7— 8— 0 ”
This is the first mention of a school-mistress on the town records.	
“ Paid Mr Hutchins for preaching	66— 6— 0
paid William Mirrick for Boarding school master	3— 0— 0 ”

RETURNS OF THE INVENTORY.

“ Number of Polls 18 years old & upward	189
Number of male slaves	0
Female slaves	0
Number of acres of Orchard Land	7½
Number of acres of arable tillage land	205
Number of acres of mowing land	601
Number of acres of Pasture land	358
Number of Horses & Mears	57
Number of colts 2 years old	11
Colts one year old	13
Oxen	82
Cows	77
Cattle 3 years old	68
“ 2 “ “	82
“ 1 “ “	107
yearly reve [revenue] of mills repairs deducted	£70
Sum total of the value of all Building & real estate improved owned by the Inhabitants	£4789
unimproved real estate not owned by the Inhabitants	£2200
Sum total of value of stock in Trade	£200
Sum total of money in hand or at interest not in the public fund	£225 "

CHARGE TO LIEUT. WINTHROP CARTER, CONSTABLE.

“ To a Continental & State Rate	£1575— 7— 6
To a County & Town Rate	144— 0— 0
To a minister Rate	121—07— 1
To a Continental Rate ad	2971— 1— 8
To a Non Resident proprietors Rate	451—15— 0
To a War Rate	670—17— 7
	—————
	£5934— 9— 4 "

CHAPTER VIII.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

THE theatre of war was in the Southern states, and the militia, while being always ready for service, was not called upon for active duties. The citizens, however, were compelled to manifest their patriotism in a most-unwelcome way,—the payment of heavy taxes in a currency depreciated to such an extent that one hundred dollars would barely suffice to buy a pair of shoes, or pay for an ordinary meal. The rates charged to constable David Corser were,—

“ To a Continental Rate	£14058— 2— 6
To a Rate on the Non Residents	740— 0— 0
To a Town Rate	2045—18— 9
To a School Rate	1525— 9— 0
To a County Rate	131—16— 0
To a Ministerial Rate	1024—15— 0
To a tax on the Improved land of the Non Resident Proprietors	65—15— 0
	—
To a Beef & War Rate	£19592— 6— 5
	14910—04—00
	—
	£34502—10— 6 ”

The disbursements were largely on account of the war.

ITEMS.

“ To Mr Hutchinson for preaching	92— 8— 0
clothing for Jonathan Uran for the Sarvice	99— 9— 0
paid W ^m Jackman for Beef	189— 3— 0
“ “ “ for Sarvice	259—13— 0
“ “ “ for going into Sarvice	269— 3— 6
same	47—11— 0
same	30—18— 0

paid for a pair of Stockings for Jonathan Uran	18— 0— 0
paid for a shirt for Jonathan Uran	22—10— 0
paid Capt Peter Coffin for beef	319—18— 0 ”

Thomas Coffin, though but four years old at the time, remembered the transaction. The rate was levied in Continental money, but was paid in coin. He remembered the clinking of the Spanish milled dollars on the hearth, to ascertain their genuineness.

“paid Joseph Couch for boarding Mr Noyes & horse	72— 0— 0 ”
--	------------

Mr. Noyes probably was a minister, the last employed before the engagement of Rev. Samuel Wood. How long he preached is not known. From another entry, in 1783, “paid Mr Thomas Noyes for preaching 4—10—0,” it may be inferred that he was an occasional preacher, supplying the pulpit from time to time.

“ Paid John Flanders casting lead into Balls	26— 5— 0
Paid Daniel Clark for a pair of shoes for Uran	30— 0— 0
paid Joseph Hoit for going into sarvice	259— 0— 0
paid Simeon Carr	259— 0— 0
paid Jonathan Atkinson for keeping schoole	288— 0— 0
paid Winthrop Carter for a hat for John Uran	24— 0— 0
paid for clothing John Uran for Sarvice	140— 0— 0
paid Jonathan Uran for going into Sarvice	90— 0— 0
paid Jonathan Uran for going to be mustered	69— 0— 0 ”

It is to be hoped that Jonathan Uran was a valiant soldier, for it cost a great deal of money, to say nothing of the selectmen's running here and there, to get him into the “Sarvice.”

“ paid Joseph Lunt for two pairs of Shoes for Jonathan	
Uran	72— 0— 0
paid Enoch Little for his son's sarvice in the army	464— 0— 0
paid Cutting Noyes for cloth for Jonathan Uran	33—15— 0
paid Joseph Little going into Sarvice	189— 0— 0
for Sarvice	210— 0— 0
paid Moses Morse for cloth for Jonathan Uran	65—14— 0 ”

REV. SAMUEL WOOD.

During the year, Mr. Samuel Wood, of Lebanon, a graduate of Dartmouth, and a young theologue, was employed to preach. The town had been without a settled minister during the whole period of the war. Mr. Wood being an acceptable preacher, a movement was made towards his settlement; but no result was reached till the ensuing year.

The depreciation of the continental currency was so great, that a day's work on the highway was reckoned at £6, or \$20. The selectmen had been accustomed to charge \$2 a year for their services, but the town voted \$100 instead, and two bushels of pease! The pease were, probably, quite as valuable as the money.

1781. The selectmen were directed to assess a tax that would supply preaching for eight months, and the committee were directed to employ Mr. Wood at least four Sundays.

Lieut. Enoch Gerrish was chosen town agent for procuring beef for the continental army.

The first record of the several school-districts gives the division of the school money:

SCHOOL-DISTRICTS.

" Proportion of school money to Each District for the year 1781	
The lower end school [King st]	£8— 3— 5
River Road School [Fish st]	3—16—10
Water st School	5— 0— 4
Over the Pond South Dist [Putney]	4— 7—11
Over the Pond North District [White Plain]	3— 9— 9
Atkinson District	3— 1— 9 "

The districts on Corser hill, Little hill, and Battle street are wanting.

TOWN RATES.

The taxes charged to Constable George Jackman, collector, show that they were levied partly in the new emission of continental money, and partly in hard money.

CALL TO REV. MR. WOOD.

July 31. A special meeting was held, at the request of the church, to ascertain the sentiments of the town in regard to settling Mr. Wood, and adjourned to August 13, when it was voted—66 to 16—to extend an invitation to Mr. Wood, with a salary of £50 for the first two years,—the money to be valued at 6s. 6d. per ounce,—to be paid in coin, or its equivalent in current money. After two years the salary was to increase £5 per annum until it reached £70, which from that time on was to be his salary.

The town also voted £90 for his expenses of settlement, with the use of the parsonage.

A protest was signed by twenty voters, and entered upon the records, "against the proceedings of this & former meetings in proceeding to settle Mr. Wood in the Presbyterian way as a town."

THEOLOGY.

Theological lines at this period were sharply drawn, in regard to the doctrine of the atonement and original sin. Especially was this the case in Newbury, from whence most of the original proprietors came. Dr. Murray, of that town, was an exponent of what was called the "limited atonement," or an atonement for the elect, while Dr. Samuel Spring was a leader of the "new view," as it was called—that Christ died for all. The majority of the citizens of Boscowen had accepted the "new view," while there was still a respectable minority who believed in the "limited atonement."

Out of this controversy came new names. The new view men were called "Four-cornered" or "Square men," and the others "Three-cornered men." The "four-cornered men" arrogated to themselves more comprehensive views, and a fuller and more perfect system of doctrine, than were held by their "three-cornered" brothers.

CROWSFOOT AND THEOLOGY.

It was about this time that the yellow crowsfoot, or buttercup, made its appearance in the fields and pastures. It is narrated that a "three-cornered" man, while mowing the crowsfoot with the intention of exterminating it as a noxious weed, said,— "So am I determined to do what I can to exterminate the heresy of the general atonement!"

Those who protested against the settlement of Mr. Wood were the "three-cornered" men. Although the opposition was so pronounced, Mr. Wood was settled, the ordination being on the 17th of October, 1782.

From the first settlement of the town "the gospel" was the first care of the inhabitants. No matter how difficult to obtain the necessities of life, to clear the forests, to obtain their daily

bread, to protect themselves from the Indians, or to secure their liberties, the gospel must be preached. It is the one distinguishing feature of the proprietors' and the town records. Without doubt, the prosperity, stability, and high character of the town, for one hundred and forty years, are due to this devotion to principle.

Rev. Mr. Wood, by his urbanity and prudence, won universal esteem, silenced all opposition, and remained the pastor of the church till his death, which occurred in 1834.

LORDS PROPRIETORS.

The lands of the proprietors who had not paid their taxes were sold July 11th. Though so large a proportion of the tax had been levied in the new emission of continental money, the depreciation was so great that the taxes yielded very little revenue; and at a town-meeting, held September 10th, the selectmen were directed to levy the tax anew, in silver.

Boscawen at this time was classed with Salisbury as a representative district; but the two towns could not agree upon a candidate, and remained unrepresented.

1782. Though Cornwallis had surrendered, peace had not been declared. The town still stood ready to meet any demand that might come, for men or supplies. At the annual meeting, in March, Lieut. Enoch Gerrish was again chosen to provide men, beef, and clothing for the army, if needed.

The meeting-house had been erected thirteen years, but the galleries were still unfinished. The calls for money during the war had been so frequent and urgent, that no effort had been made towards completing the edifice. At a special meeting, held in May, the town voted to sell the gallery pews, and apply the proceeds towards finishing the house.

PROPRIETORS' MEETING.

For a period of ten years there had been no meeting of the proprietors. Many of the proprietors, or their heirs, deemed it advisable to sell the lands held in common and undivided; and a meeting was held, October 2d, to take the matter into consideration.

It was voted to sell the remaining estates at public auction. As

a token of their desire to aid in every public enterprise, they made a donation of 400 feet of glass for the glazing of the windows in the gallery of the meeting-house, and Col. Henry Gerrish was appointed to procure the same.

CLAY HILL.

At an adjourned meeting, held November 12th, the proprietors specifically reserved two acres of land at Clay hill, to be for the common use of all the proprietors,—thus securing forever to the inhabitants of the town an interest in the excellent deposit of clay at that locality.

FROM THE SELECTMEN'S ACCOUNTS.

Feb. 28.

“ paid for rum for the army	13—11—4
paid to Simeon Atkinson for Banestors & Iling [for the	
Meeting House]	7 ^s — 0
paid Mehitable Hidden for keeping schoole	16— 0 ”

Although a female teacher was employed as early as 1779, the name of Mehitable Hidden is the first of her sex on record.

Another item :

“ paid Wells Burbank for bording School Dame	1— 1— 0 ”
--	-----------

Mr. Wells Burbank lived on Water street, on land formerly owned by Thomas Coffin—now by G. W. Fisher—and the children of that district had therefore the benefit of Miss Hidden's instruction.

In February, the selectmen settled with Rev. Mr. Wood for his services before his ordination.

[From the Records.]

“ Feb 28 1782.

“ This Day reckoned and settled with the selectmen of the Town of Boscawen and Received an order on Benjamin Jackman constable for the sum of Nine Pound three shillings & ten pence Lawful money which is in Full for all the Time I have supplied the Desk in Boscawen before the Day of my ordination

Samuel Wood

George Jackman }
Cutting Noyes } selectmen ”

STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

1783. The plan of state government, sent to the towns for adoption, was presented at the annual meeting, in March, and rejected.

Rev. Samuel Wood, Col. Henry Gerrish, and Samuel Fowler were chosen delegates to the state convention, to set forth the objections of the town.

At a meeting, held August 18th, the eighth article of the confederation between the states was approved by the town, as recommended by the General Court.

SECOND BRIDGE OVER THE BLACKWATER.

At a special meeting, held September 29th, the town voted to build the upper bridge over the Blackwater, near Dea. Eliphilet Kilborn's residence.

The selectmen's books show the amounts of the school fund apportioned to the several districts :

“ Lower End Schol [King st]	16— 4— 6
River Rode Schol	5— 2— 5
High st Schol	6— 2— 8
Water st Schol	12—17— 9
South District over Beaver Dam	10—14—10
North District over Beaver Dam	3—18— 5 ”

TOWN CENSUS.

The selectmen's books also give the first town census :

“ Number of Inhabitants, buildings & Land in Boscawen as taken Oct 1783.

“ White Inhabitants	756
Black ditto	1
Dwelling houses	98
Barns & other Buildings	101
Acres of Land	25,820

“ Taken April 1783

“ No of Polls from eighteen to seventy-five years of age	151
No of negroes	0
Acres of Orcharding	15
Arable & Tillage Land	196

Mowing Land	652
Pasture Land	612
No of Horses & mares	75
Oxen	134
Cows	221
Horses & cattle three years old	78
Horses & cattle two years old	114
Horses & cattle one year old	105
yearly rent of mills	£50
value of all Building & Real Estate & improved land	£4463
value of Real Estate not owned by Inhabitants	£2595
value of stock in trade	£50
value of money in hand or at Interest Not in the publick Funds	0 "

The town had been settled fifty years, and though it contained 758 inhabitants, yet the whole amount of tillage, pasturage, mowing, and orcharding was only 1,475 acres, out of 25,820 comprised in the town limits. Thus slowly had civilization made its way in the dense forest that at the outset covered all the territory.

MEETING-HOUSE AT THE WEST END.

The people living west of Beaver-dam brook, being so far from meeting, agitated the question of the erection of a house of worship at the West end, and a committee was chosen to select a site.

1784. The town during the war took care of the families of the soldiers in the service. In the selectmen's accounts are the items of clothing, provisions, and other articles furnished the family of Joshua Danford. It is interesting, because it sets forth the depreciation of the currency, and the peculiar hardship to the soldiers in taking their pay in a worthless currency.

“ Feb 16 1674.

“ To one bushel of wheat Delivered you	0— 6— 0
To answering your order by John Jarold 4 bush corn	12— 0
To one bushel Corn by your wife	3 ^s — 0
To one bushel & a half of Corn	4— 6
To Corn by Capt Coffin	15— 0
To 592 Continental Dollars 75 for one	2— 7— 3
To 546 Continental Dollars at 100 for one	1—13— 0
To a ton of hay & a bushel of potatoes	2— 2— 0
To 30 lbs salt pork at 9 pence	1— 2— 6

To two pair shoes & one pair Mogersons	1— 0— 6
To Rum, Sugar, Molasses & Salt by Lunt	0—17— 7
To one pair shoes	6— 0
To pasturing a cow	0— 9— 0
To 4½ bushels of rye	1— 7— 0

Boscawen Fb 13 1784

Reckoned & settled all accounts with Joshua Danford

From the time of His first Entering into Continental Service up to the First Day of January A D 1774 allowing him at the Rate of Sixty Dollars a year as a hire or Bounty and Deducting one hundred dollars in part of the above amount for amount exhibited to the state for allowance by the order & find due him

6—18— 7

“ Joshua Danford.”

GENERAL WARNING OUT.

During the year the selectmen gave a general “ warning out ” to persons not born in the town,—not, perhaps, that the individuals were likely to become paupers, but as a precautionary measure. It was among the possibilities that well-to-do citizens might become poor, and in such case a warning out would relieve the town from responsibility. It was the ethics of the time. Among the number thus notified to leave were Schoolmaster Fisk and family, and others, who, through life, were substantial citizens. The duty was performed by Constable Edmund Chadwick.

ROAD TO DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Settlements were pushing northward, especially up the Connecticut valley. The rich meadows and uplands of Haverhill and Newbury and other localities were exceedingly attractive, and there was a public demand for an improved road from the Merrimack to the upper Connecticut. The people of the upper towns petitioned the legislature for a public road. The petition was presented in 1784, and an act passed appointing Timothy Walker of Concord, Ebenezer Smith of Meredith, and Henry Gerrish of Boscawen, a committee to lay out the same “ four roads wide, beginning at the River Road or highway (so called) in the town of Boscawen in the most convenient place & from thence to proceed in the most direct course the situation of the land will admit of to

Connecticut river at or near Dartmouth College, having respect to public & private interests."

On the copy of the act sent to Col. Henry Gerrish are the notes,—

"1785 May 24 set out. Returned 30th d— 7 Days. Adjourned to Sept 12th 1785 to meet at Col H Gerrish's.

"Oct 26th 1785. Made a Return of said Road which [was] received & was accepted by the General Court."

The road left the river in the hollow at the north end of King street, and ascended the hill, crossing the present highway, and descending the steep hill to Cold brook; then winding up the ravine past the brick-kilns, crossing the road leading to Bashan, striking across the plain to Woodbury hill; thence up the present travelled road to Merrill corner; thence to High street. So far as the town of Boscawen was concerned, few changes were made in the then existing roads.

The highway was called the "College" road, and after the fourth New Hampshire turnpike was constructed, was known as the "College old road."

In the selectmen's account for the year is an item in regard to Blackwater upper bridge:

"paid Silas Call for Rum to Raise Blackwater Bridge 7^s— 0."

Whether it was the raising of a bridge, a barn, a dwelling, or a meeting-house, whether a wedding or a funeral, whether the citizens were at home or abroad, nothing was done without the stimulus of ardent spirit.

"OVERHAULING" A COMMITTEE.

March 7, 1786. The citizens of Boscawen were watchful of their interests. At this meeting, Capt. Peter Coffin, Samuel Fowler, and Ebenezer Hidden were appointed "to overhaul and settle with a former committee that was chosen to sell the Gallery pews in the Meeting house & see how they have proceeded in the matter."

A committee was also appointed "to overhaul the selectmen's books."

Maj. Enoch Gerrish and David Carr were appointed "to assist the surveyor in building a bridge across Clay Hill."

This bridge was intended to avoid the steep descent and ascent through the gulf. It stood a few feet west of the present bridge.

MANUFACTURES.

Through the war the citizens had been compelled to manufacture all articles of wearing apparel. Carding and fulling mills were established in every town. Men acquainted with the dressing of cloth were in demand. Some time during the war, Isaac Pearson, of Newbury, began the dressing of cloth in the "hollow," and rapidly accumulated a fortune.

Hatters were also a necessity. Wheelwrights, joiners, cabinet-makers, were to be found in every town. Wagons were not at this time in use, but carts were needed everywhere. Saddlers and harness-makers, and mechanics in general, were able to thrive by their industry. Skilled labor commanded remunerative prices.

GUNPOWDER.

During the war, powder was in great demand.

Many stories are current of the quality of some of the powder manufactured during the war. There was a scarcity of saltpetre, and stable floors were frequently taken up to obtain the earth beneath for leeching. Some of the powder manufactured was slow to ignite, and of no great explosive force when ignited. It is related that a soldier, having some of the poor powder, flashed his gun. He thought that he had forgotten to load, and had only primed it. He placed himself in position to load, when, hearing a fizzing, he discovered that the charge had taken fire and was coming up the barrel. Being quick-motioned, he took aim once more, just in season to send the bullet into the ranks of the enemy!

It is stated that on another occasion a quantity of powder in a keg took fire, and nearly half of it burnt up before it could be extinguished!

These stories, if classed among those related by Baron Munchausen, may at least be set down as illustrative of the humor of the times.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

There was great distress at this time on account of the scarcity of money. Paint it in the most vivid colors, and the picture will

not be overdrawn. Continental money was worthless. A hundred dollars would not purchase a spool of thread, or a breakfast. There was no state currency; there were no banks; there was little silver and less gold in the country. The small amount of silver in circulation was of Spanish coinage, received through trade with the West Indies. There was little direct trade with Europe, and what little had sprung up was against the United States, rather than in their favor. There was nothing to cause a flow of the precious metals to America, but, on the contrary, what little was here was gradually flowing from the country: and this while there was a rapid increase of population.

Nearly all trade was by barter. The great difficulty was the payment of taxes. A weak, inchoate, inert, lifeless confederation of states had been established,—a body without a heart or head.

The New Hampshire legislature called for an expression of public opinion in regard to the issuing of a paper currency by the state. The town, at a special meeting in November, gave its assent to the issuing of a currency equal in amount to the indebtedness of the state, to be redeemed at the end of seven years.

REBELLIONS.

The discontent of the times broke into open rebellion in Massachusetts, under Gen. Shay, the leader of the movement; also in Pennsylvania, and in the sea-coast towns of New Hampshire. The disturbance in this state was quickly quelled by the firm, energetic, yet conciliatory measures of Maj. Gen. Sullivan. No breach of the peace occurred in Boscawen; but the spirit of discontent was abroad, manifest in a disregard for law and order, as will be seen further on.

POPULATION.

The increase of population in the town may be seen from the following item in the selectmen's books:

“The Number of Soles in the Town of Boscawen of Every age Seek and Condition taken in the month of April A D 1786 are computed at 827 Soles.”

The town met, March 31, to choose a representative to the

General Court, but, after much debate, voted that the town would not be represented.

This was due to the prevailing discontent of the times—a dissatisfaction with the state of public affairs, the want of currency, and an inability to see their way out of their troubles. The confederation and the state were supposed to be the authors of their troubles, or at least responsible, and the majority of the citizens desired no connection with either body.

MOVEMENT FOR A NEW COUNTY.

From the formation of Hillsborough county, the session of the court had been held at Amherst; but the towns in the northern section agitated the question of making a second shire town. A convention was called to meet at Warner, to which delegates were elected by the several towns. Boscawen united in the effort, and a petition was presented to the General Court, and an act obtained making Hopkinton a shire town.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

The federal constitution, framed in 1787, was submitted to the states for adoption. There was a large number of people in the state opposed to its acceptance. Many of the citizens of Boscawen deemed it an objectionable instrument, and regarded its adoption as a surrender of their liberties.

At a special meeting, held January 14, the town elected Capt. Joseph Gerrish delegate to the convention called by the state. He was supposed to be in favor of the adoption of the constitution. The minority, not satisfied with the result, induced the selectmen to call a second meeting, May 23. A majority of those present elected Samuel Fowler, Esq., delegate, and instructed him to vote against the adoption of the constitution.

The two delegates made their appearance at the convention, and Capt. Gerrish was deemed to be duly elected, and was admitted to his seat. He expressed, undoubtedly, the sentiments of a majority of the citizens, in voting for the adoption of the constitution.

ELECTION UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Dec. 15. The first election was held under the federal constitution, when very little interest was manifested. At the March meeting, 115 votes were cast for governor, but at this meeting the highest vote for electors was 36.

March 3, 1789. Voted, "that Mr E Chadwick & Mr Samuel Muzzy, two former Constables, have the liberty to collect their taxes now due in neat stock provided they pay in the same between the first day of May & the first day of June."

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The town voted to dispose of a portion of its school lands, and keep the fund intact for educational purposes. Money was very scarce. The federal government had issued no coin. Nearly all transactions were by barter. It was accordingly voted, that "Stock equal to six feet oxen at twelve pounds the yoke, (\$60), wheat at five shillings per bushel, rye at four shillings & Indian corn at three shillings be taken in payment."

The lots sold as follows:

" House lot	\$124.
Interval lot	210.
80 Acre lot	453.
<hr/>	
	\$787."

Two other lots—one of 100 acres and one of 45 acres—were reserved. The amount was placed on interest, loaned to the town, and has so remained to the present time, the interest being annually appropriated to the support of schools.

The school-district on Little hill and two districts west of Long pond were established during the year.

The road from Long street south to Dwight corner, known as Pleasant street, and thence to Bashan and Hopkinton, and the road from High to Fish street, familiarly known as the "cat-hole," were opened as public highways.

CHAPTER IX.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

THE adoption of the federal constitution, the reorganization of the state government, brought order out of chaos. Then began a period of advancement. Emigration set in. There was a rapid increase in population, and progress in domestic as well as political affairs. In a very short time the meeting-house accommodation was not sufficient. A portion of the floor was occupied by "seats" common to all; but there being a demand for more pews, the town voted to sell space sufficient for the completion of four pews.

There was dignity in sitting in a pew. The men of the period estimated rank, condition, station, titles, and honor at their full value. The minister, of all men in town, was entitled to respect. The deacons and elders occupied the seats immediately in front of the pulpit, and were treated with much respect. The town justice was honored in his office, and was always addressed as "Esquire." Colonels, captains, lieutenants, and ensigns were honored in their military titles. The community was undergoing a change; it had reverenced the king, but now the community itself was king. It had pushed monarchy from the throne, and enthroned itself: it had assumed the prerogatives of government, and was beginning to feel its power. A few years later democracy was rampant, but at this time law and order, and an adherence to old time customs, were characteristic of the citizens of the town. Men who were able to own a pew in the meeting-house were not disposed to occupy the common seats. Hence the sale. The pews were bid off by

Nathaniel Green, Esq.,	\$66
Joseph Lunt,	41



Leicester Beeches

Simeon Atkinson,	\$40
Enoch Gerrish,	36

1791. For some cause the town elected five selectmen, the first and only time in its history.

The committee for finishing the meeting-house were instructed "to extend the length of the front gallery & that there be two pews—one on each end—finished at the charge of the town near by six feet square & that the remainder be finished for a singers pew."

"Voted that the selectmen be directed to remove Thomas Greenfield & family provided that it be according to law."

What Thomas Greenfield and family had done does not appear; but the probabilities are that they stood in need of the town's aid, and may not have been warned to leave. From the vote, it would seem that the question before the town was one of law, rather than of ethics or of sentiment.

The people at the West end had made several efforts to obtain a meeting-house in that section, but not having succeeded, agitated the question of dividing the town, and prepared a petition to the General Court for that purpose.

PETITION FOR A NEW TOWN.

"To the Honorable Senate & House of Representative's of the State of New Hampshire in General Court Assembled:

"The subscribers Inhabitants of the westerly half of the town of Boscawen in said state, Humbly beg leave to show that the easterly half of said Town was first settled & that the meeting House built to accommodate that part of the Town only, giving the westerly part which was then thinly inhabited encouragement for a parish when their numbers were sufficient, but as it is not agreeable to the laws of the state, your petitioners are exposed to great inconvenience & hardship in attending public worship, Town Meetings & especially in the winter season—it being more than five miles from the Meeting House to the *Centre* of the westerly half of said Town & that from the combination of Ponds, Hills & Swamps &c which lie between the easterly & westerly half will ever render it inconvenient to remain in one District & in our present situation we have no redress without the aid of this court.

"Your petitioners therefore pray that the westerly half of said Town may be set off from the easterly half & incorporated into a seperate Town by the name of Bristol with the same privileges as other Towns

in this state or otherways relieved as your Honors in your wisdom shall see meet & your petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

“Boscawen June 1, 1791.

“John Thorla,	Sam ^l Jackman 3 ^d
Thos. Thorla,	Benj Fisk
Caleb Knight	John Gerald
Benja. Stickney	Sam ^l Googin
Jeremiah Gerrish	Stephen Corser
Moses Coffin,	George Stone
James Corser	Benja. Sweatt
Friend Little	Enoch Easman
Benja. Little	Timothy Easman
Joseph Little	Tho ^s Easman
Enoch Little Jr	James Colby
Jesse Little	Moses Calf
Nath ^l Barnard	Eliphalet Little
Tristam Barnard	Benja Couch
Philip Barnard	Joseph Little
Thomas Barnard	Sam ^l Morss
John Asten	Eliphalet Kilburn
Nathan Stevens	James Little
Samuel Roby	Simeon Corser
Samuel Beverly	Nath ^l Kilburn
William Corser	John Corser
Thomas Corser	Dan ^l Colby
Samuel Jackman	Jona Corser
John Jackman	Jedidiah Kilburn
Moses Jackman	Jedidiah Danford
Samuel Atkinson	Nicholas Severance
Joseph Hills	James Trussell
Joseph Cass	William Danford
Ben. Cass	Benja Asten
Joseph Gerrish	Moses Gerrish
Eldad Austin	Noah Little
Asa Day	Jona Knight
Benjamin Day	Samuel Corser
Simeon Jackman	Benja Severance
Edward Gerald	David Burbank,
David Carter	71 ”

In the year 1777, there probably were not more than ten legal voters west of Beaver-dam. In thirteen years the number had increased to seventy-one—so rapid was the advancement. The cir-

culation of the petition, the unanimity with which it was signed, alarmed the citizens of the east section, who did not wish to see the town divided. A town-meeting was called, which was held April 26, and James Flanders, Ebenezer Webster, and Luke Wilder were appointed a committee to select a site for a new meeting-house. These are the names of non-residents. Ebenezer Webster was Judge Webster of Salisbury, father of Daniel and Ezekiel.

It was voted that the frame be raised, and the pews sold during the year.

At a meeting held Sept. 17th, it was voted "that the bigness of the frame be the same as that built by the town in the easterly part thereof."

In the Webster town-house, as it was before the east and west porches were removed, we have the counterpart of the building which once stood near the burial-place in Boscawen. The committee reported at a meeting held Oct. 17th. It is not known what locality had been selected by them, but their report was rejected, and the following vote passed :

THE SITE OF THE MEETING-HOUSE.

[From the records.]

"it was put to vote if said Town would Accept the Place to Set the New Meeting House on which is Now under Consideration on the East Side of Blackwater or as near the corner of Mr. Cogswills land in a New Place of Stubble Ground, voted in the affirmative.

"Voted that a meeting house Frame be built at The Charge of the town."

Mr. Samuel Jackman contracted to furnish the frame for \$94. So satisfactorily was the contract fulfilled, that the town voted him \$16.68 additional.

RAISING THE MEETING-HOUSE.

The raising of a meeting-house was a great event, and people came from the surrounding towns to aid in the work. They came early in the morning, with pike-poles and pitch-forks and iron bars,—pike-poles and pitch-forks to lift with when the "broad-side" should be well up in the air, and iron bars to hold against the foot of the posts to slide them into the mortises of the sills. On

such an occasion there was plenty of rum. The first thing to be done was to take a drink, to give strength for the labor of the day. Then came the bringing together of the timbers. The sills were already laid and levelled. First the posts, then the girts and levers, and lastly the plates.

It had been framed by the "scribe" rule—each piece being fitted to its place. The "square" rule was then unknown to country carpenters. The broadside was then pinned together. Then came the drinking of more rum, and the marshaling of the crowd,—the cool-headed men hold of the iron bars, the strong and experienced men in places of responsibility. When all were ready, the master workman, standing in rear where he could see all that was going on, commanded silence. We hear him say,—

"Are you ready all?"

"Aye! aye!"

"Take hold all!"

The men bend, and place their shoulders beneath the posts. A swarm take hold of the plate, another hold of the girts. The men at the iron bars spit on their hands:

"Now, then!"

The frame rises.

"Heave away, my hearties!"

It is up to their shoulders.

"Now she rises!"

Those by the plates seize their pike-poles and pitch-forks.

At each corner and in the middle are "shores," with a crowd of men and boys lifting on each.

"Heigh O! my hearties!"

They lift with all their might, and grow red in the face. The pike-poles bend, the handles of the pitch-forks are ready to snap.

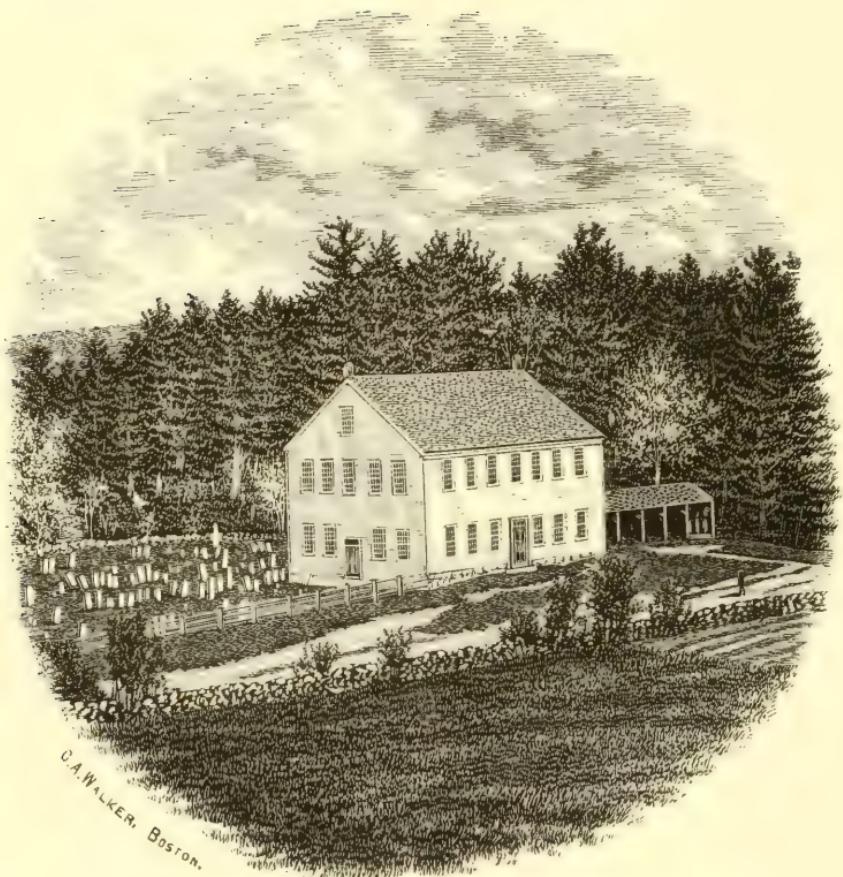
"Steady there!"

Now comes the tug of war at the foot of the posts. The iron-bar men are bracing with all their might.

"Heave-ho!" from the master.

"Now she goes!" from the men.

Higher, still higher, up to the perpendicular. The tenons slide into the mortises in the sills, the "shore" men hold back on the poles, and the first broadside of the house of God stands in its appointed place. The men wipe their brows, and take another drink



Town House, Webster.

of rum. There is a congratulatory dram all around, in preparation for the opposite broadside. That, too, rises. Then come the connecting girts and plates, and then the lifting of the beams for the galleries, and the high beams, the putting up of sleepers, planks and boards, rafters and purlins, and, last of all, the ridge-pole. When the last is in its place, a crowd of men sit astride it, take full drams from the bottles of rum passed up to them, and then dash the bottles to the ground. This last is the dedicatory dram.

Such the scene on that day.

So complete were the arrangements, so excellent the workmanship of Samuel Jackman, so numerous the men, so early at work in the morning were they, that the first broadside was up before nine o'clock, the last dram drank before noon, and the raising was over.

Thomas Coffin, a boy of fourteen at the time, remembers the occasion as one of the great events of his boyhood.

The amount of rum drank at the raising is seen from the selectmen's book:

“ Paid for rum to raise the New Meeting House £3—17— 2 ”
—nearly \$20.

FESTIVITIES.

In the evening, after the frame of the meeting-house was raised, the young men repaired to the house now owned by Henry L. Dodge, where the girls, who had been lookers-on at the raising, were assembled. The town had provided a generous supply of food and liquors, and all hands after supper joined in a grand dance, which was kept up till past midnight.

The pews were set up, and sold, and the proceeds applied to finishing the house.

“ No 1	Benjamin Sweatt	\$28
2	Eliphalet Kilburn	29
3	Samuel Jackman	22
4	Ezekiel Flanders	16
5	Henry Gerrish	29
6	John Jarrold	38
7	Samuel Morse	35
8	Joseph Gerrish	31

19	Friend Little	\$21
10	Benjamin Stickney	35
11	Thomas Thorla	44
12	Joseph Cass	61
13	David Corser	48
14	Caleb Knight	45
15	Benja Little	34
16	Nathan Kilborn	21
17	Dr Cutting Noyes	34
18	Silas Call	35
19	John Corser	36
20	Benjamin Couch	33½
21	Jonathan Thurston	24½
22	Samuel Morse	35
23	Moses Coffin	40
24	Minister	
25	David Burbank	43
26	John Flanders	34
27	Jeremiah Gerrish	33
28	Benja Jackman	38
29	Nicholas Severance	52
30	Moses Calef	43
31	Joseph Atkinson	34½
32	Daniel Pillsbury	34½
33	Enos Flanders	37
34	Enoch Little	52

Gallery.

No		
1	Edmund Chadwick	\$30
2	Jonathan Thurston	11
3	Benjamin Knowlton	16½
4	Enoch Gerrish & John Flanders	22
5	Peter Kimball	17½
6	Joshua Jackman	11
7	Benjamin Cass	14
8	David Call	22
9	Edmund Chadwick	21
10	James Corser	21
11	David Corser	21
12	Benjamin Austin	20
13	John Jarrold	30½
14	Benja Choate	14

15	Samuel Jackman 3d	\$12
16	John Jerrold	13½
17	Friend Little	18
18	John Manuel	18
19	Nathaniel Thurston	14
20	Daniel Shepard	11
21	John Jarrold	30½
22	Moses Call	24
23	David Carter	24"

POST ROUTES.

The legislature, at its session this year, established four post routes through the state.

"The first begining at Concord thence to proceed through Weare, New Boston, Amherst, Wilton, Temple, Peterborough, Dublin, Marlborough, Keen, Westmoreland, Walpole, Alstead, Acworth, Charlestown, Claremont, Newport, Lempster, Washington, Hillsborough, Henniker, Hopkinton to Concord.

"The second from Concord to Boscawen, Salisbury, Andover, New Chester, Plymouth, Haverhill, Piermont, Orford, Lym^e, Hanover, Lebanon, Enfield, Canaan, Grafton, Alexandria, Salisbury to Concord."

The other two connected the towns in the eastern part of the state with Concord and Portsmouth. Each post-rider was required to perform his route weekly, extraordinary circumstances excepted. The riders on the first and second routes were paid twelve pounds each. They were required to reverse their alternate trips. The postage on single letters was fixed at six pence for forty miles, and four pence for any distance less than forty. Once a week, therefore, the citizens of Boscawen could send a letter to other sections of the state on the route of the rider; but if directed to a town on one of the other routes, from six to twelve days would be the time required.

1792. The town, at its annual meeting in March, voted to sell the parsonage lands, and put the money at interest. The sales amounted to \$918. The money was loaned to the town, and the interest devoted to the support of a minister.

The constitution of New Hampshire having been revised, it was submitted to the town at a special meeting, held August 27, and adopted by the citizens.

LIBERALITY OF REV. MR. WOOD.

Rev. Mr. Wood, having the advancement of the town in view, especially in the matter of education, generously proffered the town the interest from the parsonage fund, amounting to \$44, to be applied to the schools. The town returned a cordial vote of thanks.

Mr. Wood's efforts to promote the advancement of the community were also directed to the foundation of a library. He was seconded in his efforts by several gentlemen. The subscription paper is as below:

THE FIRST LIBRARY.

"We the subscribers hereby promise to pay the sums respectfully set against our names To Henry Gerrish Esqr for the purpose of purchasing a Library (for the use of said subscribers) in three months from this date as witness our hands.

"August the 8th 1791.

" Nathaniel Green	12 s
John Chandler	12 "
Enoch Gerrish	12 "
Joseph Gerrish	12 "
Joseph Atkinson Jr	12 "
Jeremiah Gerrish	12 "
Joseph Lunt	12 "
George Jackman	12 "
Samuel Fowler	12 "
Isaac Chandler	12 "
Joseph Clough	12 "
Theodore Atkinson	12 "
Sam'l Gerrish	12 "
David Peterson Jr	12 "
Paul Clark	12 "
David Corser	12 "
Moses Coffin	12 "

It will be interesting to know what class of literature was selected by the men of the time; and the catalogue, as published twenty years later, we give in full, for it was this library which Daniel Webster devoured while studying with Rev. Mr. Wood.

"A catalogue of books in the Boscawen Social Library, alphabetically arranged under the following heads, Theological, Historical, and Miscellaneous. By a vote of the Proprietors, Oct. 7, 1811. Concord: Printed by George Hough. 1811.

BOSCAWEN SOCIAL LIBRARY.

THEOLOGICAL.

“ Adams’ View of Religions
 American Preacher, 4 vols.
 Baxter’s Call to the Unconverted
 Bethkol
 Benevolence and Misery reconciled
 Boston’s Fourfold State
 Communicant’s Companion
 Edwards against Chauncy
 ——— on Redemption
 ——— on Religious Affections
 Evidences of the Christian Religion
 Flavel’s Husbandry Spiritualized
 ——— Navigation ditto
 Fuller’s Letters
 Gospel Sonnets
 Hervey’s Meditations
 Henry on Prayer
 Hopkins’ System, 2 vols.
 Holy War, (Bunyan’s)
 Knox’s Essays, 2 vols.
 Law’s Serious Call
 Lowth on Isaiah
 Mendham Evidences
 Mason on Self-Knowledge
 Neckar on Religion
 Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols.
 Owen on Sin
 Pilgrim’s Progress, (Bunyan’s)
 Prayer Book
 Remarks on Clapp
 Rise and Progress (Doddridge’s)
 Rutherford’s Letters
 Sherlock on Death
 Smith on the Prophecies
 Sermons, collected
 ——— Blair’s, 2 vols.
 ——— Davies’, 2 vols.
 ——— Edwards’
 ——— Morse’s
 ——— Parsons’, 2 vols.

Sermons, Saurin's
 —— Whitefield's
 —— Fordyce's, to Young Men
 —— —— to Young women
 —— Strong's
 —— Village, 3 vols.
 Spaulding's Lectures
 Token for Mourners
 Watts' Glory of Christ
 Worcester on Future Punishment
 West's Moral Agency
 Wilberforce's View of Religion
 Young's Night Thoughts. ——65.

HISTORICAL.

Adams' Modern Voyages
 Beauties of History, 2 vols.
 Belknap's New-Hampshire, 3 vols.
 Carver's Universal Traveller
 Carver's Travels in North America
 Conquest of Canaan
 Cook's Voyages, 4 vols.
 Gordon's American War, 3 vols.
 Guthrie's Geography
 History of England
 —— Josephus, 6 vols.
 Irwin's Travels
 Life of Christ
 —— — Brainard
 —— — Edwards
 Life of Franklin
 —— — Col. Gardner
 —— — Joseph
 —— — Washington, 5 vols.
 —— — Baron Trenck
 Modern Antichrist
 Morse's Geography, 2 vols.
 New England Farmer
 Proofs of a Conspiracy
 Ramsay's Amer. Revolution, 2 vols.
 Rollin's Ancient History, 10 vols.
 Residence in France
 Robertson's America, 4 vols.

Universal History, 4 Vols.
 Woll's History of the Martyrs, 2 vols. —66.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arabian Night's Entertainment, 3 vols.
 Beccaria on Crimes
 Blair's Morals
 Cato's Letters
 Controversial Letters
 Clerk's Magazine
 Cowper's Poems
 Cowper's Task
 Coquette
 Death of Abel
 Dictionary of Arts & Sciences, 4 vols.
 Domestic Medicine (Buchan's)
 Don Quixot, 4 vols.
 Economy of Human Life
 Emma Corbett, 2 vols.
 Esop's Fables
 Family Instructor
 Female American
 Ferguson's Astronomy
 Fool of Quality, 5 vols.
 Foresters
 Goldsmith's Essays
 Gospel Tragedy
 Laws of New Hampshire
 Letters on Courtship
 Lyric Poems
 Moral Repository
 Moral and Religious ditto
 Murray's Reader
 Paradise Lost (Milton's)
 — Regained
 Pilgrim Good-Intent
 Polite Preceptor
 Pope's Works, 6 vols.
 Religious Tradesman
 Romance of the Forest
 Salem Witchcraft
 Seneca's Morals

Spectator, 8 vols.	
Thompson's Seasons	
Vicar of Wakefield	
Watts on the Mind	
— Logic	
Young Gentleman's Instructor	—72

The whole number of volumes	203
The present number of Proprietors	71
The Society was founded February 7, 1792.	
And was incorporated November 30, 1797."	

1793. The following taverners were licensed to sell spirituous liquors during the year, showing that the public were accommodated with at least four hotels:

Simeon Atkinson and Col. Henry Gerrish on Fish street, Capt. Thomas Choat on High street, and Winthrop Carter, in the house now occupied by Nathaniel Webster, on the Plain.

Timothy Dix, a store-keeper, was also licensed.

The annual town-meeting was held for the first time at the west meeting-house.

FROM THE SELECTMEN'S BOOKS.

“paid Joseph Little for a School House on Corser Hill	7—16— 0
paid W ^m Danford for a school Dame Bashan	1— 0— 3 ”

This is the first mention of Bashan—a locality containing at the time Benj. Severance, Wm. Danford, Moses Gerrish, and perhaps two or three other families.

FIRST STORE IN WEBSTER.

The first store ever kept in what is now the town of Webster was opened during the year, by Samuel Gookin, in a house that stood on the site now occupied by the residence of George Little, Esq., on Corser hill.

BUILDING OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

1794. The inhabitants of Boscawen manifested a determination to establish their schools on a permanent basis. Up to this time there were probably not more than four school-houses in the

town, and an energetic committee was appointed, consisting of Henry Gerrish, Nathaniel Green, David Corser, Thomas Thorla, Silas Call, and Capt. Peter Kimball, who, with the selectmen, were to divide the town into as many districts as they might judge were necessary; that each district have the liberty of locating its school-house, which should be built at the expense of the town; that such houses as were already built should be appraised, and allowance made accordingly. The committee established eight districts.

THE GREAT FROST.

The spring of 1794 was very forward, but on the 17th of May occurred what was called the "great frost" throughout the country, which destroyed the grain crop for the year;—but, as reported by Mr. Price, it also destroyed the canker-worms, which had been destructive to vegetation.

TROUBLE WITH ENGLAND.

Nov. 10. The town, in response to a call from the general government, appointed a committee "to devise ways & means for procuring the soldiers called for."

The lawlessness of England, in committing depredations upon American commerce while at war with France, was the occasion for this action in preparing for a war with the mother country. It was voted to pay soldiers eight dollars per month, including the pay from the federal government, to provide them with a suitable outfit of clothing, and a good blanket. No soldiers, however, were called for.

An aqueduct—probably the first in town—was laid during the year, conveying water from the house-lot laid out to the right of the houses of Samuel Sweatt and Henry Kingsbury, to the houses of Timothy Dix, Daniel Carter, Samuel Morrill, and Joseph Gerrish. The water was conveyed in logs.

1795. The town voted to build a new pound, near Capt. Peter Kimball's, on Water street. It was built of stone, and is still in existence.

INCREASE OF TAVERNS.

At this period, there was a stream of emigration to the northern section of the state, and to Vermont. On the other hand, the

markets were on the seaboard, and the whole country seemed to be in motion,—settlers going north, and farmers who had made a start in the world going south. Numerous taverns were established. In the section of the town west of Beaver-dam brook, there were three—one kept by Benjamin Couch, another by James Little, on Battle street,—the latter in the house now occupied by George Sanborn,—and one kept by Jonathan Corser, in the house now occupied by Franklin Shepherd.

The inventory of the town for the year was made out for the first time in federal currency. The selectmen's accounts, however, for this and the succeeding year, were in pounds, shillings, and pence. From 1797 the old currency disappears from the records.

PROPRIETORS' MEETING.

1796. The proprietors of the town were called together at the instance of Col. Henry Gerrish, who was appointed their agent to petition the General Court of Massachusetts for a township of land. The ground of the petition was the fact that the legislature of Massachusetts had already made grants of land to towns which, on the establishing of the line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, were assigned to New Hampshire, although they desired to remain with Massachusetts. Col. Gerrish undertook the agency at his own expense, he to have one half of the territory granted if his mission was successful. He spent much time and money, and apparently made out a strong case, but did not succeed in obtaining a grant.

THE TRANSITION PERIOD.

The period from 1795 to 1800 was characterized by lawlessness throughout the country. It was a transition period. The country was in an unsettled state. The success of the French Revolution,—of license over liberty; the spread of the infidelity of the times; the circulation of Paine's "Age of Reason," and the writings of Voltaire; the political status of the country; the war spirit which had been fanned almost to a flame, and which had been only partially allayed by Jay's treaty; the revolt against the theological dogmas of the time,—all combined to make it a turbulent period. Boscawen was not exempt from the general disturbance.

There were frequent breaches of the public peace by a band of confederates; private as well as public property was destroyed, wantonly, and with malice; horses were disabled; bee-benches rifled; apple-trees girdled; wagons, carts, and farming implements damaged. Some of the perpetrators were apprehended, and brought before the courts. During the Revolutionary War, there had been a number of individuals who had manifested no sympathy with the cause of liberty, and who were regarded as tories. Though no arrests had been made in town, they had been closely watched by the patriotic citizens, and had been under social restraints. Later, they had opposed the adoption of the federal constitution; and now a mistake on the part of the selectmen, for the year 1795, had enabled them to enlist public opinion against the established order of things.

In 1794, the selectmen of the town received no precept for a county tax prior to the making out of the other taxes, and no tax was laid; but before the expiration of the year the precept was received, and the selectmen had no alternative except to advance the money on their own account. Anticipating the same state of affairs the following year (1795), Capt. Joseph Gerrish, Enoch Little, and George Jackman, Esq., levied the usual tax in advance of the receipt of a requisition, which *never* came. The result was, that several discontented spirits refused to pay the tax, or, having paid it, sued for recovery.

Those suing were,—

	“tax sued for
Enoch Eastman	.14 cts
Asa Conner	.28
Samuel Roby	.71
Timothy Eastman	1.38
John Gerold	1.26
Philip Barnard	.53
David Carter	1.22
James Little	1.71
Eliphalet Little	.99
Moses Jackman	.34
Ephraim Noyes	.35
Pearson Eastman	.28
Stephen Corser	.51
Jonathan Corser	2.10

Benjamin Cass	.91
Tristam Barnard	.71
Benj Rolfe	2.57
Silas Rolfe	.94
Silas Call	
Samuel Gookin "	

The selectmen paid the tax from their own purses. The political antagonism was so intense, that all sense of justice and equity seemed to be stifled. No reimbursement was ever made. It is the one solitary instance in the history of the town where a great injustice was suffered to go unrectified.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

1797. The proprietors of Boscawen, at the outset, had respected the conscientious scruples of one of their number—Samuel Fowler—in regard to supporting the minister. The principle adhered to by him had taken firm hold of the community, and many men saw that it was unjust to compel a man to support a minister whose theological teachings he did not accept. The time was approaching for a new order of things. After the death of Mr. Fowler, people without exception paid their taxes for the support of a minister; but during this year Mr. Silas Call entered his protest.

[From the Records.]

“ This may certify that I am determined not to pay the Rev. Samuel Wood for preaching after this date for I cannot join him in his profession sentiments or profession—therefore you are requested to record my protest against the same.

“ May 22^d 1797

Silas Call.”

The protest of Mr. Call was an expression of a rapidly growing feeling that the time had come for a separation of church and state. Other citizens manifested their opposition to the existing order of things in disorderly ways. There were those who utterly disregarded all religion, and who showed their dislike by breaking the windows in the new meeting-house (in Webster), by nailing up the pulpit door, the doors of the pews, and in the defilement of the pulpit and pews, especially those belonging to citizens active in town and society affairs. The houses being in part

the property of the town, action was at once taken. Warrants were issued for the arrest of three or four lawless individuals, who were put under bonds to keep the peace.

BURNING OF THE EAST MEETING-HOUSE.

1798. On the night of February 22d, the East meeting-house was burned by an incendiary. At the annual meeting, in March, the town appointed Col. Henry Gerrish, Nathaniel Green, Esq. and John Chandler "to prosecute all such persons who have or shall commit any trespass on either of the public houses or highways or done any other public damage."

The real incendiary was probably a non-resident. That there were citizens who were accessories to the crime is altogether probable; but the chain of circumstantial evidence was not strong enough to warrant an arrest.

Measures were taken to erect another building, on another site. A committee, composed of citizens from adjoining towns, reported in favor of a site on the Woodbury plain, a half mile east of the former building. The town did not choose to locate it there. Several other localities were selected, and rejected in turn. Ere long, it became manifest that a majority of the citizens would not vote to build a house of worship.

A proposition to allow six or more persons to erect a meeting-house at their own expense, and to accept the same as a town-house, was voted down. Further action was postponed.

It was next voted that the selectmen be instructed to abate the ministerial tax of any person who requested it, "which in their judgment all things considered shall appear to them best to be done."

BURNING OF WATER STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The school-house on Water street was destroyed by fire on the 8th of April. It was an incendiary act.

There had been some disaffection over its location; but the burning of the edifice was regarded as an outbreak against law and order, which must be stopped. There was a sudden reaction of public sentiment. The citizens manifested their disapprobation so unmistakably, that some of the restless spirits were compelled to leave town to escape arrest, while others were put on

their good behavior by the action of the town in securing indemnity by civil process.

During this troublesome period, the malice of those regardless of law was directed, seemingly without reason, against particular individuals in the community. Those who followed the even tenor of their ways, as well as those who were prominent in directing public affairs, suffered at the hands of the lawless.

Mr. David Corser, who lived on Corser hill, in the house now occupied by Mr. Tilton, was especially annoyed. His cattle were mutilated, and his house fired into at night, the bullet lodging in the roof. Mr. Corser invoked the protection of the law, and several parties were arraigned.

A deposition before the court is given, as illustrative of the spirit of lawlessness prevalent at that time :

“ I John Corser of lawful age testifieth & saith that some time the fore part of the last winter past, I was in David Corser’s yard & saw his turkeys as he called them with their toes cut off a bleeding on the snow & he told me somebody had cut them off.”

LAST EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A MEETING-HOUSE.

Once more, those who wanted a meeting-house proposed Woodbury plain as a site, which was again rejected. The proposition was made to build on the old spot. The result was a tie vote,—70 in favor, and 70 against. Then the advocates for a new house proposed to have it erected in the centre of the town, which was rejected by a decisive majority.

Another proposition was made, “ that one half of the meetings for public worship should be on the plain on King street at such a place as they [the selectmen] shall provide till a new meeting house be built.”

At this juncture, the meeting-going citizens of the town wisely decided to make no further efforts to secure the erection of an edifice by the town; and those living in the easterly section united in building a meeting-house at the head of King street—the original of the present edifice.

The time had come for a new order of things. By the adoption of the federal constitution, all such political union as had existed from the first settlement of the country, between church and state, was virtually abrogated. The non-recognition of religion as

having aught to do with the state, had become an unwritten law. The state laws relating to parishes were not modified till a subsequent period: but in this year (1797) there was a virtual severance of church and state in Boscowen.

The school-house difficulty, on Water street, was settled by the people of the district. They proposed the erection of two houses,—one to accommodate the north end, and the other the south end,—the school to be taught alternately in each house. The north school-house was erected where it now stands; the south house stood where the first school-house in town, probably, was erected—on the west side of Water street, north of Mr. Bradley Atkinson's. The site may still be recognized. The building was subsequently purchased by Moses Coffin, and removed to his farm, where it was occupied as a cooper's shop, and afterwards as a blacksmith's shop. It was demolished in 1874.

PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

The prices of farm produce and labor will be seen by the following extracts from the account-book of Dea. Enoch Little, who was selectman in 1795–96:

“ John Jackman joiner to Enoch Little 1796.

		Dr
		£. S. D.
Nov 10 th	To 1 bushel wheat	0— 8— 0
	To a bushel rye	5— 4
Dec 6 th	To one quarter	1— 4— 0
	To butter & tub 37 lbs 30 which I expect is butter	1— 5— 0

1797.

Apr 28 th	To 150 lbs pork & carrying it to you	3— 6— 0
May 18 th	To 6 lbs butter at 9 pence	0— 4— 6
30	To 33 lbs veal at 3½ pence	9— 7
	To 2 casks of lime	3— 0— 0
	To 46 lbs mutton at 2 pence	7— 8
Feb 15 th	For three days work self & 2 hands	1— 8— 6
	For horse 2 days	8— 0
	To a four feet table	1—10— 0
	To a clock	16—10— 0
	To a chest with one drawer	1— 5— 0 ”

In another account we find the following prices:

“ To 6 lbs lard at 8 p	0— 4— 0
To 8 “ flax at 11“	0— 7— 0

To 2 bush potatoes	0— 4— 0
To $\frac{1}{2}$ " beans	0— 3— 0
To $\frac{1}{2}$ yd cotton & linen cloth	0— 1— 2
To 19 lbs cheese at 5 p	0— 7— 6
To 12 " soap grease	0— 6— 0
To $2\frac{1}{2}$ galls molasses	0—12— 0
To $18\frac{3}{4}$ good cheese at 10 cents	\$1,88
To carrying 3 bbls of pork to Newbury	\$3,75 "

In the account with Moses Coffin, tailor, we have the following prices:

" To making a coat & cutting a waistcoat & breeches	0,87
To making surtout waistcoat & breeches & cutting	2 75
To making a jacket & trousers for Abraham	1,25
To calico for a gown	4,17 "

At this time, and for many years later, currency was reckoned in pounds, shillings, and pence. The silver money in circulation was either English or Spanish coinage. Very little federal currency was in use. The foreign coinage held its place for the first forty years of the present century, and though the keeping of accounts in pounds and shillings began to give place to dollars and cents in speech, the old currency still held its own. Merchants were accustomed to mark the price of the articles in British currency. Mr. Hezekiah Fellows, trader on Corser hill, never abandoned the practice, but marked all his goods in pounds, shillings, and pence, to the day of his death.

One of the incidents of the period was the action of two men, who, having committed a trespass, came voluntarily before a justice of the peace, and were fined.

" January the 3^d A. D. 1800.

" Then Humphrey Carter & Thomas Thorla both of Boscawen in the county of Hillsborough state of New Hampshire personally came before me Nath^l Green Esqr one of the Justices of Peace for said county & complained of themselves for being guilty of a breach of the peace in taking, stealing & destroying one bee hive with a quantity of honey in the night time the property of Joseph Gerrish Esqr at said Boscawen on or about the first day of Sept 1790, it is considered by me the said justice after hearing the above confession that the said Carter & Thorla pay a fine of one dollar each for the use of the state of New Hampshire for being guilty of a breach of the peace in so doing, which fine is paid to me accordingly.

" Nath^l Green jus Peace."



Abiel R. Cheneller.

CHAPTER X.

THE FIRST DECADE OF THE CENTURY.

THE citizens residing at the east end of the town, and who associated themselves together for the erection of a meeting-house, entered upon the work with zeal. The building was begun in 1799, and completed in 1800. The erection of this edifice by voluntary subscription brought about a marked change in the business transacted at the annual and special meetings of the town. One bone of contention was buried forever. There would be no more discussions of the vexed question of meeting-houses. From this time on the business related chiefly to the election of necessary officers, the laying out of roads, and the appointment of committees on matters which the selectmen could not well attend to. The civil transactions, from 1800 onward, may be noticed by decades.

The determination of a majority of the inhabitants to have little or nothing more to do with meeting-houses is seen in the vote given Sept. 16, 1799, when the town voted "not to accept the proposition of the new society to pay in part for the building of the frame."

The society accepted the situation, and went on with the construction of the house.

MEETING-HOUSE ON THE PLAIN.

The building stood broadside to the road, with a tower, steeple, and spire surmounting the porch at the northern end. The spire was surmounted by a wooden weather-cock. The country joiner who fashioned it never having studied the rules of art, the cock was not regarded as a fitting adornment to the edifice. After the completion of the structure, it was resolved to have it removed,

and a gilded vane placed upon the spire. Mr. William Jackman, who was an athlete in climbing, volunteered to ascend the lightning-rod from the belfry, and make the desired change. A great crowd assembled to witness the feat. Mr. Jackman ascended the tapering spire without difficulty, seated himself upon the golden ball, removed the cock, lowered it to the ground, drew up the vane and fixed it in its place, and then drew up a bottle of rum, took a dram, and threw the empty bottle to the ground, which, to the wonder and amazement of the crowd, did not break! The crowd manifested their appreciation of Mr. Jackman's exploit by frequent and hearty cheers.

The cock, though degraded from its high and dignified perch, had a longer lease of service than the vane. That disappeared in 1839, when the house was remodelled, while the cock has watched the changes of the wind, daily and nightly, through all these years, as it now does, from the sign-post of S. A. Ambrose's tavern.

There was a door at the front opening to the broad aisle, and a porch at the south end with stairs leading to the gallery. The interior of the building was after the style of the period,—square pews, seats that turned up, and which went down with a slam when the people took their seats after prayer, wall pews, floor pews, a deacon's seat and an elder's seat in front of the pulpit, a sounding-board, singers' seats in the front gallery, and common seats on the sides.

A pleasant-toned bell was purchased, and placed in the belfry in December, 1799. It probably was the first bell in the Merrimack valley north of Dunstable. A bell, weighing six hundred pounds, was obtained in Chester, in 1788. The bell in the North church, in Concord, was not obtained till 1802. The incident serves to show the public spirit of the new society, which, relieved from connection with the town, entered upon its work with great zeal.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON.

The news of Washington's death was received in Boscawen on the 16th of January, 1800, and the bell was tolled through the day by George Washington Webster. The mournful knell went out over hill and vale. People came riding to the meeting-house

to hear the news, and in obedience to the general request the selectmen issued the following notice for a meeting of the town :

“ To the inhabitants of Boscawen : Agreeably to a request of a number of the inhabitants you are desired to meet at the lower meeting house on Monday the 20th inst at 2 o'clock P M to signify whether it be your wish to have an oration or eulogium on the memory of General Geo Washington delivered at said house on a time that you may agree, also to take such other measures as they may think proper to show their last respect to the Friend of their country.

“ Enoch Gerrish)
Benj Little } Selectmen.
Tim^o Dix jr }

“ Boscawen Jan 18. 1800”

At the meeting held on the 20th, Col. Henry Gerrish, Maj. Enoch Gerrish, George Jackman, Nathaniel Green, and Timothy Dix, Jr., were appointed a committee to consult in regard to the proposed tribute of respect, and made the following report :

“ That the Rev Sam^l Wood be desired to prepare & deliver an Oration on the 22^d of February, at eleven o'clock in this house. That the Pulpit be shrouded with black, that the people be desired on the occasion agreeably to the Presidents Proclamation to wear a black crape or ribbond upon the left arm, same above the elbow, & that the Females of the town be requested to wear black ribbons—said mourning to be worn from the Lord's day next four week's inclusive & that the inhabitants be requested to form procession at half past ten o'clock on said day at Mr Somersby Pearsons & that a committee be chosen to make such arrangements as shall be thought necessary on said day.”

There was a large gathering of the people on the day appointed, and the arrangements of the committee were duly carried out.

The oration of Mr. Wood took the form of a sermon, from the text,—“ And when the children of Israel cried unto the Lord, the Lord raised up a deliverer to the children of Israel, who delivered them, even Othniel the son of Kenaz, Caleb's younger brother.”—*Judges 3:9.*

On the same day, a meeting was held at the West meeting-house, and a eulogy delivered “ by Rev. Ariel Kendrick V. D. M.”

Diligent inquiry has been made in order to ascertain the meaning of the cabalistic affix appended to Rev. Mr. Kendrick's name in the printed address delivered on the occasion ; but the few ven-

erable men still living, who can remember Washington's funeral, are ignorant as to their meaning.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The small-pox suddenly made its appearance at the west end. A town-meeting was called, and a committee of safety appointed. The selectmen were instructed to prosecute all who might spread the infection. The infected were removed to a pest-house, and liberty was given to private individuals to establish a small-pox hospital. One was accordingly erected, in the pasture east of the road, on Water street, not far from the residence of Silas Call, now William Abbott's.

At the annual meeting in March, liberty was given to all who might choose so to do, who lived west of the spot where the old meeting-house stood, to pay their minister's tax in the west part of the town, and have preaching there accordingly; but the town refused to appoint a committee to see how much of the preaching should be at the east or how much at the west end. Mr. Wood had made a donation of \$54 to the town for school purposes, for which he received a vote of thanks. The generous act made the town kindly disposed towards him personally, but did not turn the citizens from the purpose of dispensing with preaching at the town's expense. There was a steady increase of those who refused to pay a tax for the support of a minister. Suits were brought against them, which increased the discontent.

SUNDAY TRAVELLING.

The law against Sunday travelling was enforced at this date; but the town was fortunate in having a justice of the peace who performed his duties in a quiet way—who preferred to write a friendly note rather than to issue a process of law. One Philip Colby, having travelled on Sunday, and having been complained of, was thus admonished:

“Boscawen March 24th 1800

“Sr Mr Samuel Jackman one of the tything men of Boscawen has entered a complaint to me against you for travailing and Giving him a false answer on the Lord's day the twenty-third of this Instant and unless you come Immediately and pay your fine and settle the matter you may expect to be Dealt with according to Law

“from your friend

“Mr Philip Colby.

Henry Gerrish.”

SEVERANCE OF THE LAST TIE BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE.

1801. It was discovered that in a government of the people, under a constitution which protected all religions, yet recognized none, it was impossible to force men to pay taxes for minister or meeting-house. The question of annulling the contract with Mr. Wood and his dismissal was discussed, and a special town-meeting held in December to take some action. A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Wood, and see if he would unite with the town in calling a council.

Feb. 1. A special meeting of the town was called, to hear the report of the committee of five who had waited on Mr. Wood, and who presented a brief and courteous communication from that gentleman, as given below:

“ As it appears to be the request of the town for me to join with them to disannul the civil agreement between us, if the town shall request it & shall take necessary steps for the purpose I consent upon reasonable terms which we may probably agree upon finally to dissolve the contract. As the contract was made by us, the town proposing & I accepting, so I see no need of an ecclesiastical council to dissolve it. We may however take advice of some gentlemen from abroad as to the terms.”

The contract was therefore amicably dissolved, he being exempted from taxation during his relation to the church, and the town annually giving him one half of the interest of the parsonage so long as he was a minister.

On the other hand, it was stipulated that “ all who might contribute to his support should not be taxed elsewhere for preaching.”

The agreement was accepted—67 to 64.

From this time till 1804, the people living at the west end were without preaching, except such as was had at the expense of individuals.

1802. During this year, a religious society bearing the title of the “ Universal Society ” was formed. The members, however, were mostly residents of other towns. It was another form of revolt against the long received theology. Its members believed in the universal salvation of men. Two of its members—Mr. Timothy and Mr. Pearson Eastman—moving into Boscawen from

Salisbury, brought with them certificates of membership, which are on record.

“ *Salisbury April 16, 1802*

“ To the Selectmen of Boscawen

“ Gentlemen:

“ This may certify that Mr Pearson Eastman is a member of the Universal Society formed in January last consisting of a compact of towns in this vicinity.

“ *A Whittemore clerk.*”

This was to exempt them from taxation for the support of the ministry, which question had been already settled by the voluntary settlement of Mr. Wood as minister of the town; but the record serves to show the wide-spread disaffection with the old order of things, and also dates the formation of the first Universalist society in this section of the state.

VENDUING THE POOR.

Up to this period there were few people in town who could not support themselves; but with the rapid increase of population came a corresponding increase of those who needed aid from the town. The few poor people of former days had been cared for by their friends, or by the selectmen, in a manner requiring no action in town-meeting; but in this year a new departure was made.

It was voted “ to vendue off Wm. Evans to the lowest bidder, for his maintainance.”

The successful bidder was Levi Bean, and the price paid was eighty-three cents per week.

This method of caring for the poor of the town continued till the purchase of the town almshouse.

1803. The remaining half of the interest on parsonage bonds was granted to the West meeting-house, to be laid out under the direction of the selectmen.

TURNPIKES.

The rapid advancement of civilization northward to northern New Hampshire and Vermont, and the increasing amount of public travel, called for better highways, and turnpike companies were incorporated throughout the state. Among others were the First,

Second, Third, and Fourth New Hampshire, the Portsmouth, Londonderry, Chester, Grafton, and Mayhew.

The Fourth New Hampshire turnpike began at the Merrimack river, where the bridge from Fisherville crosses the Merrimack, and extended to Hanover, through Salisbury, Andover, Wilmot, Springfield, Enfield, and Lebanon. The corporation had a right to use existing roads, but must keep them in repair. No toll was charged to a townsman. The Boscawen toll-gate was located on the summit of the ridge east of the "Gulf," at Clay hill, and is still standing.

EFFORT TO MAKE BOSCAWEN THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE.

The growth of the state, and the development of the northern section, indicated that sooner or later the capital would be moved from Exeter to some more central locality. The matter was strongly agitated during the year 1802-3. Pembroke, Concord, Boscawen, and quite likely other towns, took measures toward securing it. The citizens of Boscawen took hold of the subject zealously, as the following document shows :

" We the subscribers promise to pay the sums set against our names for the purpose of erecting a house for the Legislature of New Hampshire to be placed on Boscawen plain in the Senter as near as the ground will admitt of between Col Joseph Gerrish and Mr Somersby Pearson, by a committee that shall hereafter be appointed to compleat the said house provided the General Court of New Hampshire shall engage to hold their sessions in said Boscawen in seven or ten years as witness our hand

" December the 26th 1803

" Joseph Gerrish	\$100
Isaac Chandler	75
Caleb Putney	200
Dennison Bowers	100
Nath ^l Green	100
Nathan Carter	150
Somersby Pearson	100
Thos ^o Gillmore	50
Joseph H Morrill	30
Jeremiah Morrill	20
John Gill	25
Jon ^a Hutchinson	25

Simeon Danforth	5
W ^m G Emerson	10
Enoch Gerrish jr	10
Joshua Morse	10
Joshua Carlton	10
Timothy Dix	50
Saml Peterson	5
James Uran	10
John S Abbott	20
William Gill	50
Benj Hills	20
Saml Garven	50
Joel French	50
Winthrop Carter	25
Humphrey Webster	25
Tho ^a Carter	10
George Perkins	10
Charles Eastman	10
Joseph Atkinson	15
Enoch Danford	10
Henry Gerrish	50
Silas Rolfe	10
Benj Rolfe jr	20
Moses Manuel	5
Samuel Burbank	10
Samuel Uran	3
Josiah Burbank	3
John Flanders jr	4
David Burbank	2

"We, a part of the above Subscribers do hereby engage to pay the above sums annexed to our names in case the Gen^l Court should adjourn to this place for one session only.

" Henry Gerrish	Benj Rolfe jr
Caleb Putney	John Gill
Joseph H Morrill	Nathan Carter
Jeremiah Morrill	Joshua Carter."
Benj Hills	

HOTELS.

The number of hotels in Boscawen at this period is learned from the New Hampshire Register for 1803, which gives the public houses on the stage route from Concord to Haverhill.

First was Chandler's—the present "Penacook House."

"Gerrish," two miles farther, kept by Col. Joseph Gerrish. The building was a large, long, two-storied edifice, afterwards occupied by Dr. Thomas Peach, and was burned.

The next was Nathan Carter's,—the house now occupied by Mr. Caleb Hall, which has been wholly remodelled by him.

Then came Bohannon's,—probably the house now occupied by Nathaniel Webster.

At the upper end of the plain was Pearson's hotel, in the house now kept as a public house by Samuel A. Ambrose.

The route to Haverhill was up the valley of the Merrimack, and the next tavern was "Atkinson's," and beyond it Col. Henry Gerrish's, one of the oldest hotels in the town, on the site now occupied by the county buildings.

On the Fourth New Hampshire turnpike was Choate's tavern, the large two-storied house still standing.

Among the votes passed by the town in 1804 were the following:

"Voted to prosecute those persons who took away the Bridge near Joseph Gerrish's on the fourth New Hampshire turnpike road."

"Voted Capt John Chandler, Col Joseph Gerrish, Daniel Carter John Flanders, Benjamin Little Esq be a committee to examine the road between Col Joseph Gerrish's & John Chandlers & say when it is as good as it was before the turnpike came on it."

"Voted to give Saml Corser fifty dollars to make the hill near Col Joseph Gerrish's as good as it was before the turnpike came on it."

From the above votes, it may be inferred that the turnpike company did not keep the highway in very good repair.

CANTERBURY BRIDGE.

1804. In 1804 the Canterbury toll-bridge was constructed. The event was the occasion of much rejoicing. There was a gathering at the meeting-house on the plain; addresses by Rev. Mr. Wood, and Rev. William Patrick, minister of Canterbury; a procession from the meeting-house, across the bridge, to the residence of Enoch Gerrish (now Mr. Chandler's), on the Canterbury side; a dinner, and speeches, with liquors in abundant supply.

RATES OF TOLL FOR CANTERBURY BRIDGE—1805.

“ Foot Passenger	1 Cents
Horse and Rider	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Horse & Chaise Chair Or Sulkey	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sleigh With One horse	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sleigh With Two horse	10
Coach Chariot Phaeton Or Other 4 Wheel Carriages	20
Curricles	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cart Or Other Carriage of Burthen With Two Beasts	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Additional Beasts Each	$\frac{1}{2}$
Horses Neat Cattle d°	2
Sheep & Swine Each	$\frac{1}{2}$
To Each Team 1 Person To pass As A Driver	
Free Each Waggon, and horse	9 ”

The town permitted the sale of space for four pews on the floor of the West meeting-house, and the money was expended on the edifice.

Although the town had refused to have any part in the construction of the East meeting-house, and had no claim whatever to its use, the society generously threw open its doors, and gave the town the privilege of holding its meetings in the edifice, nor was there any opposition to the use of the building from those who had manifested hostility to the old order of things.

WESTERLY RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.

As it was decided that the town would take no action towards settling a minister at the west end, the citizens west of Beaver-dam, and some east of it, united in the formation of the Westerly Religious Society (which see). Seventy-one citizens joined in the association. Rev. Ebenezer Price (see Biog.), having preached to their acceptance a few Sabbaths, was called to be their minister, and a church was formed, under the title of “The Second Congregational Church in Boscawen.”

BRIDGE ACROSS THE CONTOOCOOK.

For several years the question of rebuilding the bridge across the Contoocook had been before the town, but had been postponed

until the existing structure was deemed no longer safe. An effort was made to secure the rebuilding in another place, which involved the question of boundary between the towns of Boscawen and Concord.

Committees from the two towns were appointed to take the question into consideration. The Concord committee consisted of Jonathan Wilkins, John Bradley, and Ebenezer Dustin; the Boscawen committee, of Enoch Gerrish, John Chandler, and Nathaniel Green. They reported "that the old spot where the Bridge now stands shall be the place where a new Bridge shall be built & further report that the towns of Concord & Boscawen petition the General Court that the centre of the River Contoocook from the mouth be considered the line between said towns until it reaches the present line crossing said river between said towns."

The report was accepted by the town of Boscawen.

1806. Among the items on the selectmen's books is the following:

" Paid Daniel Webster for repairing the School House 2,87 "

The schoolhouse was the "Gulf," Mr. Webster being a resident of that district,—a boarder in the family of Joel French, in the house now occupied by James Gill.

1807. From the selectmen's books:

" Paid Daniel Webster for paying School master 2,00."

In town-meeting:

" Voted that Daniel Webster & Lt Benjamin Jackman be a committee to ascertain the damage on account of the road going on Timothy Dix' land near Esqr Jackman's barn."

This barn was located on Queen street, west of the present residence of Prof. John Jackman.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A young ladies' school, not for the study of the languages, science, history, mathematics, and geography, but for instruction in needlework, was advertised in the Concord *Gazette*.

" YOUNG LADIE'S SCHOOL.

" A school for the instruction of young Ladies in needle work, drawing & embroidery, will be opened in Boscawen on the 11th day of May

next. A preceptress having the proper qualifications, who will pay particular attention to the morals & manners of her scholars, is provided to take charge of the school.

“ Terms of tuition three dollars per quarter—board from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per week.

“ T Dix jun

“ for the proprietors.

“ Boscawen 10th April 1807.”

1808. Education throughout the state was at a low ebb. The school laws were very imperfect. In many towns, little had been done to advance the interests of education.

A commendable public spirit had already been awakened upon the subject in Boscawen, through the influence of the two ministers—Rev. Mr. Wood and Rev. Mr. Price—and other citizens, ever ready to advance the interests of the town. Though far in advance of many other towns, the citizens generally hailed with satisfaction the school law, passed by the legislature for the better regulation of schools, and especially the establishing of a superintending committee.

DISTURBANCE IN TOWN-MEETING.

1809. The bitterness against religion which had manifested itself in bygone years, did not wholly die out with the separation of church and state. There were still some disaffected persons who determined to have no prayers in town-meeting.

Mr. John Flanders, though he owned a pew in the West meeting-house, was decided in his opposition to a continuance of the custom. At the annual town-meeting in 1809, while Rev. Mr. Price was offering prayer, Mr. Flanders proceeded to renail the hinges upon his pew door in the gallery, having carried hammer and nails for that purpose. The ringing blows of the hammer disturbed the proceedings, and the moderator, Col. Joseph Gerrish, calling upon several citizens to serve as constables, the disturber of order soon found himself being dragged down the stairs, which so changed his opinions that, upon the next day, Mr. Flanders made the following acknowledgment to the town, which was placed upon the records :

“ March 15, 1809

“ I hereby acknowledge that my conduct yesterday in disturbing the

meeting in the time of prayer is highly unbecoming, & for which I am sincerely sorry & will never again disturb the harmony of any future meeting in the like manner on the like occasion.

“ John Flanders.”

The town had been insulted; its dignity was assailed; and the town-clerk was directed to notify certain persons, who had aided and abetted Mr. Flanders, that reparation must be made.

“ This is to give notice to those persons who aided & assisted Lt Flanders at the time he made his disturbance at our last annual meeting that unless they come forward & give satisfaction to the Town at the above meeting they will be dealt with agreeably to the vote of the town.

“ Joel French Town clerk.”

The following vote was passed:

“ Voted that Geo T Flanders & others before the sitting of the next court shall give to the selectmen in writing an acknowledgement which shall be satisfactory to them for their misconduct in the last meeting, or otherwise the selectmen to commence a prosecution against them accordeing to vote of said town.”

The offenders, finding that they stood alone—that there was a universal condemnation of their conduct—came before the town, and asked the pardon of their fellow-citizens, which was freely given.

“ Voted to forgive Thomas Eastman, Thomas Carter & Jonathan Eastman for aiding & assisting Lt J Flanders in his making a disturbance in the last town meeting.”

It was the last open outbreak against order; and from that time to the present there has been no attempt to disturb the public peace. So strong now was public sentiment for the maintenance of order, that many of those who had been disorderly found it for their advantage to leave the town.

NEW SCHOOL LAW.

A committee was appointed in accordance with the provisions of the new school law, to establish anew the school districts. At a meeting, held September 10, the town acted upon the report of the committee, ordering several new school-houses to be built at the town's expense.

The first meeting of the superintending school committee, under the new law, was held May 11, at the house of Rev. Mr. Wood. It was composed of Mr. Wood, Mr. Price, and the selectmen,—Stephen Gerrish, Joseph H. Morrill, and Peletiah Peaslee.

The districts were reestablished, viz.:

No. 1. King street.	No. 8. Bashan.
2. Water street—north.	9. Long pond.
3. Corser hill.	10. Atkinson and Clay hill.
4. High street.	11. Pleasant street.
5. Fish street.	12. Sweat road.
6. Little hill.	13. South Water street.
7. White plain.	14. Union and Concord.

MILITARY SPIRIT.

The prospect of a war with France in 1789, and the news of Napoleon's victories, produced a military spirit which manifested itself in the formation of volunteer military uniformed companies. The first uniformed company in the 21st regiment was the cavalry, or "troop" as it was then called. (See Mil. Hist.) This was made up of soldiers from all the towns comprised in the regiment. Diligent inquiry has not enabled us to ascertain the date of the formation of the artillery, the first uniformed company in the town, but it probably was in 1808 or 1809. It was in existence in 1809, as we learn from the selectmen's accounts for that year. The soldiers were victualled on muster days by the town.

ITEMS FROM THE SELECTMEN'S BOOKS.

" Paid Benjamin Kimball victualing artillery	3,50
Paid John Plummer for victualing troop	2,38
Paid Samuel W Long for rum & powder	41,72
Paid Samuel Chadwick for victualling Capt Ames' Company	2,52
Paid Moses Manuel for keeping Old Beedle	10,67
Paid Enoch Call for his swearing off his money	,61 "

WHIPPING-POSTS.

Whipping was one of the punishments prescribed by law for minor offences. The public whipping-post stood near Gilmore's tavern (the house now occupied by Nathaniel Webster), a few rods north of the same. The only instance of a public whipping of an offender occurred in 1809.

Mr. Somersby Pearson, owner of the grist-mill on Mill brook, complained to Joseph Gerrish, justice of the peace, against Jacob Richardson, "that he hath reason to suspect & does suspect that the said Jacob of said Boscawen on the 24 Inst (Feb) & at divers other times before had entered his grist mill in said Boscawen & took & conveyed away from the same divers quantities of meal with intent to steal the same."

A warrant was issued to Thomas Gerrish, constable, who arrested the said Jacob.

"The Defendant being arraigned pleaded not guilty. Thereupon it is considered by me the said Justic that the said Defendant is guilty & that he receive on his naked back eight stripes with a cat of nine tails to morrow morning at eight o'clock & the Defendant be committed till sentence be performed.

"Joseph Gerrish
"Jus Peace."

The sentence was executed the next morning, the culprit being tied to a small tree that stood near the meeting-house, south of the residence of Mr. S. A. Ambrose.

That the citizens of Boscawen were kindly disposed toward all in misfortune is manifest from the following votes, passed in 1809:

"Voted that George T Flanders' Poll tax be abated for the year he was lame by breaking his leg."

"Voted to give Abraham Adams his taxes for two years past in consequence of sickness."

CHAPTER XI.

PROGRESS.

NEARLY a quarter of a century had passed since the adoption of the federal constitution. What progress had been made in civilization? To what plane had society advanced?

People no longer lived in log cabins. Possibly here and there one might have been found; but those rude habitations had given place to framed structures,—large, square, two-storied houses, with great chimneys, wide fireplaces, and huge ovens. The tillage and pasture lands have increased with the population. In June, the woodman's axe is heard through the day, felling trees; in August, before the fall rains set in, the torch is applied to the felled forest growth, and dense clouds of smoke darken the sky. Then comes the clearing,—the work on the burnt ground, the gathering up of half burned brands, the rolling together of logs, the harrowing in of winter rye, the farmer and his boys covered with soot. The ashes are gathered up, and sold at the “potash.” Then comes the harvest.

“ Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
 Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
 How jocund did they drive their teams afield!
 How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke.”

With the gathering of the corn come the huskings; an invitation to all the neighbors,—men and women, boys and girls: all are invited. The huskings are in the evening, and when the corn is finished, then comes the supper,—hasty pudding, baked beans, apple and pumpkin pie; mugs of cider, egg-nog, flip, and



Breaking and Swingling.

rum. In other localities, a husking not unfrequently winds up with a dance; but the people of Boscawen are staid and sober, and not much given to amusement.

With winter comes the threshing of grain, and the sound of the flail is heard from morning till night. In the evening the farmer brings his corn from the garret, seats himself astride the bread-trough, and shells it by rasping the ears against the sharp edge of a pod-auger, or the handle of the frying-pan.

Later in the winter, in February and March, he breaks and swingles the flax. The flax-breaker—the instrument by which the woody part of the plant is broken into “shives”—is a rude machine, composed of a series of wooden knives placed in the “breaker,” which is lifted with one hand, and a handful of flax stalks placed beneath it, and crushed by repeated bumpings of the machine. The stalks thus crushed are “swingled” by a double-edged wooden sword. This process separates the “shives” from the fibre. The next process is “hatchelling,” or the drawing of the fibres through a “hatchel,” and lastly through a “comb.” Twenty pounds of swingled flax is accounted a day’s work.

With the opening of spring comes the plowing. The plow is still the same heavy, clumsy wooden and iron affair, made by the carpenter and blacksmith. Tristram Noyes is the plow-maker of Boscawen, residing on the turnpike. The mould-board is a curved piece of white oak, with bits of old saw-plate and ox-shoes nailed upon it. Sixteen oxen are required to draw it, with one man to ride the beam and keep it in the ground, and another with a “breaking up” hoe to dig up the “baulks” in the furrow. Three teamsters, one plowman,



and two assistants, make up the complement of men. The plow is from twelve to fourteen feet in length. In a small field, such a team reaches almost the length of the furrow.

The farmer uses a wooden shovel, shod with iron. His pitch-fork, made by the neighboring blacksmith, is of iron, clumsy, heavy, requiring his utmost strength to thrust it into the hay, and quite as much to withdraw it. His seythe is made from a bar of Russia iron, edged with steel. The handle of the pitch-fork, and his seythe-snath, are of his own manufacture, and so are his ox-yokes and bows. His cart-wheels are tired with strips of iron, nailed upon the felloes.

Wagons are just beginning to make their appearance. The bodies rest upon the axle. They are wholly destitute of springs. Leather thorough-braces are of a later date. The roads are rough; the stones have not been removed; and the noise made by the wagons in rattling over them is called "home-spun thunder!"

The citizens are obliged to take circuitous routes in getting from one section of the town to another. The people of Bashan, wishing to reach the Plain, must go from Dingit corner to the lower end of Water street. Mr. Moses Gerrish, and other residents of Bashan who attend the West meeting, must go by the way of Dingit corner and Pleasant street to "Mutton road," and over Corser hill. Mr. Gerrish must eat his Sunday morning breakfast by candle-light, in the winter, and start soon after sunrise to reach the meeting-house in season for service; and the stars will be twinkling when he arrives home at night. Yet sickness alone keeps him from meeting.

Although meeting-going is not universal, there are great congregations. The day for Sunday-schools has not yet arrived, and the mornings are spent in discussing the news. People come on horseback, the women riding on pillions behind their husbands, husband and wife each with a child in their arms, and perhaps a third child hanging on by the crupper. They dismount at a horse-block. In the winter, at noon, the people at the East end throng the kitchens and sitting-rooms of Dea. Isaac Pearson (S. A. Ambrose's house) and Joel French (James Gill's house). At the West end, they find bright fires blazing in the house of Paul Dodge, and at Samuel Morse's (William Pearson's).

The women bring their foot-stones, and fill them with coals

from the fires in the sitting-room, eat their fried turnovers, dough-nuts, cheese, and gingerbread, while the men in the kitchens, after eating their luncheon, fill their pipes, and enjoy the luxury of "a smoke." The news, home and foreign, is discussed, and the points of theology in the sermon taken up.

This is the period of Dr. Thomas Worcester's defection from the received theology. He is the Salisbury minister, an able preacher, who, with his brother, Noah Worcester, of Thornton, has embraced the Unitarian theology.

In Dea. Enoch Little's (senior) journal, under date of Sept. 16, 1810, is this note: "All to meeting. Mr Price whipt Mr Worcester." Possibly some other day-book kept in Salisbury may have had the record that Mr. Worcester "whipt" Mr. Price.

The views adopted by Mr. Worcester being repugnant to some of the members of the Salisbury church, we see Nathaniel Sawyer and his wife riding down Battle street, to attend the preaching of Rev. Mr. Price. The theological sermon is discussed, not only around Mr. Dodge's fireplace, but in every household.

Party spirit runs high, not only in theology, but in politics. The wars waged by Napoleon in Europe shake American society to its foundation. The course pursued by Great Britain, in searching American vessels for British seamen, produces irritation. One party is ready to rush into war; the other deprecates an appeal to arms. So bitter is the partisanship, that when the Fourth of July comes around, each political party has its celebration, its own orator presenting its own political views.

Under the new school law, the schools are somewhat systematized. A new impetus has been given to education, but the studies are all primary. In the winter the houses are crowded with grown-up boys and girls, many of whom are still plodding in simple reading, or bewildering their brains over "fractions." They have not attempted grammar. The boys wear shoes and buskins, or leggins. Their shirts are made of tow. Their clothes in winter are coarse cassimere, spun and woven by the women and girls, dyed in the dye-pot which stands in the chimney-corner, and the cover of which furnishes a seat for one of the small members of the family. The cloth is fulled at the fulling-mill, dressed by Dea. Isaac Pearson, cut by the tailoress, who goes from house to house for that purpose, carrying her pressing-board, goose, and big shears.

The people eat plain food,—bean porridge, hasty pudding, hulled corn and milk, Indian and rye bread, hominy, potatoes, beef and pork, and sometimes make a dinner of bread and cider. In the autumn they feast on pumpkin pies, and drink hop and spruce beer.

The household furniture consists of table and chairs, and a great settle with a high back, which in the daytime is pushed to one side of the room, but which in the evening is wheeled in front of the fire. In one corner of the kitchen is the dresser, with rows of pewter plates and platters, brightly scoured, standing on the shelves in rows, reflecting the flickering fire-light. The people eat their porridge with pewter spoons, and many families are in possession of moulds for the re-casting of the spoons when bent or broken. In the sink is a piggin and a keeler,—wooden vessels used for the dipping of water and for washing dishes. Out of doors stands the mash-tub, in which ashes are leeched for making soap. In the cellar are the pork and beef barrels.

Once a week the great iron pot is placed over the fire, suspended by a hook from the crane, and “a boiled dinner” is cooked,—beef, pork, and vegetables.

At night the fire is carefully covered, to preserve a bed of coals for morning. If perchance it goes out, a coal is brought from the neighbor’s, between two chips; or, if the neighbor is too far away, and the family has no tinder-box with flint and steel, the gun is taken down from its hooks over the door, a pile of shavings laid, and a train of tow and powder, and the gun is flashed.

Once, when “Mother Hoit” undertook to flash some powder, she inadvertently held the horn in her hand, which disappeared up the chimney, giving rise to an expression in common use many years after,—“As quick as Mother Hoit’s powder-horn !”

In one corner of the fireplace stands the Dutch oven, with coals beneath, and upon its rimmed cover. If a fire-cake is desired, the dough is spread upon a tin, and placed in front of the “fore-stick,”—for “bakers” and “tin kitchens” have not yet made their appearance.

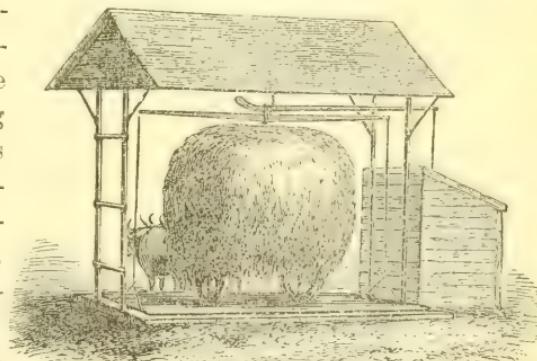
In the evening the fire is fed by pitch knots, which fill the room with light. In spring, summer, and fall, when a fire is not needed, the only light is a tallow candle.

The women go about the house in their petticoats while doing their work, but "dress themselves up" in the afternoon to receive the visits of neighbors and friends, who are invited into the "front room." The word "parlor" has not come into use. Carpets, except here and there one of home manufacture, are unknown. In summer, green pine boughs adorn the fireplace, and fill the room with fragrant odors. The floor is strewn with clean white sand, gathered from the shores of Great or Long pond, and swept into curved lines, scrolls, and whorls, by a broom.

Of books and papers, there is the Bible, and in religious households, a volume, perhaps, of Dr. Smith's Sermons. The almanac hangs above the fireplace, and it is consulted daily "to see what the weather says,"—whether the moon is right to kill hogs, so that the pork will swell in the pot instead of shrinking,—whether the signs are right for the cutting of alders. The moon, according to the almanac, rules the weather, and if the weather, a great many other things.

Of papers, there is the Concord *Gazette*, published by George Hough, which comes once a week to give the latest news from Europe, with a piece of poetry, original or selected, in one corner. General intelligence is advancing, and a love for literature has been awakened. There are those in town who read Milton's *Paradise Lost*, who have read and re-read the *Spectator*, and all the other volumes in the Social Library. Select schools are taught by students from Dartmouth college, on Little hill and on the Plain, at which young gentlemen and ladies can take up grammar, philosophy, algebra, and composition. Such the general outlines of society.

There is life on King street, which is thronged with teams from the towns farther north,—from Hanover, Haverhill, Montpelier, and all the northern section of New



HAY SCALES—SEE PAGE 178.

Hampshire and Vermont. The traders do a large business in barter, taking farm produce of every kind.

By Capt. Benjamin Oak's stable stand the hay-scales, a ponderous contrivance of levers and pulleys and winches, by which the load is lifted and weighed.

Droves of cattle and sheep, on their way to Brighton market, fill the air with clouds of dust.

The stage has made its appearance, taking the place of the post-rider. Society everywhere is on the move, feeling the vigor of life.

THE COLD FRIDAY.

1810. Friday, the 19th of January, was one of the coldest days ever experienced in New England. The wind blew a hurricane, unroofing buildings and destroying orchards. No deaths occurred from freezing, in Boscawen, but in other localities men and cattle exposed were frozen to death.

Application was made by some of the citizens of Salisbury and Boscawen for a road from Corser hill to Sweatt's mill. The town opposed it. The court's aid was invoked by those desiring the highway. The town appointed Ezekiel Webster, who had become a citizen, as their agent, instructing him "to make all the farce he can by himself & evidence at the court." The court, however, thought that the highway was needed, and it was laid out the following year.

At the annual meeting, the school committee under the new law made their first report. (See Educational History.) The Stirrup-iron bridge was rebuilt during the year.

The first annual meeting of the New Hampshire General Association of Congregational Ministers was held at the East meeting-house. (See Ecclesiastical History.) It was an important meeting in many respects, and was followed by a great religious awakening.

THE TOWN'S POOR.

1811. That the town intended to care well for its poor is manifest from the conditions under which "the keeping" of Susanna Danforth's children were sold.

[From the Records.]

"Whoever bids off either of the children are to furnish them with

suitable & sufficient meats, drinks, clothing, give them an opportunity to go to school when there is one kept in the district where they may live & return them to the selectmen on the second Tuesday of March 1813, with as good cloaths as were received. All doctors bills to be paid by the town under the direction of the selectmen."

As the children, with the exception of the eldest, were too young to be of service, the amount paid represents the price of board at that period :

" Thomas 8 years old to Capt Silas Call at 17 cts per week

" Mary 6, to Geo T Flanders at 36 cts.

" Patty to Sam B Gerrish at 40 cts.

" Laura 2, to Leonard Senter 47 cts."

BASHAN MINING COMPANY.

In 1812, Col. John Farmer, Abraham Burbank, Moses Gerrish, William Danforth, Moses Tyler, of Hopkinton, Little Burbank, Moses Little, and other citizens, formed an association known as the Bashan Mining Co. It was thought that lead and silver would be found on land owned by William Danforth. Extravagant stories were current in regard to lead mines known to the Indians. It was currently reported that the Indians knew a place where they could cut out the lead with their knives, and thus obtain bullets. If the citizens had known aught of mineralogy, they would have rejected such fictions at once, for lead never exists, in its native state, in such a form.

The first meeting of the association was at the house of Abraham Burbank, Oct. 27, 1812. Moses Gerrish was chosen moderator, and John Farmer clerk.

At the second meeting it was

" Voted that John Holmes shall have a share in said mine, providing that he will show the company where the real substance of Lead is, & not without.

" Voted that application be made to Israel Diamond of Goffstown for the discovery of the mine if Holmes should fail.

" Voted that application be made to Doctor Withs [Withem] of Plymouth if Holmes & Diamond should fail."

These gentlemen—Holmes, Diamond, and Withem—were supposed to be able to locate a mine by the use of witch-hazel rods, which, when carried in the hand, would point to the precious metal.

Which of these located the mine is not known, but operations began near William Danforth's house. A hole thirty or forty feet deep was dug, but no silver or lead was found, and the mine was soon abandoned.

SHEEP.

Attention was given to sheep husbandry. Dea. Enoch Little procured some French Merinos, and was the first to introduce fine wooled sheep.

1813. The town voted "to give the soldiers in Boscawen [militia] in lieu of meats and drinks thirty-four cents to be delivered to the captains to be distributed to each soldier."

BURIAL-GROUND.

"Voted that Mr Benjn Stickney, Lt James Giddings & Capt Hezekiah Fellows be a committee to lay out the westwardly burying ground."

This is the burial-ground around the Webster town-house. Up to this period, the burial-place at the west end was on the east side of the road leading from Mutton road south to Pleasant street. The spot is now overgrown with large trees. Some of the graves are still to be seen.

"SHEEP FEVER."

The body politic is subject, like the human system, to epidemics. The first epidemic seizing the farmers of Boscawen was the "sheep fever" of 1813. The war with England had stopped the importation of all foreign fabrics. There was a great demand for woollen goods, and a consequent enhancement in the price of wool and the value of sheep. Everybody went into sheep husbandry.

Of the progress of the "fever," we quote from the day-book of Dea. Enoch Little, Sr.:

"October 1813. A speculation begins about this time in sheep. Sold 15 ewe lambs at \$5.50. Sold cloth at Salem to the amount of 90 dollars.

"November. The sheep speculation continues.

"December. Sold a $\frac{1}{2}$ blood ewe for 12 dollars.

"An extraordinary speculation."

The sudden closing of the war in 1815, and the rapid increase of flocks, brought about a reaction ; and the fall in prices was as sudden and great as the rise had been, bringing disaster to those who had involved themselves in debt.

SWINE.

“ Voted that swine shall not go at large on town street [King] beginning at Mill bridge, by widow Mary Pearson’s house & running to the town line by Col Isaac Chandlers, from the 1st day of April to the last day of October, under no less penalty than one dollar for each offence to be recovered by any person who will sue for the same.”

It appears that the check-list was not in use at the annual meetings prior to 1814. At the meeting the previous year, the selectmen were directed “to make an alphabetical list of the legal voters some time before the next annual March meeting, & that the following mode of voting be adopted: The voters shall bring in their votes for state & county officers on the same piece of paper designating the office against the persons name voted for, & as each person votes his name shall be called, by the moderator & checked on the list of voters by the town clerk.”

WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

At the beginning of the war with England there was a strong opposition to its prosecution, by the federal party, which was the dominant party in the town. But the opposition gradually weakened. Although a “Washington Benevolent society” had been formed in the town as in other sections of the country,—a political rather than a benevolent organization,—the opposition gradually weakened, and the town passed the following votes :

THE WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

“ Voted that the town will give each soldier detached for the defence of the Port & harbor of Portsmouth five dollars, if the Legislature at their next session do not make some provision for them.”

“ *Voted* that the selectmen pay Lt Thomas Towne his account for the expenses of the 1st detachment of soldiers in marching to Portsmouth unless the Legislature make provision at their next session.

“ *Voted* that the last draft of soldiers be made equal with the first for their expenses marching to Portsmouth.”

1815. The year was marked by another great religious awakening, which began at the east end and extended over the town. "Three-days" meetings were held in the East meeting-house. Frequent meetings were held in school-houses and at private residences, and almost the entire community was led to a higher moral and spiritual life.

BOSCAWEN MORAL SOCIETY.

The war of 1812 left its mark on society. Through the succeeding years there was a deterioration of morals. Soldiers returning from camp brought with them the vices of camp life. Profanity was common, and there was a growing disregard for the Sabbath. To correct the evil, "moral societies" were formed in many of the towns. One was organized in Boscawen, April 12, 1815. The particular object of the society was set forth in the second article:

"The object of this Society shall be the suppression of immorality of every description, particularly Sabbath breaking, intemperance, profanity & falsehood."

The duties of the members are set forth in the ninth article:

"It shall be the duty of all the members to exert their influence to suppress immorality of every description, particularly Sabbath breaking, intemperance, profaneness, & falsehood; to endeavor to reclaim the immoral by friendly admonition; to aid & support Titlingmen & all civil officers in the faithful execution of the laws, & finally to encourage the rising generation in a constant attendance on public worship & in the habits of sobriety, morality & industry."

The Sabbath act was enforced by tithing-men and selectmen, as witness the following receipt:

" Boscowen Dec 18, 1817.

" Received of Benjamin Little Esq four Dollars it being for fines for the breach of the Sabbath act against Hezekiah Fellows, Benjamin Pettengill 3^d & Amos Couch received by us.

"S4,00

Moses Gerrish } select-
Daniel Pillsbury } men ”

The law, however, was gradually becoming a dead letter.

“State of New Hampshire

"Hillsborough SS

"To Ezekiel Webster one of the justices of the Peace within & for

said county complains Samuel Chadwick Tything man of Boscawen in said county on Oath against Salstonstall Sawyer & Joseph Calef for that the said Sawyer & Calef at said Boscawen on the eighteenth day of February instant, commonly called the Lord's day, did travel with their sleighs on said day in said Boscawen against the power of the Statute in such case made and provided & against the peace & dignity of the state.

“ Whereof he prays process may issue against them and that they may be dealt with as the law directs.

“ Samuel Chadwick.”

“ Hillsborough SS

“ Feb 19, 1816 Personally appearing Samuel Chadwick aforesaid & made oath to the truth of the foregoing complaint.

“ Ezekiel Webster

“ Jus Peace.”

“ State of New Hampshire

“ Hillsborough SS

“ To the sheriff of the county of Hillsborough or to either of his deputies or to either constable of Boscawen in said county greeting:

“ Forasmuch as the foregoing complaint has been made to me you are hereby commanded forthwith to apprehend the bodies of the said Sawyer & Calef & then have them before me or any other justice of the Peace within & for said county that they may be dealt with as touching the foregoing complaint as to law & justice shall appertain.

“ Given under my hand & seal this 19th day of February 1816

“ Ezekiel Webster Jus Peace.”

“ Hillsborough SS

“ Feb 19, 1816

“ In obedience to this precept I have taken the bodies of the within named Calef and Sawyer and now have them before Joseph Gerrish Esq to be dealt with as the Law directs.

“ Joseph Atkinson

“ Constable.”

“ Received of the within named Calef & Sawyer their fines & com.

“ Joseph Atkinson

“ Constable.”

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

During the year the first Sunday-schools were established in Boscawen. It is probable that individuals gathered some classes in the school-districts for recitations of the catechism prior to this

date, but the beginning of the system dates from this year. (See Ecclesiastical Hist.)

IRON AXLES.

Up to 1816 no iron axles for wagons or carriages had been seen in the town. In the spring, Mr. Joseph Ames and Mr. Nathan Plummer, having taken a raft of lumber to Medford, purchased the running part of an old stage-coach in Boston, and a pair of horses, loaded the team with salt, and brought into town the first iron axles in use.

AN UNPRODUCTIVE YEAR.

There seems to have been a period, from 1808 to 1816, marked by unusual climatic conditions. Mr. Price speaks of it as a period of "uncommon seasons and dearths." The year 1816 was preëminently a season of climatic changes and of low temperature. Rev. Mr. Price says :

" The whole face of nature appeared shrouded in gloom. The lamps of heaven kept their orbits, but their light was cheerless. The bosom of the earth in a midsummer day was covered with a wintry mantle; and man and beast and bird sickened at the prospect. Autumn returns, alas! not to fill the arm with the generous sheaf, but the eye with the tear of disappointment! On the 6th of June the day of general election the snow fell several inches deep, followed by a cold & frosty night; & on the following day snow fell & frost continued. Also July 9th a deep & deadly frost, which killed or palsied most vegetables. The little corn which had the appearance of maturity, was destitute of its natural taste or substance; & yet the providence of God was bountiful in supplying the article of bread from the crops of rye, which were uncommonly good."

From the day-book of Dea. Enoch Little, Sr., we have the following concise but expressive summary of the year :

" Dec 31, 1816

" General observations on the year past. January was cold till the latter part, then the snow went off & left the ground bare till the 18th of February with very cold weather. Snowed again & there was a spell of sledding. The spring was very cold & backward—hay very scarce & a great deal of corn given to cattle which made bread scarce.

" *May.* Generally cold, but we planted as early as common but corn was slow in coming up.

"June. Very cold. The 6th, 7th & 8th it snowed. The ground was covered on the hight [the height of land between the Merrimack and Connecticut] & in the north part of the state it was a foot deep.

"June 10. A frost killed corn on frosty land. Very hot day.

"July 9. Frost killed both corn & taters on pine land. Very dry.

"July 17. A fast on account of the drouth. Our hay is very short, perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ a crop—no corn silked yet & little hope of a crop.

"August. Very dry. Grain very good indeed. The woods & fences all on fire.

"Sept 25 & 26. Cold & dry & frosty.

"Sept. 27. Killed almost all the corn in New England, & not half of it was fit to roast.

"Oct. No corn of consequence. From 4 acres I shall not get 8 bushels of corn fit to eat though I planted my warmest land.

"Nov. On frosty land the orchards were barren, but on warm land there was a moderate crop of apples. Cattle to hay early on account of short feed.

"Dec. Generally cold. Sledding the 10th. Sheep all to barn. The prospects as to fodder are alarming."

1817.

"Jan. 4. A little rain—warm the cattle & sheep get some fodder by grazing. A great deal of bare ground.

"—8. Snowy. Warm at night.

"—18. Thunder, lightning & rain last night. Snowy forenoon, windy & drifty afternoon.

"—19. Sabbath, cold windy & drifty. No meeting in afternoon.

"—22. Did not dare stay in the woods for fear of freezing my feet.

"—23. Moderating.

"—24. Snowed six inches last night & three to day.

"—27. Cold & windy. Hay very scarce.

"—28. Coldest day.

"—30. Very cold. Began to give my sheep oil meal.

"Feb. 4. Frozen ears are common.

"5. Cellars freeze hard.

"6. A little warmer.

"13. A cold winter.

"March 30. Sabbath. Pleasant. Good sleighing. People travel the river yet.

"April 4. Our sink has not thawed out this winter yet.

"April 7. Cleared my sink of ice which has not been clear this winter.

"—8. My sheep depend wholly on the barn. Some bare ground.

Sickly with typhus fever. Hay scarce & dear from \$20 to \$40 per ton. Corn \$2 rye from \$1.50 to \$2. Oats 1. Wheat \$2.50 to \$3.00 cheese 12½ butter 25, pork 18.

“Feb 11. Cold & drifty.

“13 Drifted some.

“14 Very cold & windy.

“15 Shocking cold & windy last night. Cold morning.

“17 Moderate & cloudy.

“24 Drifting snow storm.

“25 Drifting.

“27 Two heavy snow storms this week.

“28 Cloudy & warm.

“Mar 1 A great snow storm last night. Snowy to day.

“—2 Sabbath. Roads drifted full. No horse or sleigh to meeting from this district.

“6. Warm.

“7 Windy & thawy

“12 Cold & drifty.

“13 Cold.

“16 Pleasant.

“Mar 19. Cold & drifty, bitter day.

“—20 Very cold & drifty.

“—21 Windy.

“—22 Warm

“—24 Snow

“—25 Warm

“—26 Snowy.

“—27 Cold, windy, drifty

“—28. Snow 3 feet deep & weather cold, hay scarce and dear \$30 per ton. Wheat \$2.67 per bush, corn & rye \$2.00 pork & beef, butter & cheese high & people poor. A windy, drifty, blustering day.

“April 9. Good sleding.

“16. Sheep out all day—half fodder.

“17 Pigeons fly by millions The snow banks go by wholesale—warm.

“18 Pigeons flew thick.

“19 Froze hard. Snowed.

“21 Ploughed with mittens

“22 Froze hard. Sheep to barn night & morning—to grass day time.

“24. Snowed. Ground white

“25 Snow two inches deep.

“30 Sowed wheat

“May 7 Plowed for planting. A few snow banks yet. My wheat sown last Wednesday (1 week) is up.

“ 10 The earth at length is clad in richest green
Yet banks of snow are on the mountains seen.

“ 12 Trees green.

“ 13 Very cold.

“ 14 Planted corn.”

The town instructed the selectmen “to take special care that the law respecting idle persons be carried into execution,” and also appointed a committee “to see what has become of the money taken in fines for a breach of the Sabbath.”

1818. Four pews had been sold in the West meeting-house, or, rather, ground for four, and Daniel Pillsbury, Moses Coffin, and Moses Fellows were chosen to collect the money, and expend it in repairing the house.

REV. MR. PRICE'S HISTORY.

1819. At the annual meeting the town appointed Rev. Ebenezer Price, Rev. Samuel Wood, and Dea. Enoch Little a committee to collate the facts in regard to the settlement and progress of the town. The result was, the publication in 1823 of a pamphlet of 116 pages, prepared by Mr. Price, entitled “A Chronological History of Boscawen.” (See Preface.)

CHAPTER XII.

FROM 1820 TO 1830.

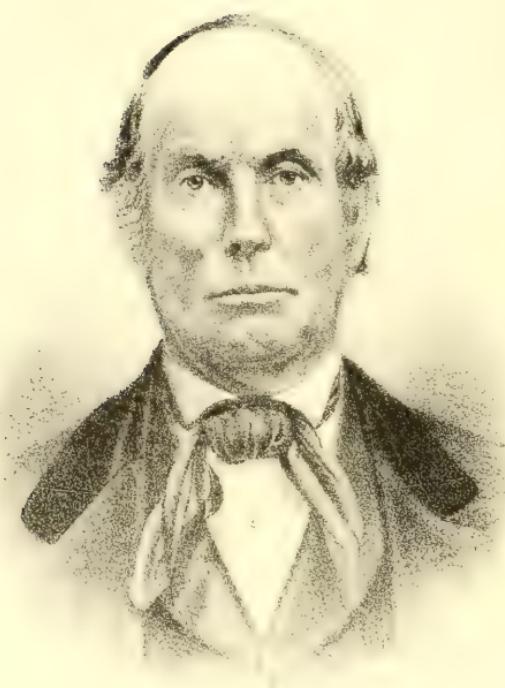
FROM the establishment of Hillsborough county in colonial days, Amherst had been the county seat. The county was large, and for several years the question of creating a new county had been agitated. The sense of the town was taken on the question at the annual meeting in 1820. The vote was 176 in favor and 46 against the proposition.

At the same meeting, several pews in the West meeting-house were sold, which had previously been sold but not paid for. The town's interest in the house was in the frame alone, and the ground for the pews. The town expended for the frame, when the house was erected, \$104. The money derived from the sale of the pew ground had been applied to finishing the house. Here was an anomalous state of affairs, and the town's interest in the house was the cause of a great deal of trouble and disturbance to the people of the west end.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION SOCIETY.

It has been said that Protestantism is the very genius of freedom ; that to be true to itself it must ever be protesting ; and that from this cause have come the one hundred or more denominations of Protestants in religion.

From the settlement of the town to the year 1820 there had been no organized dissent to the theological doctrines of the Trinitarian Congregational church ; but in every free community there will be differences of opinion in politics and religion. In the nature of things, it cannot be otherwise. The time had come for a new religious society to make its appearance in the town.



Friend L. Burbank

The legislature of 1819 passed a general law in regard to the organization of religious societies, and during the year 1820 (see Ecclesiastical Hist.) the Christian Union Society was formed. The society having made application for its proportion of the parsonage money, a committee was appointed at the annual meeting of the town, in March, to report what proportion belonged to the new society. Up to this time, the money had been divided between the Boscawen Religious Society and the Westerly Religious Society.

The Christian Union Society also demanded their right in the use of the West meeting-house. Some of the members of the society were pew-owners, while all the members claimed a moiety under the town's ownership of the frame.

The committee reported that the Christian Union Society was entitled to the use of the house "one fourth part of the time for six months next ensuing;" and in regard to the parsonage fund, that said society was "entitled to an equal share of the parsonage money not otherwise appropriated."

The town was dissatisfied with the report, and it was recommitted for the purpose of having a report of all the facts in the case.

1821. At the meeting, held November 5th, for the choice of electors, the town appointed Ezekiel Webster and the selectmen a committee to confer with Concord in respect to building a bridge across Contoocook river.

At a subsequent meeting, held December 17th, the town authorized the committee to build and support such a bridge, to be located near the residence of Richard Elliott.

1822. At the March meeting the sense of the town was again taken in regard to establishing a new county,—yeas, 196; nays, 37.

The committee, to whom was recommitted the report in regard to the rights of the Christian Union Society in the West meeting-house, reported that the amount of money originally received from the sale of pews was \$1,838; that the Christian Union Society claimed pews amounting to \$325.75, the Westerly Religious Society \$894.75, while those not belonging to either society held pews valued at \$618.25.

A motion was made that the Christian Union Society should have their privileges in the house ; but the town voted to postpone action till the next annual meeting.

At this meeting, the selectmen were instructed to settle with Mr. Price for taxes, which were assessed by the town and paid by him before the statute was made providing for taxing the polls and estates of clergymen.

FARM FOR THE POOR.

The poor of the town were set up for the last time at vendue, the town voting to appoint a committee to purchase a farm. The committee consisted of Benjamin Little, Nathan Plummer, Thomas Coffin, Isaac Gerrish, and John Cogswell, who were made overseers.

The price paid for maintenance of the poor was from 19 cents to \$1.00 per week.

The committee purchased the farm of Mr. Joseph Sargent, on High street, near Salisbury,—the first establishment of the kind in the vicinity. The price paid for it was \$1,500; for stock and furniture, \$638; for superintendence, \$120. The cost of maintaining the poor this first year upon the farm was \$292.83.

1823. Some of the citizens of Hopkinton, seeing the effort to create a new county, with Concord for the shire town, made an effort to throw the tide of travel tending to Concord in a new direction. Application was made to the court for a road, beginning in Andover, on the 4th New Hampshire turnpike, and following down the valley of the Blackwater through West Salisbury; thence via Knight's meadow and White plain to Davisville, Con-toocookville, and Hopkinton, and thence to Manchester. The project was strenuously urged by Gen. Aquilla Davis, of Warner; and the road was laid out by the court. Such a highway would have been of little benefit to the town; and at a meeting held January 10th the matter was placed in the hands of Ezekiel Webster, Esq., who succeeded in obtaining a reversal of the order.

At the annual meeting, in March, the town voted to equalize the school districts.

The town also voted that the Christian Union Society should

have the use of the West meeting-house one fourth part of the time. The Westerly Religious Society questioned the town's right to control the house, carried the matter to the superior court, and obtained a decision, that, where members of one or more religious societies held pews in a house, the town could not exercise jurisdiction.

Pending the decision, the Christian Union Society took possession of the house, on a Sunday morning. The Westerly Religious Society thereupon withdrew, and built the meeting-house on Corser hill. (See Ecclesiastical Hist.)

GREAT FRESHET.

1824. A great amount of rain fell on the 11th and 12th of February. Enoch Little's day-book contains the following record:

“ Feb 11. Rained all last night & part of the day by spells.

“ Feb 12. Rained all last night, snow all gone.

“ Feb 16. On Merrimack river one of the piers of Hookset bridge gone, but not rendered impassable. Concord lower bridge two stone piers & a part of the body of the bridge carried off. Concord upper bridge new, one wooden pier & about two thirds of the body carried off. Canterbury carried off. Republican bridge, a new one between Salisbury & Sanbornton [in Franklin] gone. Smith's bridge at New Hampton also. On Contoocook river Four bridges in Henniker & a number of mills, among them those lately erected by R. M. Wallace at an expense of \$3000 carried away. Three bridges in Warner, four in Weare on the Piscataquog. A number on the Connecticut & White rivers carried away & many mills, dams & other bridges damaged. Immense quantities of timber which had been prepared & carried to the bank of the Merrimack were swept away by the flood.”

1825. The town had increased in population to an extent that entitled the citizens to two representatives, and a second representative was accordingly elected.

Some citizens not being satisfied with the valuations as returned by the selectmen, twelve assessors were elected to make the valuation for the year.

No action in regard to the regulation of schools was had till this year, when the following resolutions were passed:

“*Resolved* That it shall be the duty of the school committee to examine all teachers of schools for the towns; to recommend books to be

used as classick's to give direction when needful for the government of schools; to signify their approbation or disapprobation of the teachers employed to the district committee if required; and to give such recommendations as may tend to promote the general interests of Literature.

“*Resolved* that no teacher shall be considered as qualified to instruct until approbated by the school committee; or entitled to his wages until such certificate of approbation is exhibited to the collector or treasurer who pays the money.”

REGIMENTAL MUSTER.

The muster of the 21st regiment was held this year in the field west of the house now occupied by Mr. Tilton, in Webster. The field now (1877) is mostly overgrown with trees. The sham fight was carried on with such vigor that one of the cavalry horses was killed by running upon a bayonet.

THE FRESHET OF 1826.

The summer of 1826 was very dry. With the drought came innumerable grasshoppers. On Monday, August 28th, rain began to fall in the forenoon—occasional showers, accompanied by thunder. From three o'clock till ten p. m. it fell in a continuous torrent,—more than twelve inches falling in six hours. Every bridge across the Blackwater, with the exception of that at Sweatt's mills, was swept away. The water ran through the ravines west of the village at Sweatt's mills, and also took the short cut from the bend near the residence of Mr. Orlando Fitts to the mills near Samuel Little's. The roads were very much washed. The damage in other towns was equally great. At the White Mountains occurred the slide by which the Willey family lost their lives. It has ever been known as “the great August freshet.”

The town voted at the annual meeting to appoint sextons to have charge of the several graveyards, and that all graves should be dug at the town's expense.

1827. The town voted that the letter B be the town seal for weight and measures.

The town voted that cattle, sheep, or swine should not run at large: “*provided* however that the selectmen may on application

give licence to any poor person to let one milch cow run at large," which entirely defeated the object of the by-law. Subsequently the town voted that no cattle should run at large.

1828. The town voted to instruct the selectmen "to cause the turnpike gate to be removed from the town's road."

At the ballot for electors this year 420 votes were cast, one of the largest ballots in the history of the town.

The taverners and store-keepers licensed to sell ardent spirits were Jacob Gerrish, Fish street, taverner; James West, Plain, taverner; Reuben Johnson, Fisherville, taverner; Worcester Webster, Plain, store; Daniel Corser, Corser hill, taverner; John Greenough, Plain, store; Reuben Greeley, taverner; H. & M. Fellows, Corser hill, store.

The town suffered a great loss in the death of its foremost citizen, Ezekiel Webster, who fell dead while making a plea before the Merrimack bar in the court-house at Concord, April 10th. The funeral was on the following Sunday, in the afternoon, attended by an immense concourse of people at the meeting-house on the Plain. [See Biography.]

The regimental muster was on the farm of Wm. Abbott, on Water street, now owned by Jeremiah Chadwick. A company appeared in the afternoon dressed as Indians, with war paint on their faces and roosters' feathers in their caps. They took an active part in the sham fight.

Two hearse-houses were built during the year,—one at the east and one at the west end, both now standing (1877),—and two hearses procured.

CHAPTER XIII.

TEMPERANCE.

PRIOR to 1830, there was a general use of spirituous liquors throughout the country. Men took their "bitters" before breakfast, to give them an appetite. They took a dram in the middle of the forenoon to "keep them up" till dinner time. After dinner they drank again to "settle their stomachs," and must have a "night-cap" before going to bed. No matter how poor a man might be, in his cupboard or somewhere about his premises was a brown jug containing rum, gin, or brandy.

Those who had accumulated property, and were accounted prosperous farmers, furnished their cupboards with fine cut glass decanters, and kept a generous supply of New England and West India rum, brandy, gin, port and Madeira wines. In their cellars were kegs of cherry brandy and barrels of cider. Cider was a common beverage, and bread and cider a common diet. A neighbor, entering a house, felt at liberty to help himself to a drink from the white or brown mug always standing on the table or mantel-shelf, which on cold winter days was usually spiced with red pepper.

Visitors were always "treated" with the best liquors and wines the house afforded. No matter what the occasion, be it wedding or funeral, guests and mourners alike partook of the liquors generously provided. Pastor and people alike replenished their brown jugs at the stores. Ministers, in making their parochial calls, were presented with a glass of wine, either before or after prayer. If ministers exchanged pulpits on a Sabbath, each was careful to have the kind of liquor on hand which the other preferred.

It is narrated, that when the General Association was about to meet in Boscowen in 1810, Rev. Mr. Wood asked Mrs. Wood, who knew the habits of the neighboring ministry, as to how much liquor would be needed, and if she thought a gallon of rum would be sufficient. "No, my dear," replied the wife, "you know that Father Hidden will want a whole case bottle full of rum for himself."

Rev. Mr. Hidden was minister at Tamworth. It is not to be supposed that he drank more than his brothers in the ministry, but that Mrs. Wood knew he had a liking for that kind of liquor.

Liquor drinking was universal. In 1824, when the people of Canterbury were agitating the question of building a new meeting-house, a committee was sent to view the meeting-house on Corser hill, then just completed. They were so hospitably "treated" that the driver of the double sleigh could not manage the team, and the entire party were so oblivious of surrounding matters that they were upset in the ditch.

No farmer thought of beginning haying without first replenishing his rum jugs. No enterprise could be undertaken without liquor. The largest trade of the stores was in rum. At this period, Messrs. Hezekiah & Moses Fellows, store-keepers on Corser hill, frequently sold a hogshead of West India rum in a week. The traders on Boscowen Plain doubtless had even a larger trade. An inspection of old account books of this period shows that in a majority of the accounts are items for liquors sold by the gallon, quart, pint, and glass.

The temperance movement in Boscowen began in 1831. Jonathan Kittredge, afterwards of Canaan, a reformed drunkard, gave lectures on temperance throughout the state. Temperance meetings were held in Boscowen, Rev. Mr. Wood and Rev. Mr. Price being earnest advocates of the movement. Many of the prominent citizens saw the necessity of reform, and advocated it. Meetings were held in the school districts and in the meeting-houses. Other citizens conscientiously opposed the movement.

The Second Congregational church, Feb. 7, 1832, at a conference meeting held at the house of Dea. Eliphalet Kilburn, adopted the following pledge, all the members present but two assenting to it:

"Resolved, that the ordinary use of ardent spirits is inconsistent with

the Christian character & that we will entirely abstain from it except as a medicine. Also:

Resolved that all persons who may hereafter unite in covenant with this church shall be admitted on the principle of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits except as a medicine."

A warm discussion was had,—several members, whose lives and characters were beyond reproach, earnestly opposing it, on the ground that to sign a pledge was inconsistent with Christian freedom.

The pledge was adopted, however, by a large majority. It was circulated through the community. On the 4th of July a temperance meeting was held at the meeting-house on Corser hill. The light infantry military company paraded, marched to Dea. James Kilburn's, and escorted the Martin Luther Musical Society to the meeting-house, where addresses upon temperance was made, and songs sung.

The churches and the leading men in the community having engaged in the reform, public drinking soon became disreputable.

1833. The temperance movement had not lost its force. During the fall a series of evening meetings was held in the meeting-house on Corser hill, in which temperance was publicly discussed. Mr. Amos Couch, a young joiner working with Mr. William Abbot, advocated reform with great ability. The great question was, where the line should be drawn. Why should not cider be included? Men became intoxicated on cider. Many citizens were ready to cut off distilled liquors, but would not discard the use of fermented. Those opposed to the temperance movement pressed the argument home, that, to be consistent, the reformers must quit the use of all that could intoxicate. Some conscientious men saw that they could not consistently ask their fellow-men to give up rum, while they held on to cider. Both were intoxicating when taken in excess. By no half-way halting would they hinder the great movement: they discarded cider, and cut down their apple-trees!

One of the first to destroy his trees bearing only cider-apples was Thomas Coffin, who had a mill in which he made nearly one hundred barrels of cider per annum from his own orchards. Others used the mill, which was kept running from September till December; but from 1833 on, no cider was sold by its owner till it was changed to vinegar.

A vigorous war was waged against foxes and crows. Forty-two foxes' heads were presented to the selectmen for the bounty of twenty-five cents, twenty-two of them having been caught by William T. Pillsbury.

The selectmen were instructed to sell the town farm, and purchase another in a more convenient location.

The town voted that "those who worship in the West Meeting House should have liberty to repair the house."

The selectmen were instructed "not to grant to any one license to retail ardent spirit." From unrestricted sale and universal drinking, in 1829, Boscawen had become a temperate community.

1835. The town passed a by-law to prevent cattle from running at large, "except the single cow of a poor man, who must be licensed by the selectmen."

The selectmen were instructed to have the town buildings insured.

The town farm having been sold, another was purchased of Mr. Samuel Elliot, on Water street, for the sum of \$2,000.

The town voted that the Universalist Society have their proportion of the parsonage money with other societies, according to the tax.

The town also voted to instruct the selectmen to put in force the vagrant law, "to cause all the persons in town who are wasting their time or property by intemperance, idleness, or dissipation, to be placed under guardianship, or sent to the house of correction, and to prosecute all persons in town who traffic in ardent spirits illegally."

A road having been laid out by a committee from court, avoiding the hill between the house of Mr. Hale Atkinson and Mr. Nathan Plummer, on Fish street, the town successfully opposed its construction as laid out, and obtained a modification of the order.

The town voted that one fourth of the highway taxes should be reserved for winter service.

The town voted to accept its proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States, and appointed Hezekiah Fellows agent to take care of the same, the money to be loaned to the town.

The town voted against a proposition submitted by the legisla-

ture, in regard to endowing a state asylum for the insane,—66 yeas, 200 nays.

During the winter occurred a great rain, which carried off a large body of snow, and broke up the rivers, causing great destruction of bridges. The Canterbury bridge, the Boscawen bridge, and four bridges in Concord were swept away.

1837. The town appointed a committee to confer with the pew-owners in the West meeting-house in regard to making it a town-house. The committee consisted of Samuel Chadwick, Col. Moses Gerrish, Thomas Elliot, Joseph Ames, and Richard Gage.

A controversy with the town of Concord in regard to the line between the towns having arisen, the selectmen were instructed to defend the town from all encroachments.

This controversy arose from the construction of the factory, which was erected in 1836, both towns claiming it.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN BOSCAWEN AND CONCORD ABOUT THE LINE BETWEEN THE TWO TOWNS.

The line, as defined by the selectmen of both towns, June 2, 1797, was as follows :

“ Begin at a stake and stones on the southerly side of Contoocook river nearly opposite the middle of the main branch where the same empties into Merrimack being where a forked white pine formerly stood, which is the southeasterly corner of Boscawen running west 17° and $35'$ south by needle four miles to a pitch pine tree which is the northeast corner of Concord, on which is a number of letters, marks and figures which we have newly spotted on three sides, which bounds and line we do hereby agree to ratify and confirm as the bounds and line, and to be the bounds and line between Concord and Boscawen.

“(Signed) Winthrop Carter } Selectmen
 Thomas Thorla } of
 Daniel Shepard } Boscawen
 John Odlin } Selectmen
 Rich^d Ayer } of
 Jona. Eastman } Concord
 (Henry Gerrish surveyor.)”

In 1830, Benjamin Kimball bought the water-power on Contoocook river, at the upper falls, and the next year erected a grist and flouring mill, which was located *on the line*. Mr. K. died soon

after, and the property passed into the hands of F. & F. Fisher, of Boston, who in 1835-6 built the stone factory adjoining the grist-mill, just north of the line in Boscawen. The abundance of water-power, and the prospective increase of the manufacturing interest, made the boundary question one of moment. The difference of opinion as to the boundary line arose from the description in the respective charters of the two towns. The colonies of Massachusetts Bay, in General Court convened, at Boston, June 17, 1725, granted to the proprietors of Penacook (Concord) a tract of land on Merrimack river. The north boundary, west of the river, was described in the grant as follows:

“ Begin where the Contoocook River falls into the Merrimack River and upon a course west 17° south four miles.

The same court, May 20, 1733, granted to John Coffin & Co. the plantation at Contoocook (Boscawen). The southern boundary adjoining Penacook was described thus:

“ Beginning at the middle of the mouth of Contoocook River where it empties itself into Merrimack where it joins on Penacook Plantation thence running west 15° south adjoining on Pennycook line four miles to a white pine tree marked Pennycook corner bounds.”

Concord was bounded by Contoocook river, in general terms; Boscawen, by the middle of the mouth of the Contoocook where it empties into the Merrimack. By construing the latter literally, the line would be carried north one half the width of the river, and would inclose all of the mill and new stone factory in Concord. Concord claimed that the language of the charter should be construed literally, while Boscawen insisted that the line of 1797, as before stated, should be continued, which would leave the factory in Boscawen.

At the annual meeting in March, 1837, the town of Concord instructed their selectmen to serve the town of Boscawen with notice to meet for the purpose of making suitable arrangements in regard to the line between the towns, agreeable to the provisions of law.

Boscawen declined to meet. At the September term, 1837, the selectmen of Concord presented a petition to the court of common pleas, setting forth that “the line is and has for a long time been in dispute,” and praying the court to appoint a committee to

examine and establish the line between the two towns. Upon this petition the court ordered that John Porter, Thomas D. Merrill, and Henry B. Chase be a committee to establish a line between Concord and Boscawen, and renew the bounds and marks. Nothing was done until Oct. 9, 1840, when a hearing was held at the hotel of Reuben Johnson. Concord was represented by Samuel Fletcher, and Boscawen by George W. Nesmith and Ichabod Bartlett. After a full and careful examination of the evidence presented, the committee affirmed the old line of 1797, with more definite description. There are those now living who attended the hearing and heard the arguments, and who speak of Mr. Bartlett as having been very eloquent, forcible, and convincing. Stone bounds were erected, and no further controversy has arisen.

A neat turn was given to the argument by him. "Boscawen," said Mr. B., "had in her generosity once built one half of the bridge across the Contoocook for the convenience of the public, although the river at that point was wholly in Concord; and now she would again show her generosity—she would *give the whole of the bridge to Concord, and take the factory.*"

A road was laid out during the year from Battle street to Fowler's plain; but the selectmen, for some cause, saw fit to delay its construction, and it never was opened.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Samuel Chadwick, Col. Moses Gerrish, Thomas Elliot, Joseph Ames, and Richard Gage, to confer with the owners of the pews in the old West meeting-house in regard to selling their rights, with a view of making it a town-house.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

The anti-slavery agitation which had begun, reached Boscawen. On the 4th of July a public meeting was held in the meeting-house on Corser hill, and an address given by Rev. Cyrus W. Wallace, then a student in Gilmanton Theological Seminary, for many years pastor of the First Congregational church, Manchester. Petitions were circulated, asking congress to prohibit slavery in the territories. Anti-slavery societies were formed at the west and also at the east end of the town, but the prevailing sentiment was against any agitation of the question.

Many of the citizens favored the colonization scheme,—that of sending the negroes to Africa, their own country. The emancipationists retorted that America was their own country. They obtained papers and pamphlets. They hung up in public places figures of a negro in chains, kneeling with this appeal,—“Am I not a man and a brother?”

It is not probable that there was a citizen of Boscawen who at heart wished to have the negroes remain in slavery; but there was an intense prejudice against color,—a prejudice which was shared by some of the best men in the community. Several negro families had taken possession of a house that stood on Fowler’s plain west of Beaver-dam. They were in the Corser hill school district, and the children made their appearance at school. On a Sunday evening, after a prayer-meeting for the conversion of the world, the citizens tarried, and voted that they should not be permitted to attend school in that district.

The excluded children, however, found no barrier to their attending school at North Water street. The great and chief fear was, that if the negroes were liberated in the South they would all flock to the North. Thomas Coffin was an emancipationist; his brother-in-law, Dea. Nehemiah Cogswell, was a colonizationist. Their discussions were always friendly, though sometimes warm.

“The negro is a man, and is entitled to freedom,” said the first.

“Brother, do you want all those niggers to make their appearance on Water street?” was the reply, often repeated.

1838. Hezekiah Fellows, custodian of the town for its proportion of the surplus revenue, reported at the annual meeting that he had received three instalments, amounting to \$5,518.86, which was loaned to the town.

The committee appointed the previous year on a “town house” reported that they had seen a majority of the pew-holders in the West meeting-house, and that “most of them were willing to give them up for a town house, while a few wanted about the first cost.” The expense would be about \$500. The site selected by the committee was near “Aaron Flanders’s corner,” the southerly end of Water street.

The report of the committee was accepted, but nothing further was done in the premises.

1839. The country was still suffering from the commercial disasters of 1837. There was little money in circulation. Emigration from the East to the West still continued. Although the valuation of property on the selectmen's books was unchanged, there had in reality been a great depreciation of values.

The only business out of the usual course at town-meeting was a vote to make the alms-house a house of correction for vagrants. This was prompted by the unusual number of tramps roaming the country—some in search of work, more to sponge their living out of the community.





E.K. Webster

CHAPTER XIV.

FROM 1840 TO 1850.

THE canvass for the election of President and Vice-President during the year was one of the most exciting in the history of the nation. There were two great political parties, the Democratic and the Whig—the Liberty party not then having been formed. The Democratic party was in power, with Martin Van Buren president, whom they renominated. The Whig party nominated Gen. William Henry Harrison, of Ohio. The Whig party charged the Democrats with extravagance,—with being responsible for all the commercial distress. They raised the cry of reform, economy, honesty. A party enjoying a long lease of power is open to attack on every side. The Whigs knew it, and made the most of their opportunities.

The campaign opened June 17, on the Whig side, by a mass meeting held at Concord,—a meeting remarkable for the numbers congregated in days when the only conveyance was by horses. The attendance was estimated at twenty thousand. Large delegations were present from every section of the state. Many of those attending must have been absent from home a week.

The Whigs brought into use appliances never before dreamed of in political campaigns. Gen. Harrison, having been born in a log cabin, was “the Log Cabin candidate;” and cabins built of logs, drawn on wheels, with bear-traps and coon-skins hanging on the walls, were features in the grand procession. It was popularly supposed that Gen. Harrison was cradled by his mother in a sap trough, and wore a coon-skin coat. The Democrats called him the “coon” candidate. The Whigs accepted the name, and gloried in calling themselves “coons.” Many of the Whig news

papers brought out wood-cuts representing a gathering of raccoons playing the chorus of victory on trombones. .

It was popularly supposed that Gen. Harrison had lived on coarse fare in his early life, and drank hard cider. Hence he was called by the Democrats "the hard cider" candidate. The Whigs accepted the appellation, and at all Whig gatherings there was a supply of fermented apple-juice. The Democrats could resort to no such appliances to win popular favor. Mr. Van Buren was of an old New York family—a life-long politician. He had lived in luxury—enjoyed for many years the emoluments of office. Gen. Harrison had distinguished himself in the war of 1812—had fought the battle of Tippecanoe, and in song was "Old Tippecanoe."

LOCO-FOCO.

The campaign produced a literature peculiar to the times. The Democrats were called "Loco-Focos" by their opponents. In 1834, one John Mack opened a store in Park Row, New York, in which he had two novelties that attracted attention. One was champagne wine drawn from a fountain; the other was a self-lighting cigar, on one end of which was a composition that would light itself on being rubbed. These last he called *Loco-Foco* cigars. He patented them, the patent bearing date April 16, 1834.

In the year 1835 a division occurred in the New York Democracy. At a meeting held in Tammany hall a brawl occurred, during which one wing of the party extinguished the gas-lights; but the other wing, having some "Loco-Foco" matches, immediately relighted the hall. The *Courier & Enquirer*, in a notice of the meeting, called that wing of the party "Loco-Focos." The country accepted the name, which during the presidential campaign was applied by the Whigs to the whole Democratic party.

In Boscawen, as in other towns, the young men who sympathized with the Whig party organized clubs, and sang campaign songs on every possible occasion. Many of the songs were the merest doggerel, but they served to keep alive the political enthusiasm. One was entitled

“VAN AND THE FARMER.”

Tune—The King and the Countryman.

“A farmer there was who lived at North Bend,
Esteemed by his neighbors and many a friend;
And you'll see on a time, if you follow my ditty,
How he took a straight walk to Washington city.
The farmer walked on, and arrived at the door,
And gave such a thump as was ne'er thumped before.
Mister Van thought the rap was the sound of a flail,
And his heart beat with fear, and he turned deadly pale.”

The song went on to picture the consternation in the White House, where the president and his cabinet were dining at a table spread with a service of golden plates, cups, knives, and forks, and ended by installing the rough-handed farmer in Mr. Van Buren's chair.

Another song was entitled “Rolling the Ball;” or, Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.”

John Tyler, of Virginia, was the candidate for vice-president on the Whig ticket.

“Oh! what has caused this great commotion, motion, motion
Our country through?

It is the ball a rolling on for Tippecanoe and Tyler, too—
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.

Chorus—

And with them we'll beat little Van:
Van, Van, Van,
Is a used up man,
And with them we will beat little Van.”

The enthusiasm was mainly on the Whig side. The Democrats, from their position, were compelled to be on the defensive, and could not employ like agencies; but the Whigs made noise enough for both parties, singing and hurrahing through the campaign, and burning a great deal of powder over their victory in November.

THE FORMATION OF THE BAPTIST SOCIETY.

1841. The political excitement of 1840 was followed by a remarkable attention to religion in the fall of 1841, spreading through-

out Boscawen and neighboring towns. The preaching of the Advent doctrines, as held by Miller, who believed in the immediate destruction of the world, had aroused the attention of some who had never been interested in religious matters.

There being a few individuals of the Baptist order in town, an effort was made by them to organize a society. Rev. Mr. Peacock, Rev. Mr. Worth, and other ministers, were employed as preachers. A church was formed, and a meeting-house was erected on the east side of King street, between the house now occupied by Mr. Caleb Hall, and the brick store then kept by John Greenough. The church and society flourished for a short time, but the proximity to Fisherville, and the formation of a vigorous Baptist church and society on the Concord side, ere long made it apparent that to attempt to build up a church in that locality would be a waste of energy, and it was abandoned. The edifice was subsequently taken down, removed to Canterbury, and erected as a town-house.

GRANITE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

During the year a charter was obtained for the Granite Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which was organized at the west end,—Simeon B. Little, President, and Rev. Ebenezer Price, Secretary.

NEW POST ROUTE.

From the year 1830 there had been a post-office at Sweatt's mills, and the mail was carried once a week from Hopkinton to Salisbury. The post-office was of little value, most of the people receiving their mail through the office on the Plain. The citizens of the west end petitioned for a change of route, and a mail tri-weekly between Boscawen and West Boscawen, which was granted by the post-office department, and has remained unchanged to the present time.

1842. The academy had been twice used for the holding of the annual town-meeting. An effort was made at the March meeting to have the town finish off a town-house in the basement of the new Baptist meeting-house; but the town refused to entertain the project.

The anti-slavery agitation, which began in 1835, had been in-

creasing from year to year. There were many ardent supporters of the cause in Boscawen, but there was a division of sentiment in regard to the best methods of advancing it. The parent anti-slavery society in New York had divided on the question. As in all great projects of reform, there were extremists, who held to their own measures and methods with great zeal, and were intolerant towards those not agreeing with them. One of the most zealous workers in the cause was Stephen S. Foster, a native of Canterbury, who had taught school in Boscawen, and who embraced the cause with all his heart. The churches not coming up to his standard of action, he undertook to arouse them by interrupting the services at the East meeting-house, on Sabbath, Feb. 3d, and at the meeting-house on Corser hill the next Sabbath. In both instances he was led out of doors. The affair gave rise to a great deal of excitement in church, and subsequently in politics.

1843. The town voted to put a stop to the sale of spirituous liquors; and Benjamin F. Kimball, Thomas Elliott, and William H. Gage were appointed a committee to prevent this sale.

During the year the question of building a railroad from Concord to Lebanon was agitated, but no active measures were taken towards furthering the project.

1844. The town at the annual meeting voted that every person should be put under oath at the time of taking the inventory.

The town granted leave to the Christian Union Society to floor the galleries in the West meeting-house. The town also voted to bear half the expense of repairing the outside, and of keeping it in repair so long as it was used as a town-house. The Christian Union Society, having obtained leave of the pew-holders, proceeded to make the proposed alterations, thus obtaining a commodious chapel.

Fisherville having become a thriving village, the town voted \$150 towards the purchase of a fire engine.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.

During the year the route was surveyed for a railroad from Concord to Franklin, and thence to Lebanon,—a movement inaugurated by the residents of those towns. The survey was made

under the direction of Thomas J. Carter, civil engineer. The people of the west end, believing that they had a better route, employed Stephen C. Badger, Esq., of Concord, to survey a route up the valley of the Blackwater.

The Northern Railroad Company having been organized, the surveys preliminary to the construction of the road were begun during the summer. A route up the Merrimack, another up the valley of the Blackwater, a third up Mill brook, and a fourth via Long pond, were made by the company, under the direction of the chief engineer, Jonathan Adams.

1846. The directors of the Northern Railroad having decided to build upon the present location, contracted for the construction of the road. The first shovelful of earth thrown out in the town was in the excavation south of the small brook emptying into the pond at the southerly end of King street.

The large number of men employed, and the disbursement of money for labor, gave a momentary impulse to business, and an activity surpassing that of any other period, perhaps, in the town's history.

The road was opened to Franklin in the following winter, and the numerous teams and stages that since the opening of the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike had made King street one of the great thoroughfares of the state, disappeared forever. From that day to the present, no ponderous wagon, with white canvas covering, drawn by eight stalwart horses, has been seen wending its course along that highway; no stage, with its six prancing horses, its complement of passengers, and mountain of baggage, has rolled along the road, leaving a cloud of dust behind: all have gone,—nor will they ever be seen again.

1847. The selectmen were authorized to furnish printed copies of their reports.

The town voted that the selectmen procure a certified copy of the proprietors' records, which should be kept at the town-clerk's office. Hezekiah Fellows, the town-clerk, was authorized to make the same.

Upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico, a regiment of United States soldiers, that had been quartered at Burlington, Vt., marched to Boston, passing through the town, halting for a short time on the Plain by the meeting-house. Some of the citizens

dragged the field-piece belonging to the artillery from the gun-house, and fired a salute in honor of this first appearance of a body of United States soldiers in the town.

1848. The town having no place in which to hold its annual meetings at the east end, a proposition was received from the Congregational society in that section to make such alterations in the basement of the meeting-house as would accommodate the town. The following communication was received from the society :

“ At the annual meeting of the Boscawen Religious Society, holden on the 8th of March, 1847, it was voted that the town have liberty to construct a town house under the meeting house, with the understanding that said house should be at all times under the control of said society except when wanted for town purposes, & that the construction be under the joint direction of the society & town.

“ E. K. Webster, So. clerk.”

The proposition was accepted, and the house raised about four feet, thus obtaining room for a hall.

1849. The citizens of Fisherville feeling the need of an organization for protection against fires, upon petition, a fire precinct was established, extending northward to the brook at the southerly end of King street.

LINE BETWEEN BOSCAWEN AND CANTERBURY.

The bridges on the Merrimack not having been rebuilt by the proprietors, an effort was made to procure the construction of one on the site of the former Boscawen bridge, and one, also, on the site of the Canterbury bridge. There was at the time no free bridge on the Merrimack from Plymouth to Newburyport, with the exception of one at Concord. The town refused to entertain the proposition. The line between Boscawen and Canterbury was in dispute. Was it the east or the west bank of the Merrimack, or was it in the middle of the stream ? In order to settle the question, the selectmen were instructed to petition the court of common pleas to appoint a committee to fix the line between the two towns. The committee so appointed decided that the centre of the stream was the boundary, and so established it.

The town voted to adopt ch. 133 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the liens of mechanics.

New hearses—those now in use—were procured during the year. The town passed the following resolutions :

“Resolved, That the selectmen be requested to search out any place or places in town where they have reason to think by their knowledge or by information from others that aleoholic liquor is sold ; that they proceed against them as is pointed out by statute at the expense of the town.”

The state constitution had been revised during the winter by a convention called for the purpose. But the town refused the adoption of the revision, forty voting in favor and three hundred and five against it.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.

The discovery of gold in California created a great excitement, especially among the young men. Ships were chartered, from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, for San Francisco via Cape Horn. Other vessels sailed for the Isthmus of Panama, and voyagers worked their way up the Chagres river across the Isthmus to the old city of Panama, and thence sailed northward to the Eldorado. Others, still more adventurous, started westward, making the long, tedious, hazardous journey across the plains, over the Sierra Nevada range of mountains, exposing themselves to all the dangers of starvation and sickness, or death at the hands of the Indians. The first emigrants to California from Boscawen were William and Jonas Call and Bitfield P. Burbank, who made their way to the land of gold by Salt Lake, suffering great hardships.



Jacob Gerrish

CHAPTER XV.

FROM 1850 TO 1860.

THE construction of the Northern Railroad brought about a new order of things. The tavern signs had disappeared with the stages and teams. The store-keepers found that their trade was diminishing. No longer were there rafts of manufactured lumber to be seen floating down the Merrimack. The river bank, in rear of the academy, no longer was piled with boards to be rafted to Lowell or Boston. Some kinds of property had greatly decreased in value, while in others there had been a sudden enhancement, especially in wood and timber lands. Wood, for which there had been no market, was worth five dollars per cord at the railroad. Hemlock and chestnut timber, which had been considered of little account, rose to the former price of pine, while pine lumber made a corresponding advance.

1851. New and richer discoveries of gold in California, the opening of the Panama Railroad, the establishment of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, and the marvellous stories told of the fortunes made, produced a fever of unrest throughout the community. The young men, and many in the prime of life, started for the Eldorado of the Pacific shore, a few to attain the riches they sought, but the majority to meet with disappointment. During the year several citizens of Boscawen, with others from the surrounding towns, took their departure for California.

1852. Many of the farmers had set their fences upon the highway, causing much trouble and expense to the town from the drifting of snow in winter, and the town, at the annual meeting, voted "that all such fences be removed."

During the annual meeting, two travellers from Vermont

undertook to make themselves citizens, and to exercise the privilege of voting. They were discovered, brought before the moderator, and, having made humble apologies, were allowed to depart, after paying the expenses of their arrest.

1853. The selectmen were authorized to purchase Colton's wall maps for each school district in town. This was the first appropriation ever made for supplying the school districts with maps or charts.

The cemetery on "Norway" or "Fowler's" plain, between Beaver-dam and Little brook, was laid out during the year.

Wood being needed for the town farm, the question was agitated in town meeting, and the proposal to purchase a wood lot was rejected.

"Voted that the selectmen be *not* authorized to purchase a wood lot."

The town passed a by-law, forbidding persons to drive faster than a walk over any bridge that cost more than \$1,000. The penalty for such an offence was \$1.

THE REBELLION.

1861. In all free governments there will ever be political parties. Well for the human race that it is so. In the free discussion of the great principles underlying republican government lies the liberty of the nation. Previous to the outbreak of the slave-holders' rebellion, party lines were strictly drawn throughout the nation; but, with the booming of hostile cannon upon Fort Sumter and the humiliation of the flag of the nation, the citizens of Boscawen and Webster, in common with the great majority of the people of the North, gave their support to the government. The part taken in the great struggle by the citizens of the two towns is set forth in another place. [See Military Hist.]

1862. At a meeting held Aug. 4, the town voted \$100 to volunteers,—to be paid to those enlisting in the town.

The sum of \$2,000 was voted in payment of the same, to be assessed the following year.

1863. At the meeting in March, the town voted that no horses, cattle, or other stock be permitted to run at large, under a penalty of \$2.

At a meeting in August, the town voted to pay each conscript or his substitute, when mustered into the service of the United States, the sum of \$300; and the selectmen were authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding \$10,000 in payment of bounties.

WAR MEASURES.

1864. At the annual meeting in March, the town voted to raise \$3,500, and the selectmen were authorized to hire a sum not exceeding \$3,000 for families of soldiers.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That whenever during the year the selectmen shall be officially notified that the town is required to furnish soldiers for the service of the United States, the selectmen be authorized to offer and pay, in behalf of the town, such bounties to or for volunteers as they may deem necessary, and to take such means as they may deem expedient to procure volunteers; also, that they be authorized to borrow on the credit of the town a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

The town purchased an iron safe, for the preservation of the records, which was placed in the town hall, but which, from the dampness of the place, proved of little value.

1865. At the meeting in March the selectmen were authorized to hire \$33,000, and to issue coupon bonds bearing interest at six per cent., the sum of \$2,000 to be retired each year.

“*Voted*, To raise \$2,000 for the payment of the interest on the town debt, and \$3,000 for the families of soldiers.

“*Voted*, To memorialize the legislature for a loan equalizing bounties paid to towns.”

Although the selectmen had been authorized in the previous year to raise a sum not exceeding \$100,000, only a third of the amount was needed to fill the town’s quota, and the indebtedness of the town did not much exceed \$30,000.

FUNDING THE DEBT.

1866. The indebtedness of the town to the amount of twenty-eight thousand dollars, was funded, and bonds issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$200, and \$500, dated 2d July, 1866, bearing six per cent. interest, \$2,000 to be retired yearly, till the debt should be extinguished.

The town, at the annual meeting, voted 40 cents to each member of the Fire Engine Co., Fisherville, for each attendance at the monthly meeting, the company consisting of 35 men.

SALE OF THE ALMSHOUSE AND POOR-FARM.

1868. Merrimack county having purchased a county farm for the maintenance of the poor, the town voted to sell its farm on Water street; and Isaac K. Gage, Francis S. French, and Bradley Atkinson were appointed a committee to dispose of the same. The sale was not consummated, however, till the following year.

CEMETERY ON THE PLAIN.

1869. At the annual meeting, Isaac K. Gage, Dr. E. K. Webster, and George Knowles were appointed a committee "to lay out and grade the cemetery on the Plain."

HIGHWAY TAX.

1870. The town voted to pay its taxes on highways in money, and to raise the sum of one fourth of one per cent. on the valuation, to be expended on the roads.

The sense of the town on the revision of the state constitution resulted, for the first time since its settlement, in an affirmative vote,—seventy-two in favor of revision, and twenty-three in opposition.

1871-73. No business, other than that ordinarily arising at the annual meetings, was transacted during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873.

1874. The town voted \$400 for the construction of a "lock-up" at Fisherville.

An article in the warrant relative to the abolishing of the several school districts, and placing their control in the hands of a town committee, was passed over.

THE TOWN HISTORY.

1875. The town voted a sum of \$300 to be paid to Charles C. Coffin, for the compilation of a history of the town.

The sum of \$250 was voted to the Fire Engine Co. at Fisherville.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

1876. A special meeting of the town was called June 26, to take action in regard to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American Independence.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the town of Boscawen will celebrate the centennial Fourth of July, 1876, and that the selectmen be authorized and instructed to appropriate out of the treasury the sum of \$300 towards the proper expenses of such celebration."

The proceedings on the 4th of July were published in pamphlet, by S. G. Noyes, of Fisherville.

[From the History of the Centennial Celebration.]

"CELEBRATION OF 4TH OF JULY, AT BOSCAWEN, 1876.

"The town, at a meeting of its legal voters, having voted to celebrate this centennial anniversary, and appropriated money for that purpose, the following officers and committee were appointed:

President—N. Butler, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—Calvin Gage, Nath. R. Greeley, E. S. Harris, Ira Sweatt, Moses Morse, Abraham Hook, A. G. Kimball, Nath'l S. Webster, Luther Gage, Peter Coffin, Wm. P. Abbott, H. P. Gill.

Secretaries—Isaac K. Gage, Charles E. Chadwick, C. M. Rolfe.

Committee of Arrangements—Isaac K. Gage, T. O. Wilson, Charles J. Ellsworth, Charles W. Webster, John E. Rines.

Committee on Grounds—John C. Gage, Walter E. Sweatt, Asa M. Gage, Joseph Chandler.

Committee on Refreshments—Harley C. Gage, Geo. A. Morse, Charles W. Webster, L. W. Couch, David Abbott.

Committee on National Salute—Hannibal Bonney, D. E. Jones, Chas. Meagher.

Committee on Fireworks—Willie H. Bonney, N. R. Greeley, A. G. Kimball, W. B. Hardy.

Committee on Music—Samuel G. Noyes, Henry T. Foote, T. O. Wilson, John Taylor.

Committee on Oration—Isaac K. Gage, N. Butler, J. C. Gage, D. F. Kimball.

Marshals—T. O. Wilson, D. F. Kimball, E. G. Wood, S. R. Mann.

Toast-Master—Rev. A. C. Hardy.

At sunrise the bells were rung, and a national salute of thirteen guns was fired; at noon the bells were again rung, and a salute of twenty-six guns fired.

At 2 o'clock, exercises were held in the grove east of Penacook Academy, as follows:

Prayer by Rev. J. E. Burr; reading of the Declaration of Independence by Rev. J. A. Freeman; oration by Charles C. Coffin, Esq., of Boston.

Near the close of the oration (indications of a shower appearing) the audience repaired to Academy Hall. After the oration, sentiments were proposed by Rev. A. C. Hardy, Toast-Master and responded to as follows:

'The Past, Present, and Future of our Government,' by N. Butler, Esq.

'The Day we Celebrate,' by E. G. Wood, Esq.

'The Mother Country,' by Rev. J. A. Freeman.

'The Old Folks at Home' by Col. D. F. Kimball.

'Boscawen's Son, the town of Webster,' by J. C. Pearson, Esq.

'The Orator of the Day,' by C. C. Coffin, Esq.

The exercises were interspersed with singing, accompanied by an organ and cornet, under the direction of S. G. Noyes.

During the latter part of the afternoon and early evening, sixty-one guns were fired, making one hundred in all, and bells were rung at sunset.

At dark a large concourse of people assembled at Penacook Square, to witness the grand display of fireworks that had been procured for the occasion. The display was very fine, considering the dampness of the atmosphere, which affected their burning very much. Unfortunately, before they were all burned, the rain dispersed the crowd.

Notwithstanding the interruption by the rain during the oration, and of the fireworks in the evening, all who participated in the celebration enjoyed the exercises, and will long remember the Centennial of 1876."

WEBSTER.

THE act passed by the legislature of 1860, incorporating the section west of Beaver-dam as a separate town, was approved by the governor July 4th, and became a law.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

“AN ACT TO DIVIDE THE TOWN OF BOSCAWEN AND CONSTITUTE THE TOWN OF WEBSTER.

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

“SECTION 1. That all that part of the town of Boscowen lying westerly of the following described line, to wit,—beginning at the centre of Beaver-dam brook, so-called, on the northerly boundary line of said town, and running thence southerly along the centre of said brook to Couch pond, so-called; thence in a straight line across said pond to the brook connecting the same with Great pond, so-called; thence along the centre of said last mentioned brook to said Great pond; thence in a straight line across said Great pond to the brook running therefrom at the southerly end thereof; thence along the centre of said brook until it strikes the southerly side of the highway near Burbank’s mills, so-called, leading from Ephraim Plumer’s to Dodge’s mills, so-called; thence easterly along the southerly side of said highway, to a point in a line with the westerly side line of the fifth range of the forty-five acre lots in the fourth division, as originally laid out; thence southerly to and along said westerly side line of said fifth range, and in continuation of the same direction, to the southerly boundary line of said Boscowen, be, and the same hereby is, severed from said town, and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of Webster.

“SEC. 2. All real and personal property, including all debts, claims, and demands of any kind, now owned by and due to the town of Bos-

cawen; all school and other funds belonging to said town; and the proportion of the literary fund, which until a new apportionment of state taxes shall be payable to said towns, shall be divided between them in the proportion of five dollars to Boscawen and three dollars and fifty cents to Webster; and if said towns cannot agree upon the division of any such property, George W. Nesmith of Franklin, Asa P. Cate of Northfield, and John Abbott of Concord, upon request of either town, may make division of the same, or assign the same, or any part thereof, to either of said towns, and may order the town to which such property may be assigned to pay over such sums of money to the other town as in their opinion is equitable, according to the foregoing propositions, and may fix the time of payment.

“SEC. 3. All taxes assessed since March last upon the polls and estate of persons residing in said Webster as hereby constituted, all non-resident taxes assessed since March last in said town, shall be collected by the collector to whom the same has been committed for that purpose, and, after deducting therefrom the state and county taxes, shall be by him paid over to said town of Webster in the same manner in which he is directed to pay the same to the town of Boscawen before the division thereof; and the treasurer of Webster, when duly chosen and qualified, shall have the same power to issue an extent against such collector, for any neglect to comply with the provisions of this act, that he would have if such collector had been chosen by said town of Webster.

“SEC. 4. All debts and liabilities heretofore incurred by said town of Boscawen, and all municipal expenses of said town since the first day of March last shall be paid by the aforesaid towns in the same proportion as hereinbefore prescribed for the division of property.

“SEC. 5. All paupers now supported by, and in the actual receipt of assistance from said Boscawen, shall be supported by the towns of Boscawen and Webster each contributing in the same proportion as hereinbefore mentioned for the division of property, until such time as either of said towns shall call for a division of said paupers; and if said towns do not agree upon a division, the aforesaid Nesmith, Cate, and Abbott shall, upon the request of either of said towns, determine and assign to each of them its proportion of said paupers, upon the same basis, as near as practicable, as that prescribed for a division of the town property, and determine which of said paupers shall be supported by each of said towns.

“SEC. 6. In all assessments of state and county taxes until the legislature shall otherwise order, Boscawen, after this division thereof, shall pay four dollars and twenty-two cents, and Webster two dollars and ninety-six cents; and the state and county treasurers shall issue their respective warrants accordingly.

“SEC. 7. Simeon B. Little, Jeremiah S. Webber, and Joseph L. Couch, or any two of them, may call the first meeting of said town of Webster, by posting up a warrant for that purpose as the law directs; at which meeting either of said persons may preside until a moderator be chosen; and at such meeting all necessary town officers may be chosen.

“SEC. 8. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

“Approved July 4, 1860.”

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held Aug. 11. Simeon B. Little was chosen moderator and David E. Burbank town-clerk. The highest number of votes cast was 204.

Nov. 6, 1860. At the meeting for choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, measures were taken to form a settlement with the town of Boscawen.

Voted. That the selectmen be authorized to settle the division of property, and all other matters contemplated by the act of the legislature constituting this town, with the town of Boscawen; *provided*, that said town of Boscawen shall make propositions for that purpose in their judgment equitable and just, in which case they be authorized to make conveyance of real or other estate, as may be necessary for a final disposition of the matter. In default of such equitable proposition let the settlement be made as provided in said act as the final resort.”

March 12, 1861.

“*Voted*, To adopt the same method to repair highways as formerly in the town of Boscawen reserving one fourth of the tax for winter use.”

“*Voted*, Not to revise the constitution.”

Twelve hundred dollars was raised for town expenses.

“*Voted*, To refer the organization of the school districts affected by the late division to the selectmen.”

Jan. 15, 1862. The citizens of Webster manifested their patriotism in common with the citizens of surrounding towns, by voting, at a meeting held Jan. 15, to support the families of those soldiers who had enlisted; and the selectmen were authorized to hire money for that purpose.

March 11. At the annual meeting, the town raised \$1,200 for current expenses.

“*Voted*, To raise seventy-five cents on a dollar of the reduced valuation for the repair of highways the present year, one half of which shall be reserved for winter use.”

A code of by-laws was adopted, prohibiting cattle and sheep from running at large.

PATRIOTISM.

Although there were many citizens in the town who felt that the war was unnecessary, and might have been avoided, and who were opposed to the acts of the administration, yet they acquiesced in what was done to suppress the rebellion. A few only allowed their political prejudices to carry them far enough to oppose inducements for enlistment.

Aug. 7. A meeting was held to see what action the town would take to encourage enlistments.

“*Voted*, That the town pay one hundred dollars to each recruit who is an inhabitant of this town, who will enlist before the eighteenth of the present month for the term of three years, not to exceed the quota required of this town, to be paid when mustered into the service.”

Yeas, 50; nays, 13.

“*Voted*, That the selectmen be authorized to hire a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, to meet the expense of paying the above bounty to volunteers.”

Another town-meeting was called Sept. 3.

“*Voted*, That the town pay to volunteers for nine months in the army of the United States, one hundred dollars each, upon their being mustered into the service of the United States, and the selectmen are empowered to hire money sufficient to pay the same.”

1863. At a town-meeting held 7th Jan.—

“*Voted*, That the selectmen be instructed to pay the families of all volunteers who have left a wife, four dollars per month, and, on the claimant making a statement of her property and means of living, under oath if required, more, if, in their judgment, the circumstances of their families require it; and all as [who] claim as other relatives shall make a written statement, under oath, if required, of their property and means of living, and the selectmen shall decide whether they are entitled under the law under which they claim.”

“*Voted*, That the selectmen be authorized to hire such sum of money

as may be necessary for the support of families of volunteers, not to exceed five thousand dollars."

"*Voted*, That the selectmen procure men to fill the town's quota on the best terms they can, and pay from any money belonging to the town not otherwise appropriated."

Mar. 10. Twenty-five hundred dollars was voted for current expenses.

Sept. 7. In town-meeting,—

"*Resolved*, That the town of Webster pay to its drafted men, and all those that may be drafted, or their substitutes, the sum of three hundred dollars, in accordance with an act of the legislature passed June session, 1863, and approved July 10, 1863."

"*Voted*, That the selectmen be authorized to hire such sum of money as may be necessary to pay the bounties of its drafted men, or their substitutes, not to exceed the sum of five thousand dollars."

Nov. 13.

"*Voted*, That the selectmen be instructed to fill the town's quota on the best terms they can."

"*Voted*, That the selectmen be authorized to hire a sum of money not to exceed five thousand dollars."

1864. Mar. 8. The town voted \$1,500 for current expenses.

"*Voted*, That a bounty of three hundred dollars be paid to its veteran volunteers, who have or may reënlist to the credit of the town, and authorize the selectmen to raise money for the same."

June 10. A special town-meeting was called to take measures to promote enlistments.

"*Voted*, That the selectmen be instructed to procure nine volunteers, to be credited to the town of Webster, and that they proceed forthwith with the business."

"*Voted*, That the selectmen be authorized to hire a sum of money not to exceed ten thousand dollars."

Town-meeting was held 8th Nov., for choosing five electors of President and Vice-President of U. S. A.

On the question, "Is it expedient that a commission be called to revise the constitution?" the vote was,—yeas, 100; nays, 55. Of the foregoing votes for the proposition, ninety-five had the following qualification annexed:

"The convention to be limited in its action to making provision for allowing qualified voters in the military and naval service of the country to exercise the right to vote while absent from the state."

Dec. 14.

"*Voted*, That the town will furnish a substitute for each enrolled man who has or may furnish the selectmen the sum of two hundred dollars. The number to be limited to a sufficient number to fill the quota of the town under a future call for 500,000 men, and that the selectmen be authorized to hire a sum of money sufficient for the purpose."

The town not only filled its quota, but at the close of the war had thirteen soldiers standing to its credit.

1865. March 14.

"*Voted*, To raise thirty-five hundred dollars to defray town charges for the ensuing year."

COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE.

The town voted that it was expedient for the county to purchase a farm and buildings for a county alms-house. The farm first occupied by Col. Henry Gerrish, on Fish street, was subsequently purchased for that purpose. The town of Webster therefore never has established an alms-house.

Fifteen dollars was voted to the "Teachers' Institute," or rather to the conventions held by the teachers of the common schools, from time to time, by the teachers in the county.

March 13, 1866. At the annual meeting fifteen ballottings were had for representative without an election, and the town therefore was unrepresented during the year.

Two per cent. on the valuation was voted for current expenses, the highest tax ever assessed.

The selectmen were instructed to use all necessary means to secure the payment of a claim against the state for bounties advanced in 1864.

March 12, 1867. The tax levy for 1866 having proved more than sufficient for current expenses, a levy of only one and one fourth per cent. of the valuation was needed for the year. Notwithstanding the heavy burdens entailed by the war, the citizens manifested their determination to allow no deterioration of their

educational institutions by voting to raise one hundred and fifty dollars in addition to the amount required by law.

March 10, 1868. Voted to raise one and one half per cent. on the polls and ratable estates to defray current expenses.

TAXATION OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

Should the bonds of the United States be taxed? The question greatly agitated the public. The loan of the United States, authorizing the issue of bonds, exempted them from taxation, and every man who had money for investment became a bondholder. In consequence, a large amount of capital escaped taxation. The exemption was felt to be a hardship on the poor, and a benefit to the rich.

The following question was presented to the town:

“To see if the town will petition Congress to levy a tax on all the bonds of the United States, not exceeding one per cent. semi-annually, and make the same a lien on the coupons and interest of said bonds, and set the same apart as a sinking fund, to be applied in the purchase of the debt of the United States in such manner as Congress may direct.”

The proposition was rejected. Yeas, 31; nays, 38.

March 9, 1869. Four thousand five hundred dollars was voted for current expenses. It was voted to fund the debt of the town, and the selectmen were authorized to issue bonds to that end.

November 9. A meeting was held to take action upon the question of establishing a state police. Voted in the negative. Yeas, 8; nays, 45.

March 14, 1870. Five thousand dollars was raised for current expenses.

BURIAL-PLACE.

1871. Voted to lay out a burying-place on the lot of land now occupied by William Clough and others.

March 12, 1872. Four thousand dollars was raised for current expense.

EXEMPTION OF MILLS FROM TAXATION.

A meeting was held 18 May, to see if the town would adopt an act of the legislature exempting mills from taxation.

The following resolution was passed by yea and nay vote. Yeas, 33; nays, 1.

Resolved, That the town of Webster will exempt from taxation, for five years, any sum of money between eight and twenty thousand dollars, the capital to be invested in mills and machinery, material or stock, for the manufacture of fabrics of cotton or wool, or any other material; and further, that the town will exempt, for a term of ten years, any sums of money between twenty and one hundred thousand dollars. *Provided*, that such exemption shall apply only when such sums of money shall have been expended in mills and machinery, material or stock."

1873. Mar. 11. Five thousand dollars was voted for current expenses and interest, and for the reduction of the debt. The town thus resolutely set its face for the extinguishment of its indebtedness.

1874. Mar. 10. Four thousand five hundred dollars was voted for expenses and interest; and the selectmen were authorized, in case that amount was not sufficient, to sell "so many of the state bonds at par and interest as will meet the deficit."

1875. Mar. 9. Voted to raise \$2,000 for current expenses.

Voted, That the selectmen be authorized to make such exchange of its municipal war loan bonds for the unmatured bonds of the town, as they think will be for the best interest of the town."

1876. Mar. 14. Voted to raise \$2,500 for current expenses.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN.

The 9th article of the warrant was as follows :

"To see what sum of money, if any, the town will raise towards publishing a history of Boscawen, including that of Webster, up to 1860, by C. C. Coffin."

Voted, to pass over article 9 in the warrant."

The town voted for a revision of the constitution. Ayes, 52; nays, 33.

On the 16th of August, the 99th anniversary of the battle of Bennington was celebrated in the Congregational meeting-house, by exercises appropriate to the occasion.

Sherman Little, Esq., was president of the day. An oration was delivered by Charles C. Coffin, of Boston, followed by addresses by Rev. Arthur Little, of Fondulac, Wis., Rev. E. Buxton, and others, with music by a select quartette, and an original song by Maj. Alfred Little.

Nov. 7. The state having voted a convention for the revision of the constitution, the town elected as its delegate Rev. Edward Buxton.

THE HISTORY AGAIN.

The 4th article in the warrant was "to see if the town will vote to raise a sum of money to assist C. C. Coffin in publishing a history of the town of Boscawen;" and the town again voted to pass over the article, thus declaring that in its corporate capacity it would do nothing towards preserving its historical documents.

1877. Mar. 13. The sum of two thousand dollars was raised for current expenses.

The following resolution was passed,—yeas, 36; nays, 32:

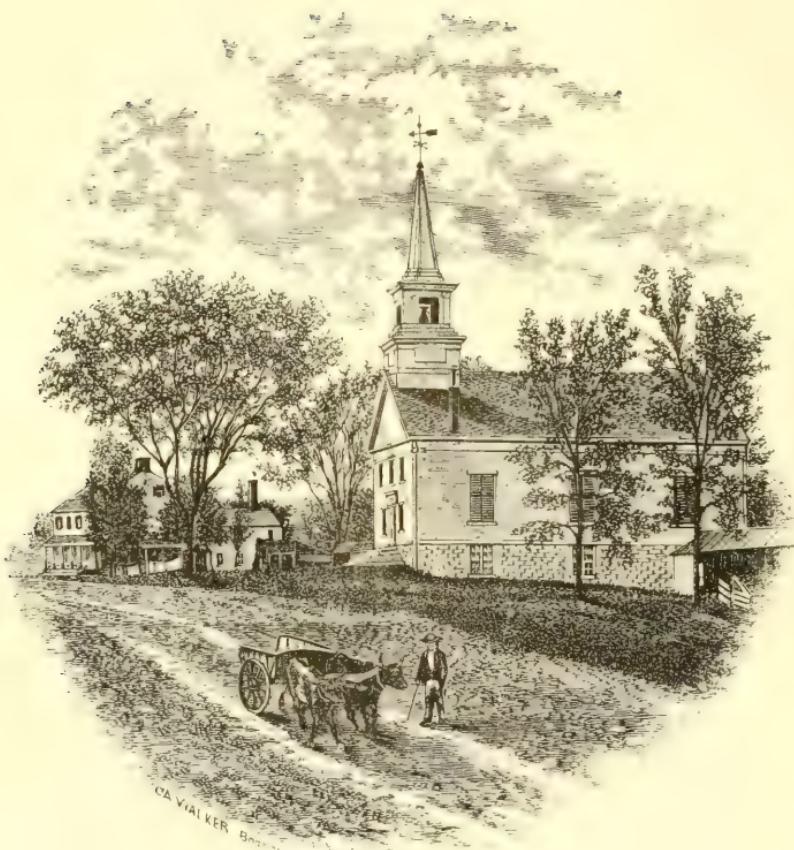
"Resolved, That the act of the town passed 18th May, 1877, exempting certain property belonging to the Blackwater Mill Co., so-called, be rescinded."

This closes the municipal records of the town of Webster. From the incorporation of the town, in 1860, through a period of seventeen years, little but routine business has been transacted at the meetings of the town.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE FIRST CHURCH.

ONE of the conditions of the grant to the proprietors of Contoocook was, that one eighty-fourth part of the land should be set aside for a parsonage, and one additional eighty-fourth for the minister; and that a "learned and Orthodox minister" should be settled within the space of four years. We have seen in the civil history how, above all other things, the proprietors cared for the religious interests of the town. They were Congregationalists. They believed that the church polity, which had its origin with John Robinson, William Brewster, and the men of Scrooby and Austerfield, in old England, which made every body of believers a church, with power to regulate their own affairs independently of bishop, priest, or pope, by a majority vote, was the polity most conformable to that established by Christ and the apostles. It was the polity of the churches of Massachusetts. The church was the state. The town was under obligation to support the preaching of the gospel. Any breach of that obligation,—any refusal to provide for the support of the minister,—would have been a forfeiture of the charter. The minister had a claim upon the town for his salary, and could invoke the aid of the law in case of any delinquency on the part of the town. The first meeting-house in the state was erected at Dover, 1633; but so slow was the advancement of civilization, that in 1670 there were only three settled ministers in the state—at Dover, Hampton, and Exeter. In 1700, there were but five churches.



Congregational Meeting-House, Boscawen.

MINISTERS' OATHS.

At that time ministers were required to take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty George II, and to swear that "from their hearts they abhorred, detested, abjured as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine, that princes, excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the see of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any whatsoever."

On the 28th of July, 1747, seventeen Congregational ministers, from the towns in the eastern part of the state, met at Exeter, and formed what they called "The General Convention of Ministers in the Province of New Hampshire." The whole number of ministers in the state was about thirty.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

In 1758 the ministers united in a petition to Gov. Benning Wentworth for a charter "for erecting an academy or college." At that time Rev. Eleazer Wheelock was attempting to bring the Indians within the pale of civilization by giving them a Christian education in a school which he had established at Lebanon, Conn. Among his pupils was the son of Sir Wm. Johnson, a half-breed, known in later years as "Bundle of Sticks," or Brant, who took part in the massacre of Wyoming. The ministers of New Hampshire heartily endorsed Mr. Wheelock's philanthropic plan, and invited him to remove his school to some locality in the state. The Merrimack and Connecticut valleys were the most inviting sections. No document is in existence to verify the statement, but it has come down by tradition, that the farm now owned by Mrs. Francis S. French, a half mile north of the "Hollow," was selected as a desirable and suitable location. But Mr. Wheelock had his own plans. He conceived the idea of establishing his school on the basis of the universities of the old world, making the school independent of town jurisdiction, with power to make its own laws. He selected the site now occupied by Dartmouth college, and named the locality Dresden. The ministers of the state gave him their support. They had the welfare of the people at heart, and in 1770 resolved, in convention, "to take measures for supplying the back settlements with the gospel."

PATRIOTISM OF MINISTERS.

During the revolution, they, with but one exception, ranged themselves on the side of liberty. The exception was Rev. Ranna Cosset, of Claremont. Mr. Cosset was not, however, regularly settled in the ministry. It is not known that his disloyalty to liberty extended beyond his refusal to sign the Association Test. Throughout the war the ministers, by precept and example, used their influence to sustain the cause of the people.

THE PISCATAQUA ASSOCIATION.

The ministers, during the war, came to comprehend that in union there is strength.

Up to this period each pastor had cared for the interests of his own charge; but with the advance of settlements they felt the necessity of concerted action for sustaining religious institutions, and united in forming the Piscataqua Association,—the first ecclesiastical organization in the state.

The Haverhill Association, composed of ministers in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, was formed Aug. 17, 1779. Those in New Hampshire afterwards took the name of Derry Association.

The Northern Association on Merrimack river was formed in 1788, and included the ministers from Goffstown to Thornton, extending west to Hillsborough. The name was changed to the Hopkinton Association in 1806.

The Monadnock Association was formed 1794; the Orange, 1801; the Plymouth, 1806; the Hollis, 1808.

At a meeting of the “General Convention,” at Hopkinton, 1807, a committee was appointed to correspond with the different associations, with a view of establishing a General Association.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

The correspondence resulted in the organization of what is now known as “The General Association of New Hampshire.” The first meeting after its organization was held in Boscawen, on the third Tuesday in September, 1809. In 1859 the fiftieth anniversary was held in Boscawen. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., of Concord, who

drew the following picture of the first meeting held for business in the south front room of Dr. Wood's house.

"About two and a half miles westerly of the spot where we are now convened stands a humble dwelling, overshadowed by a thick foliage of trees, and partially secluded from the view of the passing traveller. It was for many years the hospitable mansion of the former pastor of this flock,—the Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D. Fifty years ago, at this hour of the morning, there might be seen in that house, in the south-east room, which was the study of the pastor, a little company of reverend men,—some in the maturity, others in the prime of manhood, but all serious, earnest, devout, animated by one spirit, and ardent in the pursuit of one object.

"In the chair, as moderator, sat the venerable Elihu Thayer, D. D., pastor of the church in Kingston, eminent for learning and piety, sound in doctrine according to the standard of the Puritan fathers and the word of God, and held in high repute by all his brethren. At the table, with pen in hand, sat Rev. John H. Church, pastor of the church in Pelham, then in the vigor of life, of spare but manly form, of serious and holy aspect, his countenance beaming with grace and wisdom. He is commencing a book of records, from which, for more than thirty consecutive years, his name is never to disappear, but which, unthought of by him, is to transmit his name to future generations. Sitting in thoughtful silence is the Rev. Jesse Remington, of the church of Candia, colleague delegate with Dr. Thayer from the Deerfield Association—sound in orthodox faith, and respected as a father in the ministry. Rev. Samuel Wood and Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Salisbury, delegates from the Hopkinton Association; Rev. John Kelley, of Hampstead; Rev. Moses Bradford, the zealous and successful pastor of the church in Frances-town; Rev. William Rolfe, pastor of the church in Groton, delegate from the Plymouth Association; and Rev. William F. Rowland, of the first church in Exeter, a gentleman of courteous manners, dignified presence, and eminent for his ready gifts and his ability in prayer. They were nine in number, and this was the first meeting after its organization of the General Association of New Hampshire."

TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

The public meetings drew together a great congregation from Boscowen and the surrounding towns. They continued three days. Everybody kept open doors, and there was unbounded hospitality. The association thus formed, at its meeting in 1811, held at Dunbarton, took active measures for the formation of the

New Hampshire Bible Society; also measures which resulted in the founding of the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. A plan was adopted to procure religious tracts for charitable distribution. Rev. Dr. Church was chairman of the committee, and four thousand copies of a "Child's Memorial, or, The Happy Death of Dinah Doudney," were distributed. The next year four thousand copies of Prof. Porter's sermon, on the drinking of ardent spirits, were distributed, also four thousand copies of a tract, the "Great Criminality of Sabbath-Breaking." This movement was two and a half years in advance of the formation of the New England Tract Society, formed 1814. It was the first movement in that direction on this continent.

Thus we see that in Boscawen the first steps were taken which led to the organized systematic Christian benevolence which characterizes the present age.

In the Civil History, we have seen the gradual progress of dissent from the established order of things—the growth of the idea that there should be a severance of church and state—resulting in the request of Rev. Dr. Wood that there should be a dissolution of his settlement, so far as the town was concerned.

BOSCAWEN RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.

The contract between Rev. Samuel Wood and the town was dissolved May 7, 1802, by mutual agreement, the town giving him annually one half of the interest of the parsonage, so long as his connection with the church might continue. It was further agreed, that any persons contributing to his support should not be taxed by the town for the support of any other preacher.

Under such circumstances, the Boscawen Religious Society was organized under the following compact :

" We whose names are hereto subscribed believing the Institutions of the Gospel ministry to be of Divine appointment, that it is our Indispensable duty as well as our greatest privilege to support it & being desirous of having the Rev. Samuel Wood for our religious Instructor do hereby agree & promise jointly & severally to pay him or his agent on the first day of November 1803 one hundred dollars & on the first day of May 1804 the further sum of one hundred dollars as a compensation to him for preaching one year from the first day of May 1803 & we further promise to pay him a sum yearly in the month of Nov

& May not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars & not less than two hundred dollars, but the sum that shall be assessed to be paid to him shall be agreed on by the Rev. Samuel Wood & the Assessors that shall be annually chosen having regard to the state of the society & his circumstances while he continues a minister of the gospel among us."

Those signing this compact were

Isaac Pearson,	Simeon Atkinson,
George Jackman,	James Uran,
Henry Gerrish,	Noah Morrill,
Timothy Dix,	Samuel Morrill,
Daniel Peterson,	David Burbank,
Joseph Gerrish,	Denison Bowers,
Jeremiah Morrill,	John Ilsley,
Timothy Dix, jr.,	Nathan Carter,
Daniel Carter,	John Abbott,
Joseph H. Morrill,	Timothy Noyes,
Thomas Gilmore,	Wm. Gill,
Somersby Pearson,	John Gill,
Isaac Chandler,	Joseph Atkinson, jr.,
Nath'l Green,	Jeremiah Burpee,
Eleazer Burbank,	Jeremiah Burpee, jr.,
John Chandler, jr.,	Samuel Uran.
Job Abbott,	

George Jackman was elected clerk.

The officers for 1807 were Col. Joseph Gerrish, moderator; Somersby Pearson, clerk; Daniel Webster, Joseph H. Morrill, Joel French, committee to settle with former assessors.

Voted to apply for an act of incorporation, and elected Daniel Webster agent.

ITEMS FROM THE SOCIETY RECORDS.

In 1808 Ezekiel Webster officiated as clerk. In 1822 Daniel Shepherd was chosen to keep order in the galleries.

1824. Fifty dollars was raised to repair the belfry and steeple.

1827. A stove was purchased, the records having the following item in the proceedings of the regular annual meeting of the society.

"Voted to purchase at auction one cord hard pine wood 2 feet long split for stove to be cut in the spring which was struck off to Lieut Nathan H. Holt at \$1.50."

1830. The meeting-house shingled.

1831. Mr. Wood's salary was raised from \$250 to \$275.

1832. "Voted that the stove be repaired & the funnel be carried through the roof."

Up to this period the funnel had been carried through one of the windows. A sudden change of the wind sometimes sent the smoke through the joints into the house, filling it with a cloud that melted to tears those in the congregation who possibly maintained a stolid indifference to the truths proclaimed from the pulpit.

1833. *Voted*, That "the ringing of the bell, sweeping the meeting-house, shoveling paths, furnishing good dry hard wood for the stove, fires made in proper season & all to be done to the satisfaction of the Assessors or the sexton should receive nothing for it."

Voted, "that the Assessors get some suitable person to make an alteration & remove the Deacon's seat & procure a table at the expense of the society."

Voted, "that Doct Thomas Peach be permitted to repair his pew by altering the part so as not to injure the house."

1834. Rev. Salmon Bennet having been settled as colleague with Dr. Wood, \$325 was raised for his support, and \$225 for the support of Dr. Wood.

Voted "the thanks of this society to Mr. Russell Ambrose for ornamenting the public grounds south of the meeting-house by setting out trees."

1838. *Voted* "to pay the expense for removing Rev. C. B. Tracy to Boscawen."

Dea. Nehemiah Cogswell, Capt. Samuel Chadwick, and David Ambrose were appointed a committee to report at the next meeting in regard to the alteration of the meeting-house.

1839. A committee was appointed "to call upon those pew-holders who have not signed to give up their pews, and ascertain if they are willing to unite in building a new house." Jacob Gerrish, Jeremiah Morrill, and John Cogswell were appointed on the committee.

Voted, "to pay for the use of the double bass-viol."

DR. WOOD'S LEGACY.

A legacy was left the society by Rev. Dr. Wood, consisting of his farm and buildings, which were sold to Moody A. Kilburn, upon the decease of Mr. Wood, for \$1,900.

REMODELLING THE MEETING-HOUSE.

The society voted to remodel the meeting-house, and that "the sills of the new house shall be one foot higher than the present one, and that the floor shall be horizontal, and that the house, inside, shall be like Franklin, excepting the pulpit, and the gallery for singers shall be circular."

The plan subsequently adopted was a modification of the one thus accepted. At a meeting held April 29, Worcester Webster was appointed a committee to procure a new bell. Mr. Benjamin Morrill was authorized "to raise money to procure an organ, if he can."

1840. The society voted to invest the \$1,900, received from Dr. Wood's legacy, in the "Upper Intervale," so-called.

For a period of forty years the town had used the east meeting-house every other year, for which the society had received no remuneration, but much damage by injury done to the pews. Having remodelled the house, and furnished it with cushions and carpets, the society did not feel called upon to open its doors to the town for its annual meetings. The town, for two years, used the academy, and two years in succession the March meetings were held at the west end. To obtain accommodations for the town, the society consented to raise the meeting-house four feet, and to give the town the privilege of constructing a room beneath, which, when not used by the town, should be under the control of the society. The offer was accepted by the town, and the house raised in 1848.

In 1860, a number of the public-spirited citizens of Boscawen finished the basement, giving it the name of "Merrimack Hall."

THE FIRST CHURCH.

The first church, organized Oct. 8, 1740, was established on the "Cambridge Platform." At that time Unitarianism, as a distinct denomination, had not made its appearance. There were, however, opposing forces in theology. The conflict was between the "Old School" and the "New Lights." To which wing Rev. Mr. Stevens belonged is wholly a matter of conjecture. [See Biog. of Rev. Mr. Stevens.]

CHANGE OF POLITY.

The third minister of the Boscowen church was Rev. Nathaniel Merrill.—born in Newbury, and a graduate of Harvard college. He was ordained Oct. 19, 1768. Under Mr. Merrill's pastorate, the church joined the “Grafton Presbytery.” The change was made June 27, 1778, under the following vote:

“*Voted*, To adopt the Presbyterian form of church order and discipline, and also that it is the desire of the church to join in the Revd Grafton Presbytery.”

The union of the church with the Presbytery was publicly declared by Rev. Eden Burroughs, a committee of the Presbytery.

THE GRAFTON PRESBYTERY.

This ecclesiastical body was composed of the churches in Hanover Centre, Bath, Orford, Hartford, Vt., and in one or two other towns west of Connecticut river. It was formed about 1770–1775. Mr. Burroughs, who acted for the Presbytery, was pastor of the church at Hanover Centre. The records of the organization are supposed to have been consumed in the burning of his house early in the present century.

MR. MERRILL'S INFLUENCE.

That the Boscowen church changed its polity chiefly through Mr. Merrill's influence, cannot be doubted. He had been settled at Hudson as early as 1737. Many efforts were made to bring about his dismission in that town; but a pastor settled by a town was not easily gotten rid of, unless by mutual consent. He uniformly declined to ask a dismission, and the town of Hudson finally chose a committee to “settle with Mr. Merrill and stand suit.” [See *New Hampshire Churches*.] Mr. Merrill, seeing that the town was in earnest, consented to a dissolution of the contract. During his pastorate there, the Hudson church became Presbyterian. Reports of some irregularities had reached Boscowen, and a committee was sent by the town to investigate them, but no evidence was elicited affecting his moral or ministerial character. His connection with the Boscowen church, and his contract with the town, terminated in April, 1774, after a pastorate of six years. It appears from the records that he was absent many Sabbaths, which created much dissatisfaction.

RETURN TO CONGREGATIONALISM.

The Boscawen church nominally was Presbyterian till 1828, when Dr. John Rogers was appointed to see what its relations were to the Presbytery. He could find no such organization, and the church passed a vote readopting the congregational polity.

Rev. Samuel Wood, of Salem, graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1779 [see Biog.], was ordained Oct. 17, 1781.

In 1831, Oct. 17, Dr. Wood completed a half-century of ministerial labor, and noticed the event with appropriate services. He stated that he had received into the church, by profession, 480,—of whom 100 had severed their relation, 119 had died, 30 had been excommunicated, leaving a church at that time of 238 members.

Soon after this the work of disintegration began, through emigration, steadily diminishing the number of members. He remained pastor until his death, 1836. [See Biog.]

In December, 1832, Rev. Salmon Bennet was installed as junior pastor. By the terms of settlement, Mr. Bennet was to have a salary of \$300 and one fourth part of the time for service elsewhere, which, proving inadequate for his support, resulted in his dismissal, Oct. 25, 1836.

SETTLEMENT OF REV. C. B. TRACY.

The death of Rev. Dr. Wood occurring soon after, the church and society extended a unanimous call to Rev. Caleb B. Tracy, a graduate of Williams college, and of Andover Theological Seminary. He was installed Sept. 12, 1837. Large additions were made to the church in 1842–3.

The organization of the church in Fisherville resulted, however, in the transfer, about this time, of thirteen members to that body.

Mr. Tracy remained pastor till 1851, when he was dismissed by mutual consent.

During the year 1852, the church was under the charge of Rev. Mr. Slocum.

REV. AMBROSE SMITH.

In 1853, June 15, Rev. Ambrose Smith, graduate of Dartmouth college, was installed pastor, remaining till his death. [See Biog.]

REV. M. L. SEVERANCE.

In September, 1863, Rev. M. L. Severance, of Middlebury, Vt., graduate of Middlebury college, student of theology in Union and Andover seminaries, accepted an invitation to the ministry, and was installed pastor Feb. 17, 1864. He was dismissed by mutual council, June 1, 1869.

While pastor of the church, forty-three members were received—thirty-eight of them on profession of their faith—thirty baptisms administered, thirty-three marriages and sixty-eight funerals attended.

Rev. Frank Haley, Rev. Corbin Curtice, and Rev. Ambrose Smith were employed as preachers after the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Severance, but were not settled as pastors.

Rev. J. A. Freeman was installed June 30, 1875, and dismissed July 3, 1877. The church at present is without a pastor.

THE WESTERLY RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.

This society was formed in the spring of 1804, by citizens living in the centre and at the west end of the town,—many of those residing on Water street, for some cause, preferring to identify themselves with this society rather than with the Boscawen Religious Society. The number thus uniting was about 70. A church—the 2d Congregational—was formed, and Rev. Ebenezer Price settled as pastor the same year.

The society was incorporated in 1810, and its members attended public worship in the West meeting-house till the erection of the house on Corser hill, 1823. The causes that led to the construction of the house are narrated in connection with the Christian Union Society below.

At a meeting held May 19, 1823, a building committee was chosen, and \$500 raised towards procuring the frame of a new meeting-house, to be located on Corser hill, on land purchased from Rev. Ebenezer Price.

The committee consisted of Dea. Enoch Little, Capt. John Farmer, Capt. Joseph Ames, Benj. T. Kimball, Capt. J. C. Plummer, Capt. Abraham Burbank, Geo. T. Pillsbury, Samuel Pillsbury, Thomas Coffin, Rice Corser, John Danforth.

A committee was appointed to superintend the building of the



Congregational Meeting-House, Webster.

house, consisting of James Kilburn, Geo. T. Pillsbury, Geo. T. Kilburn, Daniel Pillsbury.

The committee was instructed to employ those who would be likely to purchase pews; to obtain as much money as they could by subscription; to hire money, if necessary; to sell the pews at auction; reserving the exclusive jurisdiction of the house to the Westerly Religious Society forever, "it being understood that the house shall never be opened to preachers of any denomination or persuasion whatever, differing in religious principles from the society and church now about to build the house, unless invited by the officiating minister or assessors of the society."

At a meeting held Nov. 10, Simeon B. Little was added to the directing committee.

A committee on dedication was appointed, consisting of Capt. J. C. Plummer, Col. John Farmer, Rice Corser.

Jeremiah Gerrish was appointed a committee to invite the Martin Luther Musical Society "to do the singing at the dedication." He was also empowered to provide a supper for the society. Mr. Henry Little was commissioned to trim the pulpit.

The house was constructed with great dispatch. None of the timber for the frame was cut till the last week in May, while the frame was raised on the 3d and 4th of July. The master carpenter was George T. Pillsbury. The joiner-work was done by William Abbot; the plastering, by Moses Fellows; the underpinning, by Ezekiel Evans, of Warner,—at a cost of \$97.86. The door-steps were furnished by Benj. E. Quimby, of Warner, for \$40.67.

The house was dedicated Dec. 25, a large number of people being present from adjoining towns.

ITEMS FROM THE RECORDS.

"BOARD OF MANAGERS IN ACCOUNT WITH H. & M. FELLOWS.

	1823.
June 20, By Rum	\$0.84
July 2, "	0.58
3d 54 lbs sugar at 1s	9.00
209 lemons at 3s a doz	8.71
7 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons W I Rum	8.62
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " N E Rum	2.37
mug & tumblers	0.17
July 9, 1 gall rum	0.46"

The vane upon the spire was made by Joseph C. Morse, which, with the lightning-rod, cost \$5.50. The sashes were made by Daniel Pillsbury, 959 square lights, costing \$43.15; the circular sashes, \$18.

The pews were appraised and sold at auction. The highest price paid was by Moses Gerrish, \$110. The next in value was that purchased by Thomas Coffin, \$109. The lowest price paid for a pew was \$5, in the gallery.

The society had assessed a tax of \$500 upon its members, but the sale of the pews having been sufficient to build the house, it was voted, at the annual meeting, Mar. 1st, 1824, to abate the whole amount.

The society voted at this meeting that the committee "get a stove to put in, if, after adjusting all the bills, they have money sufficient for that purpose."

It is probable that the funds ran short, for no stove was purchased till 1832, and then under protest, some members of the society objecting. To accommodate those who were prejudiced against stoves, the society, in 1833, voted "to dispense with fire in the stove the first Sabbath in each month through the cold season."

The one or two individuals in whose favor this vote was passed imagined that they could not breathe air heated by a stove; and the congregation, wrapping themselves in overcoats and shawls, by means of foot-stoves, and a vigorous thumping of their heels and toes through the long-drawn sermon, did their best to keep from freezing.

The pulpit was constructed after the architecture of former days, but was remodelled in 1844. The house has been several times repainted, and was reshingled in 1855.

A deep-toned bell was purchased in 1823, but which was unfortunately cracked in 1839. It could be heard at a greater distance than any church bell in the surrounding towns. The first bell-ringer was Daniel Corser. The present bell was obtained in 1839.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Second Congregational Church was formed Sept. 26th, 1804. Letters missive, by those desiring to be organized as a



Congregational Meeting-House, Fisherville.

church, were sent to neighboring churches, and the council on that day assembled at the residence of Mr. Paul Dodge, in the house now occupied by Henry Dodge. The churches represented were,—Dunbarton, Rev. Walter Harris; Hopkinton, Rev. Mr. Smith; Salisbury, Rev. Thomas Worcester; Tamworth, Rev. Mr. Hidden; Henniker, Rev. Moses Sawyer; Canterbury, Rev. Wm. Patrick; Boscowen, First Church, Rev. Samuel Wood.

The public exercises were held in the meeting-house in the afternoon. The exercises were,—an introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Hidden; sermon, Rev. Mr. Harris; charge, Rev. Mr. Wood right hand of fellowship, Rev. Mr. Worcester; concluding prayer, Rev. Mr. Sawyer.

Rev. Ebenezer Price [see Biog.] was employed as preacher, and a call extended to him to become pastor of the church and society. The installation occurred Sept. 26, 1804.

In 1805, Benjamin Sweat and Eliphilet Kilburn were elected deacons.

In 1806, the church voted to purchase a full set of sacramental cups and flagons of the church in Hopkinton, and \$8 was contributed for the purpose.

April 23d, 1807, Fast day, a contribution was made for missionary purposes,—the first on record, and doubtless the first in the history of the church,—amounting to \$14.25.

In 1811, Enoch Little was elected deacon, in place of Benjamin Sweat, deceased.

1818. Sept. 20th. The church voted to accept of a pewter platter for church use from Mrs. Elizabeth Fellows.

Rev. Mr. Price remained pastor of the church till 1837, when he was dismissed at his own request. The church and society presented him with a gratuity of \$865. His pastorate closed May 10th. [See Biog.]

In December, the same year, Rev. Edward Buxton was installed as pastor, with an annual salary of \$450. His connection as pastor of the church continued till 1875, when, at the age of 72, he resigned his charge, but, after a respite of a few months, resumed his place in the pulpit as minister, which he still retains.

Few churches can show such a record,—two pastorates extending from 1804 to 1875,—a period of seventy-one years.

Since the organization of this church in 1804, four hundred

have been added to the membership,—one hundred and sixty males and two hundred and forty females. Of these, fifty-eight have joined by letter. One hundred and ninety have been dismissed to other churches, thus showing the emigration from the parish. One hundred and ninety have been removed by death, and fourteen excluded from membership,—one of the number having been reinstated. The present membership numbers eighty-two residents,—thirty-two males, fifty females,—with thirty non-resident members.

During the pastorates of Revs. Mr. Price and Buxton, four hundred and eighty-six children have been baptized, while, of those uniting with the church, one hundred and one have accepted the ordinance of baptism.

Dec. 21, 1868, the church voted to change its name from the Second Congregational Church in Boscawen, to the First Congregational Church in Webster.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION SOCIETY.

The legislature of 1819 passed a general law in regard to the organization of religious societies, and under that law the Christian Union Society of Boscawen was formed, Aug. 16, 1820, at the house of Hezekiah Fellows. John Elliot, Jr., was chosen chairman, and Joseph Couch, secretary.

The motives for the organization are set forth in the preamble to the constitution.

“Whereas Religion and morality grounded on Evangelical principles lays the firmest foundation for happiness here and hereafter and in order to inculcate and support this grand principle it becomes necessary that men associate together and form themselves into societies for the mutual support and happiness of each other; and such is the lot of human nature in this Imperfect state that it becomes Necessary for every society to form and adopt certain rules of government for the mutual happiness of the whole: Therefore with these views and Impressions We the subscribers agree to form ourselves into a society under the above preamble.”

Fifty persons joined the society thus formed.

At a meeting held at the West meeting-house, March 26th, 1821, *Voted*, “To pursue some Legal course until they obtain their privilege in the West meeting-house, and also their equal share of the parsonage Money.”

The town had erected the frame of the meeting-house in 1792; had sold the pews, thus raising money for finishing the house. The pews were held mainly by those who belonged to the Westerly Religious Society and the Second Congregational Church [see p. 189], but those who had joined the Christian Union Society believed that they were entitled to share in the use of the house. The members of the Christian Union Society, who were pew-owners, believed that theirs was an equitable and valid claim, while those who were not pew-owners, but who were citizens, believed that their claim was equally valid by virtue of their citizenship, and the town's proprietary right in the frame.

Negotiations were had between the two societies, and it was agreed by the committees that the Christian Union Society should have the use of the house six Sundays in the year. The agreement, however, was not, for some cause, ratified by either society. The Westerly Religious Society offered to sell their share of the house at 40 per cent. of the valuation, amounting to \$352.27. The offer was accepted, but there was a disagreement in regard to the note which the Christian Union Society proposed to give for the amount, and no transfer of the property was effected.

The difference of opinion in regard to jurisdiction was carried into the courts. The decision of the Superior Court was, that the town could not exercise sole jurisdiction over a town meeting-house, when different societies or individuals owned pews therein.

Pending this decision, however, the Christian Union Society resolved to occupy the meeting-house, which was done June 15th and 16th, in connection with a session of the Christian General Conference. There was a large concourse of people from neighboring towns, and several elders of repute, as preachers in the denomination, were in attendance.

The Christian Union Society took possession of the meeting-house at an early hour on Sunday morning, and Elder Peter Young was occupying the pulpit, when Rev. Mr. Price entered the house at the usual hour for public service. The assessors of the Westerly Religious Society made a formal demand for the house. There was some confusion, but no breach of the public peace. The time had gone by for a compromise between the two societies, and the Westerly Religious Society resolved to erect a meeting-

house for themselves, thus leaving the Union Society in undisturbed and peaceable possession of the old house.

As in most religious controversies, prejudices were engendered, which died out only when those who were participants in the events of the time passed away. But time has worn down the sharp antagonism of other days, and religious bodies, which were antipodal in faith and practice at the beginning of the century, now attend the same meeting, listen to the same preacher, and sit at the same communion.

In 1844, the Christian Union Society voted to remodel the meeting-house,—flooring over the galleries, removing the east and west porches, and making a convenient chapel of the upper story, the lower floor being reserved for a town-house. All of the slips,—fifty-two in number,—with the exception of two, were sold.

The society took on a new lease of life, and was vigorous and flourishing for several years; but emigration thinned its membership, and since 1869 no regular service has been held by the denomination.

THE CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1808, consisting of five male and seven female members. It was organized June 16th under the following compact:

“This Church have agreed to lay aside all the party names by which professors are called, with all such things as are called Creeds, Covenants, Platforms, Articles of faith, with all the Commandments of men, and to consider Christ their only Master, and the New Testament their only Rule, and to be known by the name given at Antioch which is Christian.

“The following are the names of the Brethren and sisters who were Baptised June 16th and being united in love, united in the above agreement and who stand ready to receive into their Company all who are willing to unite with them in the glorious name of Christ:

David Sweatt,	Martha Corser,
James Corser,	Meela Couch,
Peltiah Gookin,	Martha Gookin,
John P. Sweatt,	Betsey Hobbs,
Joseph Couch, jr.,	Hannah Hobbs,
Mrs. Trumbull,	Mrs. Corser.

“At the close of the year 1808 the church numbered twenty-five members.”

It has not been possible to obtain the names of all those who have held the office of elder. The list embraces the names of

Peter Young,	Wm. Blaisdell,
David Harriman,	Seth Ross,
—— Kimball,	Moses Scribner,
Nehemiah Sleeper,	Moses P. Favor,
John Tilton,	Wm. S. Morrill,
Moses Polly,	Simeon Roby.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FISHERVILLE.

The Congregational Church in Fisherville was organized Nov. 6, 1850. Rev. Mr. Knight and other ministers were employed as preachers till 1857, when Rev. Albert Wm. Fiske was installed pastor May 20, and remained in that relation till Oct. 16, 1863.

The second pastor, Rev. Wm. R. Jewett, was installed Sept. 16, 1863, and dismissed Sept. 10, 1874.

The third pastor, Rev. Marvin D. Bisbee, was installed Sept. 10, 1874, dismissed April 10, 1877.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1840 several individuals, who held to the tenets of the Baptist denomination, started a series of religious meetings in the various school districts. Rev. Mr. Peacock, a revivalist preacher of repute, was employed as preacher. The result of the movement was an awakening on the subject of religion, resulting in the formation of a church and society, and the erection of a church edifice (see p. 206). No statistics have been preserved in regard to the numbers uniting with the church, which, after a brief existence, was merged into the stronger church of the denomination in Fisherville.

METHODIST CHURCH.

In 1839, some of the residents of the west section of the town, who had adopted the religious tenets of the Methodist denomination, formed a society, and erected the present meeting-house in Webster. Individuals not members of the society aided to some extent; and, at the dedication of the edifice, Rev. Mr. Price and Rev. Mr. Buxton took part in the exercises, thus manifesting their good will towards the enterprise.

At that time there was a Methodist theological school at Con-

cord in the old North Church, and the students of the school were relied upon to supply the pulpit. The church membership increased; but the same causes that diminished the membership of the other churches operated to weaken this, which, together with the removal of the Theological Institute from Concord, made it impossible to sustain regular ministerial service. Only at intervals since 1860 has there been preaching.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

In 1816 the first Sunday-schools were established in Boscawen. They were held in the various school districts during the summer months,—in the school-house, or at private residences. The children recited verses from the Bible, standing in a class with their toes to a crack, and making their “manners” as in the week-day school.

The pupils were those under fourteen years of age. An effort was made to secure a general attendance, but the community did not readily accept the idea. Some excellent Christian people were opposed to having a school taught on Sunday. If not a desecration of the day, it was a departure from the old ways.

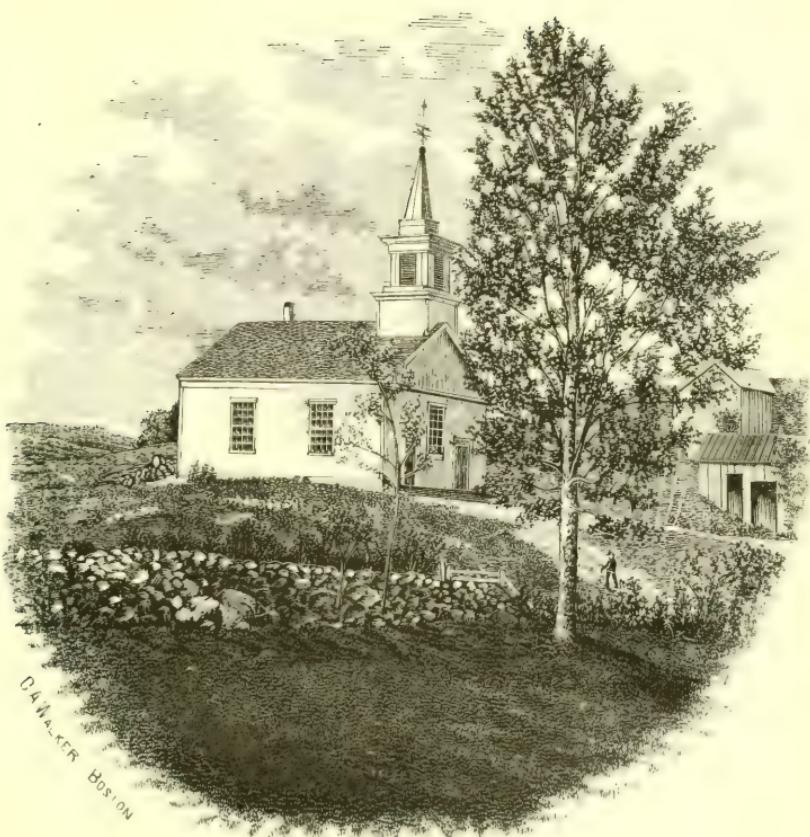
The number of scholars in 1824 in connection with the schools at the west end was ninety-seven, who recited 29,957 verses during the six months ending October 24th. No schools were held in the winter. It is narrated, that one scholar of retentive memory tired out the patience of his teacher, reciting chapter after chapter, and was told that he might finish the recitation on the next Sunday.

The first library at the west end was purchased by Enoch Little, Jr., costing \$10. The books were passed from district to district, and were soon worn out by constant handling.

The report for 1827 gives 5 superintendents, 159 scholars, 22 Sabbath exercises, 30,117 verses recited in the schools at the west end. Rev. Mr. Price had a Bible-class of 73 members. Schools were also taught in the districts at the east end of the town.

In 1831 the district system was given up, and the schools organized into one, the sessions being held as now on Sunday noon in the meeting-house, the “Union Questions” taking the place of recitations from the Bible.

No statistics have been preserved in relation to the school connected with the church on the Plain.



Methodist Meeting House, Webster.

MILITARY HISTORY.

THE military history of Boscawen and Webster begins with the first "French and Indian war," in 1744, and is brought down to the close of the Rebellion, 1865,—a period of one hundred and twenty-one years. The military record is one of which every citizen, and every descendant of citizens, may justly be proud.

In 1744, at the outbreak of the French war, Richard Flood served the Provincial government in some capacity, in the expedition to Canada. It is not known that he went as a soldier. The only record of his service is a notice of his petition for aid from the government, in the records of the Provincial committee, for service rendered in the expedition to Canada.

The same year Philip Call served as a scout in Capt. Jeremiah Clough's company, from Jan. 21 to March 18, receiving £2 10s. Capt. Clough lived in Canterbury, and was a leading citizen of that town.

Captain John Clough commanded a company in Penacook at the same time, of which Nathaniel Rix was a soldier.

In 1746, Captain John Goffe, of Bedford, commanded a company of scouts, in which Joseph Eastman, Jr., Dea. Jesse Flanders, his brother, John Flanders, Jr., and Wm. Corser served as privates thirty-seven days, having been called out by the attacks of the Indians on Penacook and Contoocook, killing Thomas Cook, and capturing Cæsar, Rev. Mr. Stevens's negro.

Later in the season Capt. Ladd arrived [see Civil Hist., p. 43] with a company, in which Philip Flanders, Joseph Eastman, and

Jacob Flanders enlisted. In this company was Robert Rogers, afterwards the celebrated ranger.

At the same time Philip Call was doing duty in Capt. Clough's company, being out one hundred and fifty-four days, receiving £8 13s. 3p.

In 1747, Capt. Clough of Canterbury was out from the 5th of January to the 12th of November. Philip Call and John Manuel served under him, receiving £16 10s. 10p., besides provisions and ammunition. Upon the return of this company, Capt. Ebenezer Eastman, of Concord, began a winter campaign, being out with his company from Nov. 14, 1747, to May 9th, 1748. Rev. Phineas Stevens served as a private. In all probability he preached on Sunday to the soldiers in camp.

In 1748, Capt. Goffe was scouting the frontier with a company in which William Corser served as private. At the same time, Capt. Moses Foster, of Suncook, was ranging the frontier with a company, of which Rev. Mr. Whittemore, minister of Pembroke, was lieutenant. Ezekiel Flanders, killed in 1756 at Newfound lake by the Indians, served in this company one month, from June 6 to July 7 [See Civil Hist.]

Peace having been made between England and France, there was no further need of military service till 1754, when the Indians again began their depredations, killing William Stinson, and taking John Stark and Eastman prisoners on Baker's river, capturing the Meloon family of Salisbury, and killing Mrs. Philip Call and Timothy Cook, in Stevenstown. [See Civil Hist.]

Military service was no longer confined to the Merrimack valley;—the theatre of war was transferred to the upper Hudson and the lakes. Col. Blanchard commanded a regiment, in which Benjamin Eastman, of Boscawen, enlisted under Capt. John Goffe, serving from April 24th to Oct. 23d.

One company was commanded by Capt. Thomas Tash, of Durham, in which John Corser enlisted. Capt. Joseph Eastman commanded another company, in which Winthrop Carter, Moses Manuel, Samuel Manuel, Joseph Eastman, Andrew Bohannon, William Jackman, and John Fowler served.

Another regiment was commanded by Col. Nathaniel Folsom. Upon the muster-roll is the name of Nathaniel Meloon, son of the first settler of that name in Contoocook.

In the Crown Point expedition, John Fowler, Joel Manuel, and Joseph Eastman served, under Captain John Goffe.

In 1758, Daniel Shepherd and Philip Flanders served in Capt. Ladd's company, Col. Hart's regiment, sent to Crown Point. Nathaniel Meloon served in Capt. Todd's company.

In Rev. Mr. Price's history, it is stated that Philip Flanders was killed at Crown Point in 1756, which is manifestly an error, his name appearing on the muster-roll from April 24 to November 1, 1758, on which day he probably was killed.

FROM 1760 TO 1775.

There is no record to show the military organization in the town from the close of the French war in 1760 to the beginning of the Revolution in 1775. The law required all able-bodied men, between sixteen and sixty, to be enrolled in the train bands. A town containing thirty-two men liable to do military duty could have a military organization of its own. There being more than that number of soldiers in the town, it had a "train band."

The news of the battle of Lexington reached Boscawen on the 20th of April, and the next morning Capt. Henry Gerrish and his soldiers were on the march.

DIARY OF CAPT. HENRY GERRISH.

"Fryday 21 April 1775.

"Set out for Cambridge with Lieut Call, Sargent Carter, Esq Fowler, Edmund Chadwick, John Flanders, John Stevens, Nathaniel Burbank, Samuel Jackman, David Flanders, Charles Greenfield, Peter Roswell Stevens, Israel Shepard, Isaac Davis, Edward Gerald, & arrived at Cambridge on Sunday & all tarried till Tuesday & then Esq Fowler set out for home, on Wensday Lieut Call, Winthrop Carter & Nathaniel Atkinson set out for home [Nathaniel Atkinson and probably other soldiers had joined the company between Friday and Wednesday] & there joined our company on Wensday morning William Forrest, Timothy Foss, Jeremiah Gibson, Aaron Sargeant, John Been, John Rains, Abraham Fyfield, Joseph Loverin, Moses Welsh." These last were probably citizens of Salisbury.

Some of the Boscawen soldiers, in common with those of other towns, soon returned home, while others hastened to Cambridge to fill their places. Those from Boscawen enlisted in Capt.

Joshua Abbot's company, Col. Stark's regiment. Capt. Abbot was a citizen of Concord, well known to the Boscawen men. He had served in the French war, and was a brave and gallant officer. Samuel Atkinson [see *Biography*] was elected lieutenant, and Samuel Corser and Nathan Davis corporals. They had all confidence in their colonel, John Stark, who had seen hard service in the last war against the French and Indians.

The term of enlistment was for eight months, beginning April 23d. The regiment was quartered at Medford. On the morning of June 17th, Col. Stark received a despatch from Gen. Ward, ordering him to send a battalion to the relief of Col. Prescott, who was throwing up the earthworks on Bunker hill, and Lieut. Col. Wyman was despatched with about 200 men,—probably three companies of sixty-six men each. The detachment left Medford between nine and ten o'clock. At noon, another message came, ordering the remainder of the regiment to march. It was between twelve and one when Col. Stark started, and past two when he reached the rail fence by the Mystic river, on the eastern slope of Bunker hill, a position chosen by himself. His practised eye and knowledge of military tactics saw that the movement of the British commander would be to gain the rear of the redoubt by marching along the Mystic.

Col. Reed's regiment, from the south-western part of the state, had arrived in camp three days before. The popularity of Stark had given him twelve companies, but two of them had been transferred to Reed. Both regiments were full, or nearly so, together numbering about one thousand. In addition, a company from Hollis was serving in Prescott's Massachusetts regiment [see *Hist. Hollis*]. Other citizens of New Hampshire were in Massachusetts' service, making the total number from this state nearly eleven hundred.

The advance of the British was against the rail fence. We may think of the citizens of Boscawen as stationed a few rods from the Mystic, behind the barricade of hay which they have laid against the fence. Their commander orders them to reserve their fire till the enemy are within eight rods. Then there is a flash, a rattle, a roar: the soldiers of the king go down in heaps. Consternation seizes them, and they flee to their landing-place. A second time their ranks are decimated. The third

attack is against the redoubt, and, with the failure of ammunition on the part of the Americans, the British gain an entrance. The troops at the fence are the last to retreat. Only when the day is lost do they retire, Joseph Couch and another soldier bringing off a wounded comrade.

ROLL OF HONOR AT BUNKER HILL.

Those engaged in the battle of Bunker hill from Bosawen were:

OFFICERS.

Atkinson, Samuel, Lieut.	Corser, Samuel, Corp.
Call, Moses, "	Davis, Nathan, "

PRIVATE.

Burbank, David	Davis, Isaac
Burbank, Nathaniel	Danforth, Joshua
Burbank, Moses, jr.	Eliot, John
Bowley, John	Flanders, John
Chadwick, Edmund	Flanders, David
Corser, William	Flanders, Jesse, Dea.
Corser, Asa	

In Capt. Aaron Kinsman's company, John Manuel, who was killed; in Capt. —— company, Joseph Couch, who was wounded on the retreat by a spent cannon ball.

The following receipt is in possession of Luke Corser, Esq.:

“Bosawen May 24 1775

“Recieved of David Corser of Bosawen a Gun marked on the Britch W. C. B which Gun I have Recieved for the use of the soliers Now in the County Sarvice who went from Bosawen under the command of Capt Abbot in order to Defend the country against the Troops under General Gage Now at Boston. Recieved by me

“Samuel Atkinson.”

“W. C. B” undoubtedly means William Corser, Bosawen. He was an uncle of David Corser, who gave him 100 acres of land, on Pleasant street, for the gun.

EXPEDITION TO QUEBEC.

In September, volunteers were called for to join Arnold's expedition to Quebec up the Kennebec river, an expedition attended

by terrible hardships, resulting in failure, the capture of nearly all of Arnold's command, and the death of Gen. Montgomery.

Dea. Jesse Flanders, John Flanders, Jr., and Nicholas Davis enlisted in Capt. Henry Dearborn's command, and were captured in the attack upon Quebec. They were kept in irons a short time, liberated on parole in August, 1776, and reached New York by sea September 25.

While in prison John Flanders kept a diary, which has been in part preserved. It contains a record of the weather from the first week in January, 1776, to April 25, together with a few items of interest, mostly written in *cypher*, the key to which has been discovered.

JOHN FLANDERS'S DIARY.

"Jeny 3d 1776

Cloudy & snowy in the morning & cleared off at Night we had 1 pint of water 1 pound of Boild Rice 1 pound of Brown Bread $\frac{3}{4}$ pound Pork.

Jenuy 4 It snowed in the Morning blowy all Day we had 2 ounces of Butter 9 ounces pork 1 pound of Brown Bread

Jan 5 we have very good allowance salt maccaril with Butter

15 a Violent Coald Snow Storm

16 fair weather

17 Snowed all Day and the Night Before

18 cloudy & Look Likely for Snow & Cold

19 Cloudy & Somthing Cold

20 Snowed a littel the prisnors made to aescape & two was put in irons

21 Somting Modrit But cloudy Last night six of the sogers made thair acape five of the prisnors that was Listed in thair Sarvies one that Belongd to tham thay offered five Soos [sous] to any Body that would Return him.

March 27 clear and cold

28 raw cold but Plasant sun

29 clear and a warm sun."

The diary here begins in cypher.

"boutat hist imew Eware desint omakeo uras Capeas w Ecouldg oto ti."

[Translation.]

"Bout at this time we ware designed to make our escape as we could go to ti (Ticonderoga).

31 "tha yfound dou tour desin eand dw Ewar ethratne du st opu tu si niron S t ha y pu tal lth E Sar gen sta nde opril si niron."

[Translation.]

"Thay found out our desine and we ware thratned to put us in irons they put all the sargent and corprils in irons."

"April 1 the first day of A [April] I was put in irons with the rest of my company and many others."

The prisoners were released on parole, August 1, were taken to New York by ship, and arrived in Boscawen September 25.

In December, 1775, additional soldiers were called for, and Nicholas Elliot, Moses Burbank, Benjamin Webster, and David Carter served during the winter in the siege of Boston.

1776. During the year soldiers were called for, for the defence of Ticonderoga from the threatened attack of Sir Guy Carleton, and twenty-three men enlisted.

Lieut. Enoch Gerrish,	Joshua Danford,
Thomas Carter,	Isaac Davis,
Daniel Carter,	Lt. Samuel Fowler,
John Jackman,	Dea. Joseph Hoit,
James Gerald (died),	Col. Henry Gerrish,
Joseph Pearson,	Charles Greenfield,
John Muzzy,	John Hale,
John Flanders,	Samuel Jackman,
Friend Little,	Phineas Stevens (died),
Thomas Beadle,	Nathaniel Burbank,
Joseph Atkinson,	Joseph Couch.
Nathaniel Atkinson,	

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

Upon the evacuation of Long Island by Gen. Washington the militia were called out in the eastern colonies. Boscawen sent eight soldiers.

Capt. Peter Kimball,	Moses Morrill,
Lt. Benjamin Jackman,	Daniel Richards,
Ens. Samuel Ames,	Samuel Jackman,
Bitfield Plummer,	Cutting Noyes.

WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Boscawen furnished three soldiers for the winter campaign on the Hudson—Lieut. Winthrop Carter, John Uran, Samuel Burbank.

Col. Henry Gerrish was in the service of the state obtaining supplies.

“Boscawen February 1, 1776.

Received of Henry Gerrish one Hundred & sixty six Blankets, Fifty seven tin Kittles & one Barrel of spirits which I promise to Deliver Maj^r Cavis of Rumney for Col Israel Morey.

Elisha Bean.”

“Reed of Coll Henry Gerrish one Hundred and eighty one pounds, fourteen shillings L m [lawful money] to pay Thirty Three Men which I am ordered to raise out of my Regiment to reinforce the army at New York their advance pay and Billeting, which men are to serve till the first day of March next unless sooner discharged.

December 10th 1776.

Thomas Stickney.”

1777.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

May. At a town-meeting held the last Monday in May, voted “to raise sixty pounds to pay the four men hired by said town to serve in the continental army for the term of three years.”

A committee was appointed “to join the military officers in making draughts of men as may be wanted from time to time for the Continental service.”

Voted, That the selectmen “raise a tax so large that there be sixty pounds left after the proportional part of those who have done service is abated.”

The selectmen addressed a letter to the Committee of Safety:—

“Boscawen May 17, 1777

Gentlemen

In consequence of Express orders, the Town of Boscawen is this Day assembled & called on by the Capt of said town that each man be immediately a Quipt according to law and as there is found wanting a Number of Fire Arms Ammunition &c we have Employed Capt Samuel Atkinson and Mr. Joseph Gerrish to procure the same. We Desire your favor if there be any guns in store to be purchased that you would give Capt Atkinson your advice & assistance & also a quantity of lead. Mr. Atkinson will be able to inform you of the Number of arms & Quantity of lead wanted to a Quip said Town & your Favor herein will Greatly oblige your Humble Sarvents,

George Jackman }
Cutting Noyes } Selectmen

To the Committee of }
Safety at Exeter.” }

BENNINGTON CAMPAIGN.

Orders from Col. Thomas Stickney, who lived in Concord, reached Capt. Kimball July 1, to be ready with his company to march at a minute's warning to oppose Gen. Burgoyne, who was advancing from Canada to Lake Champlain. Capt. Kimball's company marched July 4th.

CAPT. KIMBALL'S DIARY.

"July 1st 1777 orders came from Col Stickney to me to muster and Equip one Quarter part of the Company to march at a minits warning and in consequence of the same we met to git the men.

"July 4 orders came to march 13 men Immediately to tie [Ticonderoga].

"saterday we marcht to perrytown [Sutton] and Loged thare.

"Sunday 6 we marcht to Unity and Loged thare.

"Monday 7 we marcht to No 4 and Loged thare & drawd 4 Day al-
lowance.

"tuesday 8 we marcht to Cavendysh and Loged thare.

"Wendesy 9 we marcht to No. 4 again

"thursday 10th we marcht to Unity and Loged

"fryday 11 we marcht home."

The men engaged in this service were,—

Col. Henry Gerrish,	George Jackman, Jr.,
Capt. Peter Kimball,	John Morrill,
Capt. Peter Coffin,	Dea. Isaac Pearson,
Lieut. Enoch Gerrish,	Daniel Clark,
Lieut. Moses Call,	Daniel Shepherd,
Nathan Corser,	John Manuel,
Samuel Clifford,	Michael Sargent,
Dea. Jesse Flanders,	James French,
Enos Flanders,	Benjamin Sweatt,
Nathaniel Atkinson,	Moses Jackman.
Simeon Atkinson,	

Men were called for to go to Coös, and six men sent as the town's quota.

Capt. Samuel Atkinson,	William Danford,
Jeremiah Hidden,	Jedidiah Danforth,
Moses Morse,	George Jackman.

These soldiers, and hundreds of others from the adjoining towns, turned about, after being out a few days, upon receipt of the news that Ticonderoga had been evacuated. They were ordered to return home. The astounding news confronted Col. Gerrish's command at Cavendish.

Ticonderoga was evacuated on the night of the 6th of July,—the day that the Boscawen troops were passing through Unity. The next morning, when they were on their way to Charlestown, the British advance was falling upon Col. Warner at Hubbardton.

The Vermont Committee of Safety, sitting at Manchester, sent a post-rider to New Hampshire.

"New Hampshire will be the frontier state if we are driven out," they said.

The N. H. Assembly had been in session at Exeter, but had adjourned. The Committee of Safety sitting there were prompt to act. The letter from Vermont was written the 8th, and on the 17th of July the New Hampshire Assembly was in session. What was to be done? The militia would turn out at a moment's notice,—but who would pay them? who command them? Then came the patriotic speech of John Langdon, offering all his cash, all his silver plate to be melted up, all his Tobago rum, three hundred hogsheads, to be sold. It set the Assembly on fire, kindling anew their patriotic ardor. The militia was reorganized. Whipple of Portsmouth and John Stark of Amoskeag were appointed brigadiers. Orders were sent to Stark to take the field.

Stark was on his farm. He had done well for his country, but had been superseded, and had retired from the service, feeling that he had not been fairly dealt with; but he accepted the commission. His orders enabled him to act independently. He was to defend the frontier. Messengers carried his orders post haste to his subordinates.

Capt. Peter Kimball was at work on his farm at Queen street. He probably received his orders on the 22d, for his company was on the march on the 24th, the rendezvous being at Salisbury.

The next night they reached Saville (Sunapee). The fourth day they reached Charlestown. Gen. Stark was there, sending forward supplies,—directing the troops, as they came in, to move on to Manchester, Vermont. He was fretting over the want of

bullet moulds. He had only one mould for the whole army, but that was kept going night and day.

A full company consisted of 60 men. Capt. Kimball marched from Boscawen with 22, but four others joined him, making 26 from Boscawen. The Concord soldiers, under Lieut. Richard Herbert, joined him on the march. The company was thus organized :

Capt. Peter Kimball,	Boscawen.
Lieut. Richard Herbert,	Concord.
Ensign Andrew Pettengil,	Salisbury.
Sgt. Jesse Abbot,	Concord.
Sgt. Abner Flanders,	"
Sgt. William Danforth,	Boscawen.
Serg. Nathan Davis,	"
Corp. Richard Flood,	Concord.
Corp. David Burbank,	Boscawen.
Corp. John Abbot,	Concord.
Corp. Theodore Farnum,	"
Fifer Elias Abbot,	"
Drummer Asa Corser,	Boscawen.

PRIVATES.

Stephen Abbot,	Concord
Ezra Abbot,	"
Benjamin Ambrose,	"
Jonathan Ambrose,	"
Peter Blanchard,	"
Wells Burbank,	Boscawen.
Thomas Beedle,	"
Philbrick Bradley,	Concord.
Jonathan Corser,	Boscawen.
David Corser,	"
Daniel Carter,	"
✓ Nathan Carter,	"
Abner Chase,	"
Simeon Danforth,	Concord.
Elknah Danforth,	Boscawen.
Timothy Danforth,	"
Reuben Diamond,	Concord.
Benjamin Elliot,	"
James French,	Boscawen.
Jesse Flanders,	"

Ephraim Fisk, Jr.,	Concord.
Israel Glines,	"
Solomon Gage,	"
David George,	"
Charles Greenfield,	Boscawen.
John Hutchins,	"
Samuel Hickson,	Concord.
Abial Hall,	"
Jedidiah Hoit,	Boscawen.
Timothy Jackman,	"
William Jackman,	"
John Jackman,	"
Timothy Johnson,	Concord.
Benjamin Little,	Boscawen.
Friend Little,	"
Samuel Morse,	"
Isaac Pearson,	"
John Peters,	Concord.
Anthony Potter,	"
Phineas Stevens,	"
William Symonds,	"
Simon Trumbull,	"
Daniel Uran,	Boscawen.
Gilman West,	Concord. [57]

Manchester, west of the Green Mountains, was the rendezvous; and the Boscawen troops reached that town on Thursday, July 31st. Col. Stickney arrived on the 3d of August, and Gen. Stark on the 6th.

A large number of the people of western Vermont were loyal to the Crown, and the property of Tories was liable to confiscation. Gen. Stark accordingly despatched Lt. Col. Emerson with a battalion to Rutland to obtain cattle and other supplies. Capt. Kimball's company formed a part of the battalion.

The expedition started on the 8th of August, marched to Rutland, secured two hogsheads of rum, a quantity of maple sugar, and a herd of cattle.

Events were ripening. Burgoyne was at Stillwater, on the Hudson, flushed with success, and wanting only horses to enable him to push on. He accordingly directed Col. Baum to move across the state to Charlestown, go down the Connecticut to Brat-

Bennington Battle Ground.



tleborough, and return through Massachusetts, and join him at Albany. His Tory friends informed him that the inhabitants were loyal, and that on the appearance of the troops they would declare their allegiance.

On the morning of the 12th, while the Boscawen troops were at Rutland, fifty-five miles north of Bennington, the expedition of Col. Baum started from Stillwater, and marched a short distance. Burgoyne's whole force was on the east bank of the Hudson. Baum's command was composed of Hessians, British, Canadians, Tories, and Indians, and numbered about 800 in all. He marched on the 13th to Cambridge, sixteen miles from the Hudson. He sent out a party, who captured fifteen Vermont men, who were taking supplies to Gates,—cattle, horses, and carts,—which he sent to Burgoyne, with the information that eighteen hundred rebels were at Bennington. This was an exaggeration, Stark's force at that time being less than fifteen hundred.

Stark was ignorant of the advance of Baum. The ten men who escaped reported seeing only Indians and Tories; and Stark, on the 14th, sent Lieut. Col. Gregg towards Cambridge with two hundred men, to stop the marauders.

On the morning of the 14th, the Boscawen troops were ten miles north of Manchester, fully thirty-five miles from Bennington, marching southward with their rum, sugar, and cattle. At the same time Baum was breaking up his encampment at Cambridge, and moving on to Bennington. Gregg at the same time was going with his two hundred men to Cambridge.

Baum reached Van Schaik's mill about 8 o'clock, and encountered Gregg. A few volleys were fired, and Gregg fell back, having first broken down the bridge across the Walloomsic, which Baum was obliged to rebuild. He sent a despatch to Burgoyne: "I will proceed so far to-day as to fall on the enemy to-morrow early."

Intelligence of what was going on reached Stark, who advanced to support Gregg; but not finding a good place to make a stand, he fell back to Bennington.

Baum selected a position on a hill, and went into camp, sending a messenger to Burgoyne for reinforcements, who detached Col. Breyman with five hundred of his best troops and two pieces of artillery, to aid him.

On the evening of the 14th, while Baum is in camp, the Boscawen troops are at Manchester, twenty-five miles distant. The remnant of Col. Warner's Vermont regiment, which fought nobly at Hubbardton, is also at Manchester, though Warner himself is at Bennington. At this same moment, a few Berkshire militia—about 150—under Symonds, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Allen of Pittsfield, are on the march from Williamstown.

August 15. The rain pours in torrents, but the Boscawen men are making the twenty-five miles between Manchester and Bennington. We may imagine them toiling along the forest road, reaching Bennington at night, hungry, weary, drenched. Almost at the same time the Berkshire troops arrive, and Parson Allen hastens to Gen. Stark's tent.

"General," says the bluff preacher, "the people of Berkshire have frequently been called upon to fight, but never have had a chance; and we have resolved, if you will not let us fight now, never to turn out again."

"Do you want to go now, in the rain, at midnight?"

"No."

"Well, if the Lord gives us sunshine once more, and I don't give you fighting enough, I won't ask you to turn out again."

The morning of the 16th was calm and serene, the sky without a cloud. The Boscawen soldiers dried their clothes, and prepared for the battle.

Stark, Warner, and Ashley reconnoitre Baum's position. Warner is a citizen of Bennington, and is familiar with every locality.

Noon comes. Stark is a mile or more east of Baum's entrenchment, on the east side of the Walloomsic river. He sends Stickney and Hobart with two hundred men to attack one hundred Tories, entrenched on a hillock by the river to hold the bridge which crosses the stream.

He sends Col. Herrick with three hundred men to the rear of Baum, to attack from the west. Col. Nichols marches with three hundred men to attack from the north. Stickney and Hobart will attack from the south, and Stark himself from the east.

Three o'clock. Herrick has made a long march through the woods, but has reached his position. Stickney, with the Boscawen, Concord, Loudon, Salisbury, Hopkinton, and Henniker

POSITION of the BATTALION

LEUT. ^{under} COL. H. H. M.

WALMSTOCK, near BENNINGTON

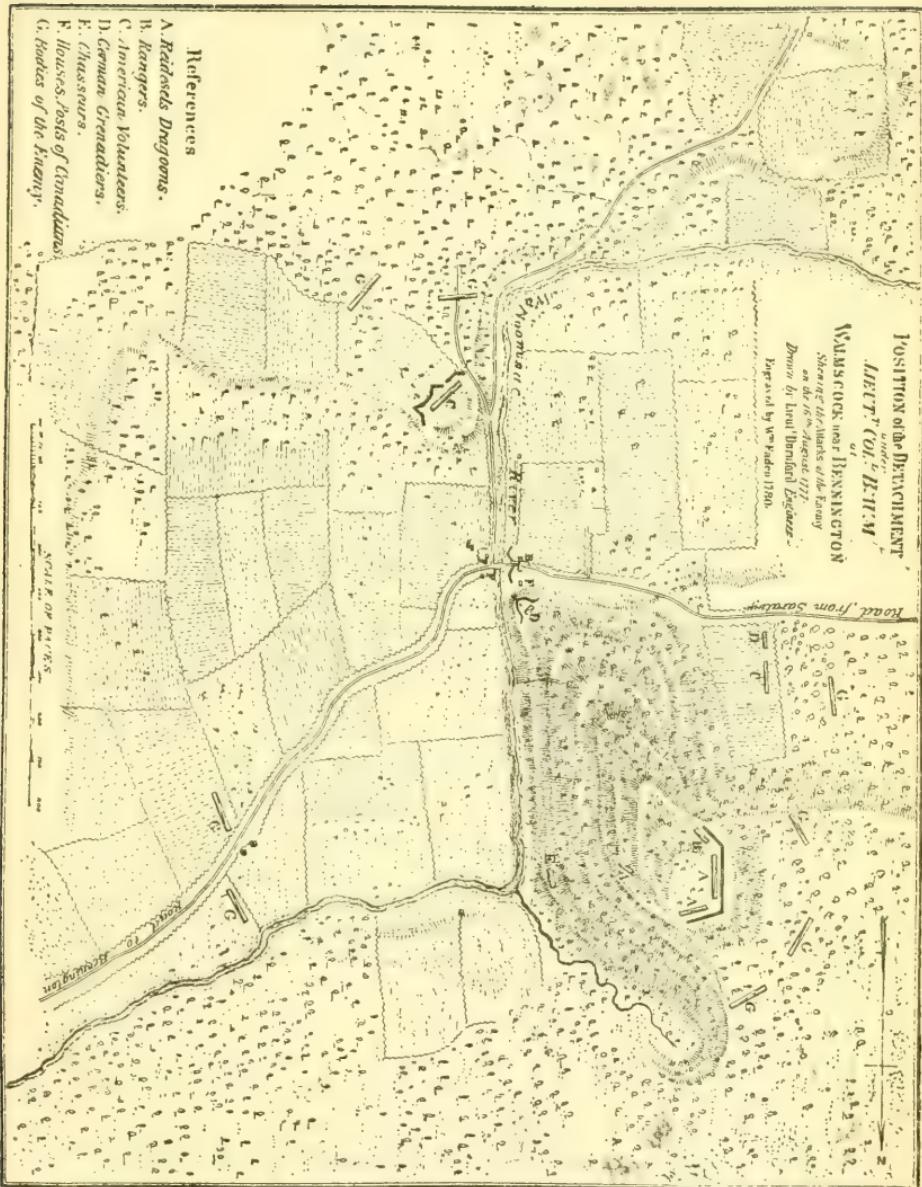
After the battle of the Family

on the 16th August 1777.

Drawn by Lieut. Thomas Legge

Engraved by W. Faden R.A.

Scale of 1 mile



References

- A. Radfords Dragoons.
- B. Rangers.
- C. American Volunteers.
- D. German Grenadiers.
- E. Massa.
- F. Houses, Posts of Canadians.
- G. Bodies of the Enemy.

troops, is emerging from the woods in front of the Tories. Each man has a corn-husk in his hat, for the Tories, like themselves, are in citizens' dress, and every man with a corn-husk in his hat is a friend; all others are foes.

Beyond Stickney are the Plymouth, Bridgewater, and New Chester men, under Hobart.

Then comes a rattle from Herrick's guns. Nichols takes it up. The Boscowen men, emerging from the cornfield, confront the Tories behind the breastwork by the bridge. Stark, with the main body, comes out into an open field. We hear his laconic speech: "There are the red-coats. They must be ours before night, or Molly Stark sleeps a widow!"

No need to repeat the household story—how the battle waxed hot and fierce; how Stickney drove the Tories from their shelter; how the patriots pressed on, undaunted by the roar of Baum's cannon; how, at last, destitute of bayonets, they charged up the hill, leaped over the breastworks, seized the cannon, overwhelming the Hessians, trampling them beneath their feet!

On what page of history can there be found a counterpart to their heroism?—farmers, knowing nothing of war, destitute of bayonets, armed only with muskets and fowling-pieces, charging the veteran troops of England and Germany in their entrenchments!

The troops disperse to collect plunder. Only a handful of the enemy have escaped. Baum is mortally wounded. The troops are exulting over the victory. They are filling their canteens with rum, from a cask which Stark has ordered up, when there is a sudden change of scene. Breyman, with his five hundred fresh troops and two pieces of cannon, appears, stung to the quick over the disaster. They open with their cannon. Not a regiment nor a company of Stark's command is in line. But there is quick rallying. Men do not stop to find their companies, but fall in where they are. The battle begins, fiercer than ever. The Americans are driven; but at last Warner's men, one hundred and forty in number, appear upon the field. They are smarting over their defeat at Hubbardton. Their coming turns the scale. The British ranks waver, and finally break. A panic seizes the soldiers, who flee, throwing away their guns and equipments. The Americans follow them till night, and then return to gather up the spoils.

The British loss is two hundred and seven killed and wounded, seven hundred prisoners, seven hundred stand of arms, four cannon, and a great amount of plunder,—in all, a loss of about one thousand men. The American loss was thirty killed and forty wounded.

Historians, in these later years, recognize Bennington as the turning-point of the American Revolution. Burgoyne's fate was decided there. With the failure of his expedition came the alliance of the United States with France,—resulting in the independence of the colonies.

So, on that historic field, twenty-six citizens of Boscawen aided in securing to the world the right of man to self-government.

CAPT. PETER KIMBALL'S DIARY.

“ July 24th marcht to Salsbury with 22 men and Loged in order for No. 4 [Charlestown].

“ fryday 25th we marcht to sevil and Loged thare.

“ Saturday 26th we marcht to Mr. Grout's at No 4 Loged thare.

“ Sunday 27th we marcht to town [Charlestown] and Drawd 4 Days allowance.

“ Monday 28 we marcht about 4 mile and Loged at Rockingham.

“ tuesday 29 we marcht to Kent and Loged thare.

“ Wendsday 30 we marcht to Brumley & Loged at Capt Kelleys.

“ thursday 31 we marcht over the green mountains to manchester to Head Quarters & Loged thare.

“ fryday august 1st we Drawd 2 days allowance. Nothing extraordinary hapened this Day.

“ saterdy 2 the scouts beat in a Drove of cattle. A rainy Day.

“ sunday 3 Col Stickney came into camp in the Rain.

“ Mondey 4th nothing extraordinary hapened this Day. Abner Chace joined our company.

“ tuesday 5th sim Danford come in and joined us.

“ Wendsdy 6th general Stark come in.

“ thursday 7 orders came for a scout to go to the crick [Otter Creek].

Lt Col [Emerson] 1 Capt [Kimball] 4 sub 83 officers [privates?] encluded paraded at the generals at 7 o'clock evening. Dismist & ordered to meet at 7 oclock in the morning.

“ frydy 8th marcht about 100 men for the crick. Col Emerson commanded. marcht 10 or 12 miles camped at Danbury.

“ Saterdy 9th marcht about 3 miles and Brakfast at a tory house then marcht to Dedham & camped.

“ Sundy 10th we marcht to Rutland took 2 hogsheads of Rum & marcht back to Dedham and Loged thare.

“ monday 11th sent a party & found 2 barrels of rum & some shugar

“ tuesday 12th we marcht to fisks and Loged. Alarm was made.

“ Wendsdy 13 we marcht and campd with the Drove and cargo.

“ thursday 14th we marcht to Manchester

“ frydy 15 we marcht to Bennington

“ Saterday 16 we formed the Brigade & had a battle with the enemy in which I Received a slite wound.

“ Sundy 17 I went & viewed the ground where the Battle was & returned to camp, and Laid in camp all Day.

“ Mondy 18 we Lay in the camp sent out scouts Berried some Dead

“ tuesday 19th I went to town to see the sick & wounded. Rote a Letter to send home.

“ wensday 20 we Lay in our camp & I went & viewed the ground where the battle was.

“ Thursdy 21 we left the Lines & marcht about 2 mile & Quartered in a barn at one abbots.

“ fryday 22 we Lay in the barn. Nothing extraordinary hapened this Day.

“ Saterdey 23 I went to town to see the sick and wounded.

“ Sunday 24th I went to see the sick to town the afternoon went to meeting.

“ monday 25th I went to town to the Vandue of the plunder.

“ tuesday 26 sarch was made for plunder in the company.

“ Wensday Aug 27 I went to Vandue.

“ thursday 28 Nothing extraordinary hapened this day.

“ fryday 29 I went to Vandue.

“ Saterday 30 I went to see the ground where the battle was with Lt Center & Dr flanders, & the soldiers come in from Boscowen [another company that arrived after the battle].

“ Sunday 31 major Head Died about Sun Rise. Burried at Evening.

“ Sept Monday 1st we built a Booth to drink tody in.

“ tuesday 2 timothy Johnson had a discharge from the army

“ wensday, 3d timothy Johnson went of home

“ thursday 4th I went to Vandue & bot a hatian [Hessian] gun for 49 shillings

“ frydey 5 ordered to be ready to march to Ranzelers mills, and I went to town and saw the Baymen [Breymen prisoners] march for manchester.

“ Saterdey 6 we marcht to st Coyee & Barrickt [barracked] thare.

“ Sunday 7th I went to Head Quarters and Drank some whiskey at Ranclyes seller [Rensselaer's cellar].

“ Monday 8th nothing extraordinary hapened this Day.

“ tuesday 9th orders came to hold ourselves in Rediness to march to-morrow morning by Sun Rise for Still water.

“ wendsday 10th we marcht to Cambridge and Loged

“ thursday 11 we marcht to Still water and camped the East side of North River Thare I saw Nehemiah Carlton

“ fryday 12 we marcht over the River and camped on the West side.

“ saterday 13 orders came to march and we swung our packs and marcht about 3 miles & joined the continental army & camped in the wood.

“ Sundy 14th I went through the Encampment to see my acquaintance. thare I saw Nehemiah Carlton and in the afternoon Mr. Hibbert preacht a sermon.

“ Mondey 15th orders came to parade the Regt & accordingly we was paraded & Col Ashley told us that it was the Desire of Genl Gates that we should stay one month Longer & he would give ten Dollars a man & the men seemed Not inclined to stay on that consideration & at night General Stark came into camp.

“ tuesday 16th Nothing extraordinary Hapened this Day.

“ Wendsday 17 we Lay in our camp

“ thursday 18 I Left the camp & marcht to Benningtown & Loged at Mr Abbot's.

“ fryday 19. I went to town & gut the plunder money for the company £1—13—7—0 which was in the Benningtown fight of my company

“ Saterday 20th marcht to Shaftsbury & gut Brakfast from thence to Manchester & gut dinner then to the mountains & Camp

“ Sundey 21 marcht to Capt Ritty's gut Brakfast then to Kint [Kent?] at Dr acons & Loged thare

“ mondey 22d we marcht to No 4 & Loged at Col Hunts.

“ tuesday 23d I marcht to Unity and Loged at Capt Huntoon's

“ Wensdy 24 I marcht to Perrytown and Loged thare.

“ Thursdy 25 I gut home.

“ The plunder money at Bennington Divided to 2250 men.

“ A Return of the killed & wounded General Starks Brigade in ye actions at Benningtown.

“ Col Hubbert Regt 3 killed 7 wd

“ Col Nichols Regt 9 killed 13 wd

“ Col Stickney Regt 2 killed 18 wd

“ total

14 killed 38 wd

“ITEMS.

“Charlestown July 28 1777

	£ s. p.
“paid for clove water for the company	0—10—6
paid for brandy	0— 9—0
Lieut Harbert paid for Bread	0— 1—0
Capt paid for Bread	0— 1—0

“Benningtown August 31

“Capt Webster Dr to	0—12—0
Paid to Daniel Uran.”	

This was Capt. Ebenezer Webster of Salisbury, father of Daniel and Ezekiel.

	£ s.
“Paid for Sargt Abbot	0—3—0—0
Elk. Danford Dr	0—3—6
Asa Corser Dr	0—6—0
Wm Jackman Dr	0—6—0
paid for Lieut Harbert	0—1—1
paid Ensign Bohonnon Lieut. Harbert	0—9—0

“Benningtown—5 1777

“this Day settled our mess & find that our expenses at mr Abbot is 0—13—2, paid by Lieut Harbert.

“11 Batches of Bread Baking 16s.—6 for the company 2s.—0 to each mess of the ——— [regiment?] for Baking 8—5—7—0 4 Bakings 0—6—0

	s
“Lent to Elknh [Elkanah] Danford	12—6
Lent to Capt Webster	0—1—0—0”

Although Boscawen had sent twenty-six men to Bennington, although several of the citizens were in the Continental line, there were others ready to leave at a moment's notice. The news of the victory was soul-stirring. There is no evidence that any orders were received for additional troops, only the general request for everybody to turn out. On the 24th of August, twelve men started for Bennington, to join Capt. Kimball's company.



D. E. Penrhault.

Nathaniel Burbank,	Joseph Flanders,
Bitfield Plumer,	Ezekiel Flanders,
Benjamin Atkinson,	Jeremiah Eastman,
Joseph Pearson,	Jeremiah Hidden,
John Flanders,	Nathan Corser,
David Flanders,	Capt. Peter Coffin.

Lieut. Col. Henry Gerrish was not in the battle. He raised a battalion, which went into service a few days later under General Stark.

At a sale of plunder, held at Battenkill, October 18, 1777, Col. Henry Gerrish was chosen clerk, and Capt. Sears, vendue master. Capt. Sears was undoubtedly Capt. Sears of Bennington.

Where the "plunder" was obtained is not quite clear. There was a large amount of dry goods, watches, knives, and clothing. The note-book of Col. Henry Gerrish is badly blurred. A few extracts are given :

"At a vendue held at Battenkill Octob 18th 1777 Henry Gerrish chosen Clerk Capt Moulton[?] to assist him Capt Sears Vendue Master: Capt Ford the Highest bidder

	s	p
1 gun	£3—	3— 3
1 gun		3— 9
Job Moulton one white horse	6—	6— 0
Col Henry Gerrish one watch	8—14—	0
Capt Ford 1 watch	11—14—	0
Capt Sear Sword	3—18—	0
David Danford 1 coat	15—	0
John Coffin 1 set curtains	4—13—	0
Ensign Morrill cambrick	2—11—	0
Enoch Coffin white Holland	2—11—	0
David Danford two towels and remnant of Holland	1—	1— 0
Joseph Tules pair sheets	4—	4— 0
Mark Currier 19 yds Lawn	4—	4— 0
Samuel Hopkins Indian stockings		16— 0
Alex Bar check ^d Linen	2—15—	0 "

The sale of plunder amounted to £298 1s. 6d.

FALL CAMPAIGN.

The town had fifteen soldiers in the fall campaign. In a note

in Col. Henry Gerrish's book, we find the number of soldiers from adjoining towns in this campaign:

" Concord	32
Hopkinton	22
Boscawen	15
Hillsborough	7
Bow	6
Warner	4
<hr/>	
	86—6 "

The annexed "6" is explained below.

" Charlestown Oct 4th 1777.

" John Church Esq

" Sir please to Deliver the Bearer 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb of Powder for 86 men of my Regiment & six men of Col Even's Regiment

" Henry Gerrish Lt Col."

It is quite probable that the plunder of the Battenkill sale came from the vicinity of Fort Edward, and was taken by the New Hampshire troops, who were in the rear of Burgoyne.

" Concord Nov 7, 1777

" Recieved of Henry Gerrish my share of Plunder money taken above Fort Edward & also the shares of John Evens, Stilson Eastman Enoch Coffin, Moses Abbot, Philip Abbot, Amos Abbot, & John Farnum the whole being seventy four dollars & two thirds Recieved by me

" Joshua Abbott,

" Capt."

The rally to the defence of the country was wholly independent of Congress. It was a state affair. The men who fought the battle of Bennington were citizens, and they declined to put themselves under Continental authority. Upon the surrender of Burgoyne they wished to leave for home. The letter of thanks from Gen. Gates shows how highly the services rendered by them were appreciated:

" Camp at Saratoga Oct 18 1777

" Sir, I desire you will acquaint the volunteers of New hampshire of the High sense I have of their merit & service in the Defence of the common cause & of the alacrity & spirit with which they have stopt forth at this critical and Important season to the Deliverance of their country. They have now my Leave to return home with their Honor-

able Dismission convinced they will be ready upon every Important Occasion to join the Northern Army.

“I am sir your affectionate Humble Servant

“Horatio Gates

“Honble Brigad^r Gen Whipple,

“Copy

“To Col Gerrish”

CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS.

Three regiments were raised by the state at the beginning of the war for the Continental service. The muster-rolls of Stark—the first—give the names of six citizens of Boscawen, with the date of enlistment and discharge:

“Batchelder William Enlisted 10 Jan 1777, Dis 1 Jan 1780

“Bishop Enos Enlisted 1 Jan 1777 died 8 Aug 1778. He was captured by the Indians 15 Aug 1754, & taken to Canada [see p. 69].

“Evans Edward Enlisted 7 Feb 1777, Discharged 1 Dec 1781

“Flanders Philip Enlisted 1 Jan 1777, Discharged 1 Jan 1782

“Halcomb Matthew enlisted 1 Jan 1777, Deserted 9 July 1777

“Stevens Peter Roswell enlisted 1 Jan 1777 Discharged 1781.”

These, with the exception of Halcomb, took part in the battle of Stillwater, September 19, and of Saratoga, October 7. In the first battle, three New Hampshire regiments, and Dearborn's battalion of 250 New Hampshire troops, were attached to Morgan's riflemen, and with them did all the fighting from one o'clock till nearly four in the afternoon, sustaining the brunt of the battle. The 62d British regiment of 600 men was nearly annihilated by their withering fire.

RHODE ISLAND CAMPAIGN.

The call for troops during the year was for the defence of Rhode Island. Below are the names of the soldiers who served in that campaign:

FROM THE SELECTMEN'S BOOKS.

“The Men Hereafter Named have Recieved the Savrill sums set against each of thare Names in Consequence of thare going to Rhode Island at the Request of the Committee of Safety.

	£	s	p
Enoch Gerrish	10	0	0
Joseph Gerrish	10	0	0
Daniel Shepard	10	0	0

Joseph Flanders	10— 0— 0
Moses Burbank	10— 0— 0
Thomas Gordon	10— 0— 0
Nathan Davis	10— 0— 0
John Flanders	10— 0— 0
Isaac Pearson	10— 0— 0
Wells Burbank	10— 0— 0
Humphrey Jackman	10— 0— 0
Samuel Morrill	1— 0— 0
Jedediah Hoit	10— 0— 0
	—————
	130— 0— 0 ”

“ To the Treasurer of the state of New Hampshire,

“ Sir please to allow Winthrop Carter Constable for Boscawen the above sum of one hundred & thirty pound out of the State Tax for Boscawen assessed to order of the committee of safety

George Jackman } Selectmen
Cutting Noyes } for Boscawen

“ Boscawen Sept 3, 1778 ”

The war having been transferred to the Southern states, there was no further call for the militia. Several citizens enlisted in the Continental service, but their names are not known, except those serving in the 1st regiment.

In 1798, in consequence of the interference of French war ships with American merchantmen, serious trouble was apprehended between the United States and France. Congress established a provisional army of eighty thousand men, and appointed Washington lieutenant-general.

Nathaniel Green, Esq., was commissioned a captain, with Moses Sweat, of Concord, first lieutenant, and Israel W. Kelley, of Concord, second lieutenant. Eight citizens of Boscawen enlisted:

Sergt. Joseph Flanders,	Moses Corser,
Moses Jackman,	Nathan Danforth,
Daniel Colby,	Bernard Young,
Benjamin Fisk,	Joshua Sawyer.

The company assembled at Concord, having their quarters for a few days at Osgood's tavern, and from thence marched to Oxford, Mass., the rendezvous for the New England troops. Negotiations were entered into, and a war averted, and the soldiers discharged.



C. H. Burbank.

WAR OF 1812.

There are no rolls in the adjutant-general's office showing what citizens enlisted in the service of the United States during the war of 1812-13.

Col. Timothy Dix commanded a United States regiment on the frontier, and died in the service [see Biography].

Several British ships of war made their appearance on the coast, and it was supposed that Portsmouth would be attacked. The militia was called out to defend it. There were two drafts,—one for three, and the second for two months.

Those serving under the first draft were,—

Ensign Richard Little,	John Eastman,
John Stone,	Jacob Flanders,
Moses Call,	Josiah Gale,
Enoch Burbank,	Nicholas Gookin,
Samuel Burbank,	Simeon Jackman,
Moses Cross,	Joseph Moses,
Stephen Danforth,	Daniel Shepard. [14]

Under the second draft for two months,—

Capt. Silas Call, who died in service,	Abel Eastman,
Eleazer Burbank,	Samuel Watson,
Jesse Sweat,	Ephraim Noyes,
Benj. Severance,	James Noyes,
Amos Rolf,	Theodore George,
William Haines,	Ebenezer Moody,
Guy C. Flanders,	Amos Sawyer,
	Samuel Jackman. [15]

Of those enlisting in the regular service, the names of a few only are known.

Benjamin Jackman,	— Fisk, died,
Moses Jackman,	Chellis Eastman, died,
Edmund Day, killed,	George Littlefield, died,
Benjamin Fisk, died,	Eliphalet Burpee, died.

THE MILITIA.

No records exist to tell us when the first military company was organized in Boscawen. Through the Indian wars every man was a soldier. It is known that a company existed in Boscawen as early as 1769, and that Peter Coffin was captain, his commission having been granted by Benning Wentworth.

His successors in command were Capt. Samuel Atkinson, Col. Henry Gerrish, Capt. Peter Kimball.

How long Capt. Kimball commanded, or who succeeded him, is not known.

In 1792 the militia of the state was reorganized. Each regiment was composed of two battalions, the regiment being commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, and the battalions by majors.

The 21st regiment was thus constituted:

First Battalion. Boscawen, Salisbury, Andover, New London, Kearsarge Gore (Wilmot).

Second Battalion. Hopkinton, Warner, Sutton, Fishersfield, Bradford.

SECOND INFANTRY.

A second infantry company was formed prior to 1794, including those liable to military duty west of Beaver-dam brook. The officers were Benjamin Little, captain, Nathan Kilburn, lieutenant, Jeremiah Gerrish, ensign. Capt. Little continued in command probably three years.

The military rations on a muster day for a portion of the regiment,—the battalion commanded by Maj. Joseph Gerrish,—will be seen from a bill found among his papers:

“ Maj Joseph Gerrish to Nathl Noyes Dr Oct 15 1795	£
To 15 Gals 3 qts 6 Gils W I Rum delivered the companies	5—11—7
To 3 Quarts ditto to Lt Webster	5—3
To 3 Quarts Brandy ditto	7—1½
To 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ D ^m Gingerbread	5—0
<hr/>	
	£6—8—11½
(men) Gal Q gills	
Capt Chandler's Company	89—2—3—1
“ Petingales “	70—2—0—6
“ Gale “	55—1—2—7
“ Clement “	67—2—0—3
“ Little “	93—2—3—5
“ Scribner “	86—2—2—6
“ Chandler the troop	50—1—2—2
<hr/>	
	15—3—6
Errors excepted	
Nathl Noyes “	

The 7th Infantry, commanded by Capt. Benj. Little, was so numbered till the division of the regiment in 1821, when it became the 6th company, but subsequently it was changed to the 2d Infantry of the regiment as well as the 2d in the town.

THE CAVALRY.

The 1st Cavalry of the 21st regiment was organized at an early date. It is known to have been in existence prior to 1787. It was called "the troop." In the military organization of the state, it was contemplated that there should be one company of cavalry connected with each regiment. The uniform consisted of white pants, red coats with bell buttons, a black leather cap ornamented with an eagle on a white shield, with chains and tassels, and a red and black plume.

To be a trooper sometimes required hard riding and hard drinking. All new members were "crowned" when admitted. From the private papers of Joseph Couch, who was farrier to the troop, and upon whom was laid the duty of "crowning" the new members, we obtain an insight of the military customs of the early part of the century. The new soldier being brought before the company, the master of ceremonies made an address, first to the officers, then to the soldiers, followed by the giving of the right hand of fellowship, the singing of a song, and the drinking of a great deal of grog.

SONG.

Tune—Lady Washington.

"Come, thou brave horseman! my hand I will give you,
And will help you to join with the strong.

You're welcome here to dine,
As our company you'll join,
And we all will unite in the song.

"Hail, mighty trooper! submit to your captain
And he'll lead you, we trust, in the way—
In the way that you should go,
As we trust that you do know,
And we all will unite in the main.

"Hark! hear the trumpet: you, my brave soldiers,
While that you're clad in the red,

The sword is at your side,
In my hand you may confide,
While the wings of the eagle are spread.

“ The soil that’s enriched by the blood of brave men,
Shall ne’er be oppressed by the slave.
Then let traitors vaunt their pride,
In our captain we’ll confide,
While this red coat is honored as brave !”

THE CHARGE.

“ Brother soldiers : You look like hardy sons of freedom, in whom our confidence may with safety repose. Then how unspeakably great is your privilege, seeing the eyes of all who have suffered in the cause of virtue have earnestly looked towards the privilege you may now enjoy, and have justly expected with you to receive the crown of liberty, and with you to drink the water of freedom through our happy land !”

“ Since a charge you demand, I can’t say you nay,
But feeling quite sure I have little to say ;
I must task my invention to bring it in rhyme,
With all my endeavors to make it combine.

“ To take a sprig of Fashion’s part,
You Volunteers with all your heart ;
To every wit the gauntlet throw,
Who dares assail or give a blow ;
And each one of this little gang
Will give a whack for every bang ;
Receive a jeer for every gibe
That’s aim’d against the trooping tribe.”

Chorus :

“ Fill while we may,
For that’s the right way ;
The night will be on
While we drink down the day.”

THE ARTILLERY.

The Artillery company was the second volunteer company in the regiment, organized about the year 1809, and was supplied by the state with a four-pound field-piece. It was a vigorous company for many years, but its fortunes began to wane with the



W H Sargent

general decay of the military system, and was disbanded in 1849. Nathaniel Thurston was its last commander.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

The Boscawen Light Infantry company was formed in 1811. Moses Gerrish, afterward colonel, was chosen captain, Abraham Burbank, lieutenant, and James Giddings, ensign. A uniform was obtained the next year. It was the third in the regiment of volunteer companies. From that time to the abandonment of the military system throughout the state, it was known as an efficient, energetic, and well-drilled company. Just before the downfall of the system, the company obtained the rich and costly uniform of the New England Guards of Boston. Its last appearance on the muster-field was one of its best,—at the brigade muster at Henniker, in 1850. The ranks were full; and the soldiers under a high degree of discipline, with an efficient commander, Capt. David E. Burbank, son of the first lieutenant of the company, Capt. Abraham Burbank, its first commander.

THE RIFLE COMPANY.

Although there were two volunteer companies in town, besides one third of the cavalry, the military spirit was high enough to bring into existence a volunteer rifle company, which was formed in 1839, with Fitz Henry Boyden as captain. The natural supposition would have been, that a young and energetic organization, ably officered, would have overshadowed the existing corps,—the Light Infantry; but the men in the Light Infantry, instead of yielding their prestige, put forth new efforts,—and the two organizations, composed almost wholly of men residing in the western section of the town, maintained their respective positions, in generous rivalry, till the abandonment of the military system.

MUSTERS.

Military musters were great events in the olden times. The military spirit was high. Every able-bodied citizen, between the ages of 18 and 45, was called upon to do military duty. Men are martial by nature. They love to march after

“The ear-piercing fife and spirit-stirring drum.”

There was a healthful rivalry between the different volunteer organizations,—each company desiring to appear with full ranks, and to show its superior efficiency in drill and discipline. Every soldier of the volunteer companies looked forward to muster-day with unalloyed pleasure. The approaching event was for weeks the theme of conversation. Everybody went to muster;—the soldier, to perform his duty; his wife, to admire him; his children, to eat gingerbread and candy, to drink egg-nog, and explode fire-crackers.

There was little sleep the night preceding muster-day. Each soldier deemed it his privilege to salute his officers by firing beneath his windows, shattering the glass by his heavy charges. The "salute" was acknowledged by an invitation to the soldier and everybody else to step in and help themselves to rum, gin, whiskey, or brandy; and, if the officer was married, to sit down to baked Indian pudding and beans.

The day began with a carouse. By sunrise every road leading toward the muster-field was swarming with men,—soldiers on foot, on horseback, or in wagons, with troops of boys, and peddlers of every description.

The volunteer companies took pride in being first on parade, to display their marching before the regimental line was formed. Then began the drum-beat,—the long roll,—the formation of the company by the corporal, the reception of the officers, the command of the captain, "By sections, right wheel—march." Then the fifes and clarinets and bugles began, and the soul-stirring strains floated out on the morning air, and the soldiers, with full stomachs and steady steps, moved across the fields, to the delight of the admiring spectators. For an hour or more each company marched, countermarched, wheeled, in section, in battalion, filed right and left, passed defiles and obstacles, changed front, and displayed itself to the best advantage.

Then came the formation of the regimental line, the inspection and review, and dismissal for dinner, when each man ate as he never ate before. On this one day he gorged himself. Did he not pay for his dinner? Then he was entitled to all he could eat. Did the state furnish him with a dinner? Then he would have all he could get.

Through the forenoon he drinks several glasses of grog. He

takes another glass after dinner. In the afternoon comes the sham-fight, when muskets blaze and cannon roar. The soldier's legs are getting weary, and he takes more grog to give him strength.

While the sham battle is going on, there is a crowd upon the field. Peddlers are hawking their wares, showmen exhibiting their two-headed calves, and pigs with eight feet. A sleight of hand performer is pulling ribbons out of his mouth, or chewing tow and spitting fire.

The sham battle is over. The regiment is in line once more, the "rear rank" has been called before the colonel and thanked for the soldierly appearance of the troops, and the regiment is dismissed.

Each company moves away,—some with broken ranks, some with soldiers who are unsteady on their legs. The drummer gets his rub-a-dubs mixed, and does not quite know whether he is playing "common" or "compound" time, while the fifer gets "Yankee Doodle" confounded with "On the Road to Boston." Soldiers are firing their last guns, hucksters disposing of their last sheets of gingerbread, and the bibulous crowd taking their last drinks of grog. The sun goes down through the murky cloud of the sham battle, the cannon, with sulphurous lips, is limbered up and taken away, and the field gradually becomes deserted.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The citizens of Boscawen and Webster were not behind their fellow-citizens in manifesting their patriotism at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and from the beginning to the end maintained their determination to preserve the country one and indivisible forever. The quotas of both towns were kept full, and all calls from the state promptly answered.

REGIMENTS.

1st.	Col. M. W. Tappan,	3 months.
2d.	Col. Gilman Marston,	3 years.
3d.	Col. E. Q. Fellows,	"
4th.	Col. Thos. J. Whipple,	"
5th.	Col. Edward E. Cross,	"
6th.	Col. Nelson Converse,	"

7th. Col. H. S. Putnam,	3 years.
8th. Col. Hawkes Fearing,	"
9th. Col. E. Q. Fellows,	"
10th. Col. M. T. Donahue,	"
11th. Col. Walter Harriman,	"
12th. Col. Joseph H. Potter,	"
13th. Col. Aaron F. Stevens,	"
14th. Col. Robert Wilson,	"
15th. Col. J. W. Kingman,	9 months.
16th. Col. James Pike,	"
17th. Col. Henry O. Kent,	"
1st Battalion Cavalry, D. B. Nelson,	3 years.
1st Co. Heavy Artillery, C. H. Long,	"
2d Co. Heavy Artillery, J. M. Barton,	"
1st Light Battery, Geo. A. Gerrish,	"
Co. E, 1st Sharpshooters, A. B. Jones,	"
Co. F, 2d Sharpshooters, H. M. Caldwell,	"
Co. G, 2d Sharpshooters, Wm. D. McPherson,	"

The 17th Regiment was consolidated with the 2d.

It has been a matter of no little difficulty to obtain an accurate and authentic list of those who served during the four years, who were citizens of the towns.

The list of soldiers from Boscawen is given as per record in possession of Isaac K. Gage, which varies materially from the report of the adjutant-general, published by the state. The list as given below is the record by which the final settlement with the state was made, and may be accepted as correct.

The records of the movements of the various regiments may be found in the reports published by the state, and in possession of the town clerk.

SOLDIERS FROM BOSCAWEN.

	Regt.	Regt.
Ames, Fisher, Co. E,	7 Brown, John H., Co. F,	9
Ayer, Henry H., Co. B,	3 Bidwell, Cyrus B., Co. E,	7
Abbot, Daniel C., Co. E,	7 Bidwell, George F., Co. E,	7
Atkinson, Edmund W., Co. E,	16 Baker, Lt. Henry W., Co. E,	7
Bent, James W., Co. F,	Ballard, Lt. Wm. W., Co. B,	2
	Sharpshooters. Brannan, Thos.	Navy
Brannan, Wm. H., Co. H,	4 Chandler, Samuel, Co. E,	7
Boynton, Jonas T., Sharpshooters.	Clancy, John, Co. E,	7



decellacemus

	Regt.		Regt.
Clancy, Patrick, Co. K,	9	Perry, Wm. H.,	8
Chase, Alonzo, Co. I,	4	Pritchard, Dexter, Co. E,	7
Chadwick, Edwin H., Sharpshooters.	Pierce, John, Co. E,		7
Coffin, George, Co. E,	16	Pettengill, John H.,	
Call, George, Co. H,	14		Heavy Artillery.
Chadwick, Hale, Co. C,	17	Riley, Charles, Co. A,	5
Crane, Albert J.,	22d Mass.	Raymond, Liberty G., Co. E,	7
Colby, John F.,	Cavalry.	Reardon, Michael, Co. G,	4
Duffy, Nicholas, Co. G,	2	Reynolds, Martin,	Navy.
Danforth, Nathan C., Co. A,	5	Raley, Walter S., Co. E,	3
Duckworth, William, Co. E,	7	Sheehan, Jeremiah, Co. C,	3
Danforth, Horace H.,	Cavalry.	Shepard, Chas. P., Sharpshooters.	
Danforth, Sylvanus E., Co. A,	5	Shepard, Peter R., Co. E,	16
Damon, George, Co. B.,	2	Smart, Horace, Co. E,	16
Day, George, 2d Heavy Artillery.	Stevens, Alexander S., Co. E,	7	
Day, Wilson, 2d Heavy Artillery.	Story, Wm. H., Co. E,		2
Evans, Isaac C., Co. E,	7	Sweatt, Joseph S., Co. E,	2
Flanders, Curtis, Co. I,	10	Simonds, Calvin W., Sharpshooters.	
Flanders, David A., Co. E,	10	Smith, Curtis,	7
Favor, Fred H.,	3	Simonds, Joseph, Co. E,	7
Flanders, Josiah H.,	Cavalry.	Sewell, William,	Navy.
Flanders, David J.,	Navy.	Spearman, Franklin,	"
Gage, Hiram, Co. B,	3	Spellman, John,	"
Mayher, John, Co. C,	7	Thurston, Nathaniel,	
Mitchell, John,	3		Sharpshooters.
Muzzey, John, Co. E,	2	Tyler, James S.,	Sharpshooters.
Morse, Charles		Thornton, Barnard, Co. A,	5
Morrill, Hiram J., Heavy Artillery.	Tewksbury, Sumner P., Co. K,	3	
Moulton, Charles,	Navy.	Tewksbury, Samuel F., Co. G,	8
Morse, Daniel,	Sharpshooters.	Thornton, John C., Co. G,	8
McEvely, Herbert, Co. H,	10	Thurston, John P., Co. F,	4
Morrison, Benj.,	Sharpshooters.	Wooley, Matthew, Co. E,	7
Paige, Alonzo, Co. D,	11	Wooley, Samuel, Co. A,	5
Pearson, Henry,	Sharpshooters.	Woodward, Albert B., Co. K,	4
Pierce, William M., Co. K,	9	Whitney, Charles S.,	Navy.

BOSCAWEN ENROLLMENT.

Citizens liable to do military duty April 30, 1865,	140
Total quota under all calls,	71
Soldiers in service, volunteers, and substitutes,	85
Surplus,	14

SOLDIERS FROM WEBSTER.

The record is from the papers in the town-clerk's office, and from the reports of the adjutant-general,—neither of them giving in full the company and regiments.

	Regt.	Regt.
Burbank, Calvin M., Co. B,	2	Ladd, Joseph M.
Burbank, Lt. David E., Co. E,	16	Lock, Warren F.
Burbank, Ezekiel W., Co E,	16	Little, Charles, Surgeon, Navy.
Blanchard, Carter F., Co. E,	10	Macurdy, Capt. David A., Co.
Call, George,	14	H, 14
Corser, Hamilton P.,	14	Macurdy, Matthew, Co. H, 14
Corser, David S.,	14	Page, Tristram S., Co. E, 16
Couch, Calvin P.		Roby, Gardiner
Chase, George C., Co. E,	16	Roby, Geo. S., 14
Chase, John B., Co. E,	16	Sanders, Henry A.
Fisk, Charles W.		Sweatt, Sumner J.
Fellows, George S.,	8	Sweatt, Blaisdell, Co. H, 4
Flanders, Daniel F., Co. E,	16	Stone, Lt. Frederick P., Cavalry.
Gerrish, James L., Co. E.,	16	Searles, Jefferson, 7
Heath, Charles N., Co. B,	2	Sanborn, James O., 4
Jeffers, Edward F., Co. H,	14	Sanders, Joseph E., Co. C,
Jack, Hiram A., Co. H,	16	Sharpshooters.
Jones, Willard W., Co. H,	16	Sargent, Lt. Walter H., Co. H, 14
Jackman, Jesse M., Co. H,	16	Sargent, Isaac P., Co. E, 16
Kilburn, Daniel P., Co. C,		Sargent, John, Heavy Artillery.
	Sharpshooters.	Story, Warren A., Co. E, 16
Kelley, Andrew J., Co. C,		Thompson, Hiram, 14
	Sharpshooters	Titecomb, Luther C., Co. E, 16
Kilburn, Lucien M., Co. E,	16	Thurber, Joseph, Co. E, 16
Libbe, W. H., Co. H,	14	Whittier, John
Libbe, Frank, Heavy Artillery.	Whittier, David J., Co. E,	16
Ladd, George W., Co. H,	14	

WEBSTER ENROLLMENT.

Citizens liable to do military duty, April 3, 1865,	63
Total quota under all calls,	36
Soldiers in service,	46
Surplus,	10

George S. Fellows is not credited to Boscawen. He was a former resident, but enlisted from Nashua.

Rev. Arthur Little served as chaplain of the 16th Vermont.

If the terms of service and the casualties can be correctly obtained, they will be given at the end of the volume.



Boscawen Academy.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

THE proprietors of Contoocook were required to set aside one eighty-fourth part of the land in their grant for school purposes, though there was no stipulation in regard to establishing schools. Whether a public school was established prior to the incorporation of the town is doubtful. The burdens of the proprietors were great. They had to support a minister, fight the Indians, maintain a garrison, open roads, build their houses, cut down the forest, clear the land, and rear their families. Although the land had been freely granted, the outlay far exceeded the income. Many of the proprietors, weary of paying money where there was no prospect of a return, allowed their proprietary rights to be sold for taxes, and it is not probable that they taxed themselves as proprietors to maintain public schools. The records are silent in regard to any appropriation. Probably the instruction received by the children of the first settlers was wholly from their parents.

In 1761, the year after the incorporation of the town, thirty pounds was appropriated for a public school, and Rev. Mr. Varney, who had been supplying the pulpit, was employed as teacher. The school was kept two months,—probably in Mr. Varney's house on King street.

The next teacher was Rev. Robie Morrill, who taught in 1766. He had been dismissed as minister on the 9th of December, that year, and engaged at once in teaching. [See Biog.]

In 1768, the name of Moses Morse appears upon the records. The appropriation of money was sufficient to employ him three months.

The records convey no information in regard to schools from 1768 to 1777.

It is altogether probable that schools were taught; for a community so keenly alive to progress as that of Boscowen would not willingly deprive themselves of educational facilities.

In 1777, though nearly all the able-bodied men were in the army, and the women had to do a large share of the work in the fields, a school was taught by Nathaniel Atkinson.

In 1778, Nathaniel Atkinson and Mr. Henry were employed as teachers. The amount paid for schools shows a liberal appropriation, when the circumstances of the time are taken into account.

In 1779, a school-mistress was employed,—the first in town; but the name of the lady does not appear upon the records.

In 1782, Melitable Hidden began service as a teacher. She was a resident of Boscowen, living on Fish street. Of her sex, hers is the first name on the record. It is not known that she taught more than one term. Possibly she could not manage the roystering youths, who would be more intent upon kicking each others' shins, or pulling out handfuls of hair, than in giving attention to study. It was not in the nature of things that there should be much conning of books, for few of the scholars were in possession of text-books, or even a spelling-book. One reading-book served for a whole class. Then arose a teacher,—Rev. Caleb Bingham, born in Connecticut, 1757, a graduate of Dartmouth, 1782, and established a school for young ladies in Boston, 1785,—who felt the need of school-books. He set himself to work to provide a series, and issued six in all, which had a remarkable sale. The "Young Ladies' Accidence" passed through twenty editions, and there were issued not less than one hundred thousand copies. Of the "Child's Companion," about one hundred and eighty thousand copies were sold; of the "American Preceptor," six hundred and forty thousand; of the "Columbian Orator," about one hundred and ninety thousand; of the "Youthful Catechism," one hundred thousand; of "Juvenile Letters," twenty-five thousand—in all, one million two hundred and fifty thousand. Prior to the publication of these volumes there were no school-books worthy the name.

Not only were books wanting, but school-houses. Apartments in private houses were used. There were no desks, and the seats

were planks, resting on blocks of wood, without backs or other support. The school-rooms often were lighted by one window only. It required a firm hand to deal with sixty or more stalwart young men.

The wonder is, that any woman had the courage to attempt the task. Quite likely the citizens did not consider "school-marms" a success, for no other female name appears till 1791, when Miss Phebe Knight, a young lady who had just moved into town from Newbury, taught the school on Little hill. That she was a successful teacher is evident from the fact that she continued to teach till her marriage to Mr. Nicholas Moody.

From that day to the present, female teachers have done their full share in educating the successive generations. During the remaining years of the century, the "school dames" were Phebe Knight, Lydia Varney, Mary Thurston, Mary Stickney, Nabby Jackman, Olive Baker, and Sally Gerrish.

The educators of a community occupy a responsible position. They mold character; they do much towards making or marring the future man. They take charge of the mind and the heart at their most plastic period. They are mind-builders. They hold the future well-being of the community in their hands; and in a history of a town which has moved steadily upward to a higher plane of civilization they should have honorable mention. It has not been possible, however, to obtain more than a partial list of names. Those teaching prior to the year 1800 were,—

1761. Rev. Mr. Varney [see Civil Hist.].
1766. Rev. Robie Morrill [see Biog.].
1767. Rev. Nathaniel Merrill [see Civil Hist.].
1768. Moses Morse.
1777. Nathaniel Atkinson.
1778. Mr. Henry.
- Col. Joseph Gerrish [see Gen.].
1779. A school-mistress.
1780. Moses Burbank.
- Jonathan Atkinson.
1782. Mehitable Hidden.
- Richard Morse.
1783. Jonathan Thurston.
- James Tillan.

1784. Ephraim Wood, of Lebanon, on King st.

Josiah Burbank, on Water st.

William Fisk, Putney dist.

Jonathan Atkinson, on High st.

James Tillan.

1785. Ephraim Wood, King st.

Josiah Burbank, Water st.

Master Brown, on Corser hill.

Joseph Wood, Fish st.

William Fisk.

Tristram Sayers, Battle st.

1786. Nathaniel Knight, King st. and Water st.

Josiah Burbank, Battle st.

1787. Rev. Robie Morrill, King st.

Master Graham, Water st.

Master Carpenter.

Nicholas Elliot.

Nathaniel Knight.

Ephraim Wood.

Somersby Pearson.

Daniel Burbank.

Master Evans.

The last named was from Warner, and was a strict disciplinarian.

SCHOOL MONEY.

“Lower School Dist	£20— 5— 2
Fish st	6—17—11
Water st	17— 1—11
Corser Hill	12—15—10
Pleasant st	5—19— 8
West of Blackwater	5—14— 7
Long Pond	3—16— 4
High st	7—10— 4 ”

1789. Josiah Burbank, Corser hill.

Eliphalet Little, Battle st.

Enoch Little, Corser hill [see Biog.].

Enoch Little, Putney.

Joseph Atkinson, Water st. [see Gen.].

1790. Moses Kelley, King st., of Salisbury.

Master Webber.

1791. Rev. Robie Morrill.

Phebe Knight [see Biog.], Little hill.

Sally Pearson, of B., High st.

Oliver Davis, Corser hill, of Warner. He was a fine bass singer, and sat at the "head" in the singers' seats. After teaching many years, he opened a store in the house now occupied by Geo. Little.

1792. Hannah Jackman, King st.

Edmund Carleton, Water st. Born in Haverhill, Mass., graduated Dartmouth, physician at Haverhill, N. H. Married Anna, daughter Capt. Peter C. Coffin. School was taught in the northwest corner room of Capt. Coffin's house, Water st., now owned by Mr. Colby.

Enoch Little, Little hill.

Mary Thurston, Little hill.

Oliver Davis, Corser hill.

Rufus Anderson, High st. He was father of Rev. Rufus Anderson, of Boston, for many years secretary of American Board of Foreign Missions.

Lydia Varney, High st.

Somersby Pearson, Fish st.

Silas Stickney.

Stephen Potter.

Moses Kelley, of Salisbury, Corser hill.

Phebe Knight, White Plain.

(From selectmen's book.)

"Paid Saml Corser for use of school room 16—6"

The first appropriation for Bashan was made this year,—£2 10s.

"Paid Daniel Cass for the use of his house to keep school in—18 shillings.

"Paid John Jackman for boarding School Daim South end Long Pond 1—4—0"

The names of Hannah Jackman and Phebe Knight appear as "school daims" the first after Mehitable Hidden in 1782.

1793. Daniel Burbank, White Plain.

Mary Thurston, Little hill.

Enoch Little, Little hill.

Oliver Davis, King st.

David Quimby, Fish st.

1794. Mary Stickney, Little Hill.

Moses Coffin, Little Hill. He resided in the house now occupied by Jabez Abbott.

Hannah Little [see Gen.].

School Dame Foster.

Daniel Burbank.

1795. Ezra Carter, Corser hill.

Lydia Varney.

Oliver Davis, High st.

David Quimby.

Mary Stickney.

Polly Varney, Little hill.

1796. Oliver Davis, High st.

Nabby Jackman, Water st.

Moses Coffin.

Lydia Varney.

1797. Oliver Davis, King st.

Olive Baker.

David Quimby, Water st.

Nabby Jackman, North Blackwater.

Anna Danforth, Bashan.

Moses Thurston, Little hill. He taught many years, and was known through life as "Master Thurston." He was a severe disciplinarian. One of his instruments for maintaining discipline was a leather ferule, composed of two pieces of hammered sole-leather, with sheet lead stitched between them. On one side he punched four holes, on the other five. He usually asked a culprit which he would have,—four holes, or five. If the trembling urchin said four, Master Thurston usually gave this reply:

"For fear of making a mistake I will give you both."

Each stroke left an array of blisters, the size of the holes, on the aching palms.

He taught several years in West Salisbury. It was a turbulent school, and it used to be jocosely said that the surrounding farms never would have been cleared of alders if Master Thurston had not been employed as teacher.

Such severity of punishment as was administered by Moses Thurston was a part of the system of the time. Not every master was so severe, but the scholars were rude and turbulent, and a master who could not wield the ferule stood little chance of success.

1798. Master Evans, King st.

Oliver Davis, Corser hill.

Lydia Varney, White Plain.

Nabby Jackman, Little hill.

1799. David Story, Fish st.

Master Howe, King st.

Rufus Anderson, High st.

Master Hoyt, Water st.

Master Sawyer, Little hill.

Rev. Moses Sawyer, of Salisbury, graduated Dartmouth college, settled in Henniker, and in Saugus, Mass., died in Ipswich, Mass.

Sally Gerish, Little hill.

Thomas Shepard, Putney.

Lydia Varney, Corser hill.

David Quimby, N. Water.

Philip Colby, Corser hill.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

Not till 1809 was there any general improvement in the schools [see p. 169]. The appointment of a superintending committee, the great interest taken in education by Rev. Mr. Wood, Rev. Mr. Price, Ezekiel Webster, Nathaniel Green, and others, gave a new impetus to the cause of education. Select schools were taught by young gentlemen from Dartmouth college. The old theory, that a man must be a *master*, gave place to the new idea that he must be a *teacher*. Rewards of merit were found to be more potent than the ferule to stimulate the scholar. There was a marked improvement during the second and third decades of the century. The schools, the whole community, moved to a higher plane.

Under the new law the schools were placed under the control of a superintending committee, consisting of Rev. Samuel Wood, Rev. Ebenezer Price, and the selectmen,—Stephen Gerrish, Joseph H. Morrill, and Peletiah Peaslee.

The committee voted to visit the schools "the second Tuesday after their commencement, and the Tuesday preceding their close, and to this end public notice shall be given the Sabbath before such visit."

In the estimation of that generation, education and religion were closely allied. Men must be intelligent to be good citizens and Christians.

"Voted that three of the committee (there being five) shall attend each visit, extraordinaries excepted. And should the case happen that but two, or one, shall be able to attend, after such public notice, it must be considered as the proper visit, and no new appointment can be made.

"As no person can be permitted to engage in a school without certificates of his or her qualifications and good moral character, it is the united opinion of this committee that while some reputable grammar school master and minister of the Gospel, or Preceptor of an Academy, &c., certify his or her qualifications in the various branches of literature, the selectmen are the proper body to certify the *Moral character* of the person; and we shall therefore govern ourselves accordingly."

The first visitation of the committee was made May 16, 1799, to School District No. 6, Little hill.

"1809. May 16. No. 1.

"Tuesday, the committee according to public notice visited the school district No. 6 Little Hill under the care of Miss Mary Gerrish 32 children. Books, Spelling book, Preceptor, Geography, Grammar, Bible & Catechism."

The catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines was as much a text-book as grammar. It was found in the New England Primer.

"May 23^d No 2

"Tuesday—visited the School in No 2 Water street under the care of Mrs Sally Martin, 35 children Books, Spelling book Preceptor, Geography, 1 in Grammar 1 writer. The bible not used & catechism not yet introduced. This School under disadvantages.

"May 30 No 7.

"Tuesday A. M visited School at White Plain under the care of Miss Sally Pillsbury, 25 children, Books, Spelling book, Testament & Catechism The scholars young, but ambitious & very observant of order.

"No 3

"Same day A. M. visited School on Corser Hill under the care of Miss Phebe Thurston, 50 children 35 girls. Books, Columbian Ora-

tor. Geography, Testament Catechism, some writers, but none in grammar.

“ May 31

“ Visited the School on King street under the care of Miss Eunice Morrill 37 children, 24 girls, Spelling book, Preceptor, Geog, Grammar, Bible catechism some writers.

“ June 5 No 5. Visited the School on Fish street under the care of Miss Apphia Gerrish 13 children. Books, Three in Geog, one in Grammar, Rest in Spelling, Catechism used but none in the Bible. This School is young & backward.

“ No 4

“ Same day visited High street School under the care of Miss Betsey Worcester 26 children. Books—Spelling Websters 3^d, Preceptor, Geog'y, Bible, Catechism, 1 in grammar mostly young.

“ June 13 No 9

“ Visited Long Pond School under the care of Miss Mary Parker 37 children Books, Spelling B. one in Webster's 3^d P & one in the Bible. No Grammar, Geog'y or Catechism—or writers. A pleasant number of schollars who have been under the disadvantages of poor instructors a miserable government & want of books.

“ Same day P M No 8

“ Visited Bashan School, under the care of Miss Abigail Allen 13 children Books, Spelling Bo. Webster's 3 P & Catechism. None in Grammar Geog, or writing, the School well governed & the children ambitious.

“ This day the committee compleated the first course of visits. In them they have endeavored to ascertain the real state of each school at its commencement; to make those observations & propose those excitements to the children, which would be most likely to promote their future improvement;—also to counsel & advise the several Instructresses when needed to that government & mode of instruction which would be most useful.

“ We found in the several schools 268 children, as yet not accommodated with suitable school books; but generally well provided with capable Instructresses & under that order & tuition which promises much advantage to the children & great satisfaction to their Parents & at once shews a very wise appropriation of property for the education of children under the sanction of law.

Eben^r Price

Scribe.”

These were summer schools, attended only by the youngest children. It will be noticed that arithmetic is not mentioned among the text-books. Mental arithmetic was not introduced till

about the year 1830. Its introduction produced great excitement. Many of the parents opposed it, on the ground that it would confuse the minds of the children, and would lead to insanity! The geography in use was that published by Rev. Jedediah Morse.

The winter schools were attended by the boys, who in summer were obliged to work on the farm. Many of them were stalwart young men. A true view of the state of education at the time may be obtained by comparing the summer and winter terms.

WINTER TERMS.

“ Dec 4 No 2

“ Tuesday. Visited Water street. Jacob Sanborn Master children 43. 1 in abs, 14 in spelling book, 11 in Preceptor, 8 in Geog, 12 writers, 3 in arithmetic & 3 in grammer. The Bible not introduced. Good order in the School & the Master well recomended.

“ Dec 5 No 9

“ Visited Long Pond School, Charles Parker Master. Children 32. Well provided with suitable books, 1 in letters 3 in 2 syllables, 13 in easy lessons 9 in Preceptor 6 in Geog, 2 parsed Grammar, 1 in arithmetic. The Master very modest. The School not quite reduced to order.

“ Dec 12 No 4

“ Visited High street James Chadwick master. Children 30. Some deficiency in books, 1 in letters, 1 in 2 syllables, 2 in plain reading, 5 in 3 syllables, 8 in Preceptor 13 in Geog, 14 writers, 1 in Arithmetic & 1 parsed English. The Master very easy in instruction & government.

“ Same day No 5

“ Visited Fish street Miss Mary Eames Instructress. Children 16, 1 in Abs, 4 in two syllables, 2 in plain reading, 3 in Preceptor, 6 in Geog, 1 in Grammar, 6 writers, & 1 in Arit' metic. None in the Bible. The school not yet organized, the School Mistress capable.

“ Dec 19 No 1

“ Visited King street School. 58 children, Enoch Corser Master. The School not quite organized, 24 read in Geog well except 7, 19 in Preceptor generally backward. The above 43 read Bible once a day, 4 in three syllables dull, 3 parsed correctly & 2 beginners, 26 writers mostly good, & 5 in Arithmetic forward.

“ Dec 20 No 8

“ Visited Bashan School: 20 children Dan^l Smith Master. The School not as yet formed to order, 10 writers very good, 2 in abs, 1 in monosyllables, 2 in three syllables, 1 ditto better, 2 in 2 syllables & very

well, 1 read the Hist of Indian Wars acceptably, 2 in Preceptor new Schollars & backward, 4 in English reader too fast, 4 in the Art of Reading well—1 committing grammar & 2 parsed accurately, none in Arithmetic. The Master's deportment good.

“Jan 15 No 3

“Visited School Corser Hill 61 children 20 girls 41 boys, Benjamin Gookin Master.

1 st	Class	15 in Geog.
2 ^d	C	6 in Webster 3 P.
3 ^d	C	12 in Preceptor.
4 th	C	4 in Testament.
5 th	C	11 in Spelling, 4 Syl. well.
6 th	C	9 in 4 syllables
		1 in 2 syllables
		2 in letters

20 writers, 10 in arith & 3 in Grammar. School well arranged & governed.

“Feb 14th No 6

“Visited School Little Hill 52 Schol. Well arranged in a new & commodious School house under the care of Mr Smith

1	class	3 in 2 syllables
2	“	4 in 3 “
3	“	4 in Poetical lessons Spell B. well.
4	“	10 in Preceptor
5	“	4 in English Reader—well
6	“	27 in Geog—some too fast, others slow. 17 parsed grammar.
		33 Spelt in Dict'y, Girls better than boys
		4 in Arithmetic.
		26 in writing.

This School promises fair.

“Feb 9 No 10

“Visited this School under the care of Mrs Sally Martin 16 children This School is backward, being quite a new District, but well arranged & very ambitious.”

SUMMARY.

“Your Committee are presented with a very pleasing prospect, in the recommendation of the several Schools in town in the winter term. There are two Instructresses and seven Instructors whose qualifications are very apparent in the order & arrangement of the schollars as well as in the variety of studies introduced.

“In those schools where books were very deficient now a good supply of new & suitable books are introduced.

"We observe a change of scholars, many young men & women in the place of Smaller ones who cannot attend. In this course of visits we have room to believe the winter term will be satisfactory to the districts & greatly to the advantage of scholars both great & small."

The reports of the superintending committee from year to year show a marked progress. Arithmetic becomes a fundamental study. Morse's Geography, instead of being a reading-book, is used as a separate study. The "English Reader" takes the place of the American Preceptor. The Catechism disappears. The English Reader, Thomson's Seasons, Young's Night Thoughts, and Paradise Lost, become "parsing books."

During the second and third decades of the present century, "select" schools were kept on Corser hill, Little hill, and the Plain. Students from Dartmouth college were usually employed. Thus gradually the plane of education advanced.

BOSCAWEN ACADEMY.

The need of permanent educational facilities of a higher grade was keenly felt, and measures were taken to establish an academy. The sum of \$1,136 was subscribed for the erection of a suitable building. Joseph Chadwick gave the land upon which the building was erected, conveying it to the following named gentlemen, who had consented to act as trustees: Rev. Samuel Wood, Rev. Ebenezer Price, John Greenough, Henry Gerrish, Isaac Gerrish, Thomas Coffin, Hezekiah Fellows, Simeon B. Little, John Farmer:

March 29, 1827. At a meeting of the trustees, it was voted to apply to the legislature for an act of incorporation. Academy building was erected during the year. Rev. Dr. Wood, beside making a generous donation, gave the shingles covering it,—shaved by his own hands.

The bell was the gift of Daniel Webster. Ezekiel Webster gave liberally to aid in the construction of the building, which was erected by Capt. William Abbot.

The school went into operation the last Wednesday in April, 1828, Miss Sarah Crocker, preceptress, whose compensation was \$3.50 per week.

Feb. 11, 1829. The trustees voted that the committee proffer an instructor \$150, and the tuition of the male department. The

committee made a contract with Mr. Jarvis Gregg as Principal for four years on the above terms, the tuition being fixed at \$3 a quarter,—he providing fuel and his own board.

Rev. Mr. Wood, Rev. Mr. Price, and Ezekiel Webster, Esq., were chosen a committee to fix upon the solid branches of learning.

Oct. 28, Voted, that the approbation of the trustees be given to Miss Crocker, at the close of the public examination, and that it be conveyed to her in writing.

Miss Crocker taught a female department in the spring of 1828. The male department was opened by Mr. Gregg in either the summer or fall term,—there being two terms during the year. The number of pupils during the term was eighty-six.

Jan. 19, 1829. The trustees voted unanimously, "that the thanks of the Board be presented to the Hon. Daniel Webster for his very generous donation of a suitable bell for our academy, and that the President communicate the same in the manner he shall deem the most respectful."

In 1830, Mr. Gregg was released from his contract, and was succeeded by Mr. Charles Kittredge.

LIST OF INSTRUCTORS.

- 1828. Miss Sarah Crocker.
- 1829. Jarvis Gregg.
- 1830-32. Charles Kittredge, Miss Sarah Crocker.
- 1833. Miss Parker.
- 1834. Miss Axtell.
- 1835. Mr. Breed Batchelder.
- 1836. Mr. Breed Batchelder, Miss Sarah Foster.
- 1837. Miss Gray.
- 1838. Mr. Nathan Ballard.
- 1840. Joseph L. Lord.
- 1841. —— Spaulding.
- 1856. Jonathan Tenney.

The trustees, in 1856, voted to loan the building to Mr. Tenney for a term of twenty years, the lessee having the right to make such alterations in the building as he might deem necessary. Extensive alterations were made, and the school became widely

known as the Elmwood Institute. In 1868 the lease was cancelled by mutual agreement.

In 1870, the building was rented by the trustees to School District No. 1, on annual rental of \$125. In 1872, it was voted that "in the opinion of the trustees it is for the interest of all concerned that the academy building and grounds be disposed of, the avails invested, and the increase appropriated for educational purposes.

"Voted to sell the building and grounds for \$2000, with the condition that the bell shall not be disposed of, but kept in the building as at present."

The funds thus obtained were invested in 1874 in the Penacook Savings Bank, the principal never to be withdrawn without the consent of a majority of the district.

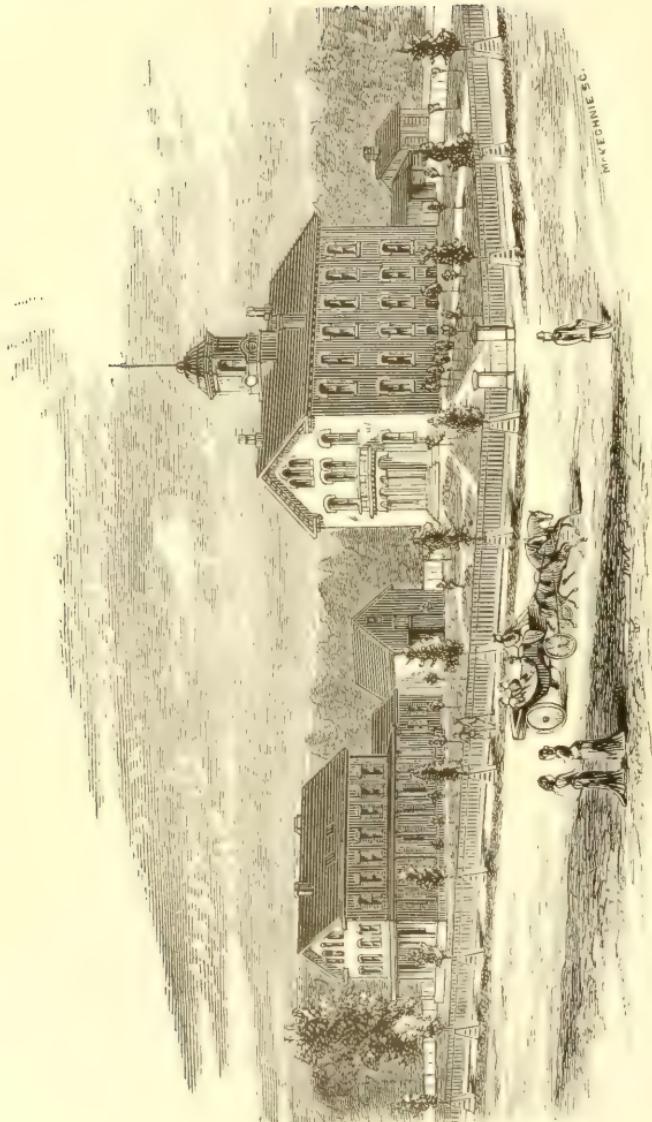
PENACOOK ACADEMY.

The citizens of Fisherville, feeling the need of better educational privileges than those furnished by the towns, in the winter of 1866 established the Penacook Academy.

The first meeting for organization was held January 26. The following week the stockholders voted to proceed with the erection of suitable buildings. Hon. William H. Gage generously contributed a large lot of land.

The school was opened November 6, the same year. The first board of instruction consisted of M. Weed, A. M., Mrs. Mary A. Weed, and Miss Eliza T. Moore. Prof. Weed died June 28, 1867, and was succeeded by A. C. Stockin, A. M., who was succeeded in the spring of 1869 by J. F. Fielding, A. M. In the summer of 1870, Hiram B. Lawrence, A. M., was elected principal. Prof. E. C. Allen succeeded to the principalship in the fall of 1872. In the spring of 1875, A. C. Hardy, A. M., took charge of the school, changing its name, to specify its design and plan, to Penacook Normal Academy. Its curriculum was made very much broader, and the course of study greatly enlarged; and the academy was put upon a footing that made it the peer of any school of its class in New England. The school was arranged in five departments,—Preparatory, Normal, Business, Scientific, and Classical. The board of instruction was enlarged from three to nine. Competent teachers were employed.

Thus, by the liberality and energetic action of the trustees of



Penacook Academy.

the institution, the people are in the enjoyment of superior educational privileges.

MUSICAL EDUCATION.

The education of a community does not embrace merely those branches of learning taught in the public schools and academies: it includes the general culture of the community,—the advancement of art. Music has been classed in times past as one of the “fine” or “polite” arts, but in these later days it has come to be recognized as a branch of general education.

Previous to the present century, music had made little progress in America. The Pilgrims brought with them Ainsworth’s Version of the Psalms, which was used in the church at Plymouth from 1620 to 1732. The Psalms, as translated by the divines summoned by King James, and the paraphrase as made by Ainsworth, were printed in parallel columns. The first Psalm was thus rendered:

King James’s Version.

Psalm I.

“ Blessed is the man that doeth not walk in the Counsell of the wicked; nor Stand in the way of Sinners; nor sit in the seat of the scornfull.

“ 2 But hath his delight in the law of Jehovah and in his law doeth meditate day & night.”

In 1640 the Bay State Psalm Book was published, which was in use for more than a century. The metrical structure of the Psalms was nearly the same as in Ainsworth. The 133d was thus rendered:

“ 1 How good and sweet to see
it’s for brethren to dwell
together in unitee:

“ 2 It’s like choice oyle that fell
the head upon,
that downe did flow
the beard unto
beard of Aron:

Ainsworth’s Paraphrase.

Psalm I.

“ 1 O Blessed that doth not in
the wicked’s counsell walk; nor
stand in sinner’s way; nor sit
in the seat of scornfull folk.

“ 2 But setteth in Jehovah’s law,
his pleasureful delight; And in
his law doth meditate by day &
eke by night.”

The skirts of his garment
that unto them went down.

“ 3 Like Herman’s dews descent
Sion’s mountains upon,
for there to bee
 the Lord’s blessing
 life aye lasting
 commandeth hee.”

This book was a great favorite. It was revised and reprinted, in 1758, by Rev. Thomas Prince, pastor of the Old South Church, Boston; and it is almost certain that the first settlers of Boscowen were accustomed to sing such poetry in their Sunday service.

It is probable that those who came to Contoocook from Newbury were acquainted with Rev. Mr. Tufts’s music-book, as Mr. Tufts was pastor of the Second church in Newbury, and in 1712 published a book containing twenty-eight tunes with rules. It bore the following title :

“ A very plain and Easy Introduction to the Art of Singing Psalm Tunes; With the Cantus or Trebles of Twenty-eight Psalm Tunes Contrived in such manners as that the Learner may attain the Skill of Singing them, with the greatest Ease and Speed imaginable.”

Instead of notes, the first letter of each syllable was printed on the staffs,—f for *fa*, l for *la*. People sang by rote, and in consequence the melodies underwent many transformations.

Rev. Mr. Walters, a writer of the period, thus portrays the singing of his time :

“ Singing sounds like five hundred different tunes roared out at the same time. The singers often are two words apart, producing noises so hideous and disorderly as is bad beyond expression. The notes are prolonged so that I myself have twice in one note paused to take breath.”

As there were no rules, all sang as they pleased, without regard to time. Some of the ministers saw that a reform was imperative; that to have anything like uniformity in singing, there must be rules governing the rhythm and regulating the time; that people must learn to sing by rule instead of by rote. Rev. Mr. Tufts, Rev. Cotton Mather, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Walters, were zealous advocates for a reform. The attempt to bring about

a new order of things produced great disturbance, and the excitement was at its height at the time the settlers of Contoocook began their plantation. Ministers and people alike took sides upon the all-important question, the young people advocating a reform, and the old ones opposing it. Various were their objections. It was a new way; it was not as good as the old way: there were so many tunes in Rev. Mr. Tufts's book—twenty-eight—that no one could ever learn them. The new way would make a disturbance in the churches. It grieved good men, exasperated them, and made them behave in a disorderly manner. The new way was popish; it would lead to the introduction of instruments. The names of the notes, *fa, sol, la*, were blasphemous! The old way was good enough; the new way was a contrivance for designing persons to obtain money. The new way required a great deal of time to learn the rules; it made the young disorderly; it kept them from proper influences in the family.

These and many other equally weighty objections to Mr. Tufts's method were gravely set forth in sermons preached by the conservative ministers of the old school,—for in those days, as now, and as will be to the end of time, there were the old and the new schools.

The first settlers of Boscawen sang psalms. Not till a later day was there hymnology. In 1741, seven years after the settlement of Contoocook, Benjamin Franklin published an edition of Watts's *Psalms and Hymns*. About the same time Tait & Brady's "Book of Psalms & Metre" was published.

In 1764, Josiah Flagg, of Boston, published a book containing one hundred and sixteen tunes and two anthems,—the first book printed in America with the music in four parts.

In 1770, Mr. Billings published his first book, which became very popular. From that date to 1820 the musical compositions were in the style of Billings, Holden, Swan, and Reed.

The first settlers of Boscawen knew very little in regard to music. It is probable that the best singer among them could not sing more than a dozen tunes, the Old Hundredth and Windham being two of the number.

We may think of Dea. George Jackman, or Dea. Jesse Flanders, as sitting in front of the pulpit in the old log meeting-house, and reading a line of Ainsworth's *Paraphrase*, and the congre-

gation singing it—the air. That finished, a second line is read and sung, and so on through the psalm.

During the closing decade of the last century, hymn-books were introduced, and with them came the bass-viol and other instruments. Those who opposed the new method introduced by Rev. Mr. Tufts, argued correctly in regard to the use of instruments. Before the introduction of the viols, a pitch-pipe was used for “setting” the tune. The introduction of stringed and wind instruments produced a second excitement akin to that which agitated the churches a half century previous. Those who had the hardihood to play a viol were contemptuously called “fiddlers.” An eccentric citizen, Doctor Eaton, a veterinary practitioner, who lived in the “Hollow,” never became reconciled to their use. He called them wooden and catgut gods,—and they who used them were serving the devil!

The first teacher of music in Boscawen, probably, was Dea. Enoch Little, whose efforts in that direction are set forth in another place [see Biog.]. Soon after, about 1795, Master Flagg, teacher in the common schools, taught singing on the Plain. Master Buell was another teacher of music.

BOSCAWEN MUSICAL SOCIETY.

At the close of the last century, or at the very beginning of the present, the Boscawen Musical Society was formed. It was in existence in 1801, as we know from an order given on the treasurer, Mr. Jeremiah Gerrish :

“ Boscawen, Jan. 29th, 1801.

Mr. Jeremiah Gerrish

Treasurer for Boscawen Musical Society. Please to pay Mr. Somersby Pearson two dollars & fifty-eight cents for Bass viol strings & Clarrinet Reed.

Joshua Morse,
for Committee”

In 1807 the society appears to have been in a flourishing condition. Thomas Cox was employed to instruct the members in singing.

“ Boscawen Feb. 25, 1808

Lt Jeremiah Gerrish Treasurer for Boscawen Musical Society please

to pay Thomas Cox Twenty Eight dollars for teaching a singing school and tax on Singing Books.

Somersby Pearson }
Benj Clark } Com."
Joshua Morse }

Two of the members of the society were Daniel and Ezekiel Webster: both contributed to the funds. Daniel purchased a bassoon, and waited a long while for his pay, as will be seen by the following paper:

ORDER.

“ Lieut J Gerrish Treas of the Musical Society in Boscawen please to pay Mr Daniel Webster Esq, thirty-four Dollars a compensation for a Bazoon by order.

Somersby Pearson }
Joshua Morse } Com."
Benj Clark }

“ May 21st 1807

Reced Twenty-three Dollars on this order

D. Webster”

“ January 18, 1811 Recd of Lt Jere Gerrish eleven dollars in full on this order.

E Webster for
D. Webster.”

In 1810 we find Ezekiel Webster one of the committee of management, as per the following order:

ORDER.

“ Lt Jeremiah Gerrish Treasurer of the Boscawen Musical society. Sir, Please to pay Samuel W. Lang Twelve dollars out of the funds of the society it being for cash paid by him for Clarionett.

Somersby Pearson }
Ezekiel Webster } Com”

In 1809, Mr. Joseph S. Garman was employed to teach singing-school, and the society purchased of him a bass-viol, paying \$14. In 1812, John Kinney was instructor, and in 1815, Moses Win-gate. The funds of the society were obtained by annual tax and subscription.

Under this organization singing greatly improved. The “Vil-lage Harmony” was the book generally used. At the west end, under the energetic leadership of Dea. Enoch Little, followed by

Joseph Kimball and Samuel Little, musical culture had a rapid advance. Isaac Noyes, living on Water st., but attending meeting at the west end, became a proficient on the bass-viol. The choir under Dea. Little numbered about sixty. David Sweat, still living, remembers a meeting of the choir on Corser hill, and the singing of a select piece,—

“Lord, what is man,—poor feeble man,
Born of the earth at first?
His life’s a dream, an empty show,
Still hastening to the dust.”

It was the best singing he ever heard.

Musical culture was advancing throughout the state. Rev. Dr. McFarland, of Concord, took great interest in its advancement, and through his instrumentality the “Central Musical Society” was formed, composed of the best singers and instrumental performers in Concord, Boscawen, Hopkinton, Dunbarton, and adjoining towns.

MARTIN LUTHER SOCIETY.

On Dec. 4, 1821, the prominent singers of the town met at the house of Benj. T. Kimball, on Water street, and organized a society for the cultivation of music of a higher order than had been attempted up to that time. The leading spirits in the enterprise were Benj. T. Kimball, Dr. John Rogers, Capt. J. C. Plummer, Henry Little, S. B. Little, Henry Little, Jr., Enoch Little, Stephen Sweat, Benj. Morrill, Nathaniel Morrill, Jeremiah Gerrish, of Boscawen, and Wm. G. Emerson. They applied for an act of incorporation, which was granted July 3, 1822. Dr. John Rogers, a prominent physician, was elected president and leader. The society purchased the “Old Colony Collection of Anthems,” the “Handel and Haydn Collection,” and the “Social Harmony”—collections containing music of a high order from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and an oratorio, “The Intercession,” by King. The music required a much higher degree of culture than the music of by-gone days. Under the able leadership of Dr. Rogers the society made great progress, and soon brought about a revolution in the style of music used on the Sabbath. The fugues, that for a third of a century had been the delight of the people, gave place to

compositions richer in harmony,—the productions of the masters whose compositions still have power to charm the human ear.

From 1822 to 1830 the society maintained its vigor. It numbered about fifty members, male and female. It was reorganized in 1837, at the house of Alonzo C. Chadwick, who was elected president, and who was succeeded by J. H. Coffin, now of Portland; but emigration was telling upon the community, and other forces were at work to disintegrate the society, and the members, after a while, ceased to meet.

The bassoon purchased by Daniel Webster, the bass-viol by Ezekiel Webster and Joshua Morse, from the old Boscawen society, were handed down to this organization, and quite likely may still be in existence in some garret.

During the two decades,—1820 to 1840,—the choirs in town were accompanied by a variety of stringed and wind instruments—bass and double-bass viols, violins, flutes, clarionettes, bugles, and French horns.

At the east end, John Jackman, Dr. John Rogers, Alonzo C. Chadwick, and Charles J. Chadwick played the viols, Jacob Gerrish the flute, J. H. Coffin the trombone, which Rev. Mr. Price, not for the moment remembering the name, once appropriately called a “shoveration.”

At the west end, Moses Thurston, Henry Little, Frederick Price, F. W. Coffin, and Enoch Coffin were violists, Sullivan Jackman played the bugle, Moses Bailey, M. G. Farmer, and Bitfield P. Little clarionettes.

In 1837, at the installation of Rev. E. Buxton, J. H. Coffin played a melodeon, an instrument moved by the arm, just then invented, manufactured by Charles Austin, of Concord, who also began the manufacture of seraphines. Dea. Jeremiah Gerrish, long the leader of the choir, an ardent lover of music, purchased the first instrument of this class manufactured in America. Miss Polly L. Gerrish, his daughter, endowed in a remarkable degree with musical genius, soon became an efficient and cultivated player. The introduction of this instrument soon led to the purchasing of one of greater power for the choir, supplemented at a still later date by the instrument now in use.

In 1833, N. D. Gould, of Boston, taught a juvenile school at the academy, also one for adults. He was a composer as well as

teacher, and some of his contributions are still in use,—especially the tune “Woodland,” to the words,—

“ There is a home for weary souls,
By sin and sorrow driven ;
When tossed on life’s tempestuous shoals,
Where storms arise and ocean rolls,
There’s nothing true but heaven.”

The refined taste of Dea. Gould had a marked influence upon the singers of the period.

At the east end, Prof. John Jackman, at an early date, obtained a “seraphine.” In 1840, Benjamin Morrill began the manufacture of musical instruments in the house now occupied by Charles E. Chadwick.

The same year the choir at the west end employed Wm. D. Buck,—then of Concord, later, physician at Manchester,—to teach music. He was an energetic instructor, an organist, and far better acquainted with the science of music than any one that had preceded him. He taught, also, at the west end in 1841, and at the same time at the east end. He introduced the “Boston Academy” collection of sacred music, and established the choirs in both churches on a new foundation. He was followed at the east end by J. C. Cram, and other teachers, while at the west end, or at Bashan, Enoch Coffin, Enoch Little, J. P. Farmer, Jeremiah Runnels, and C. C. Coffin taught, followed, in later years, by James L. Gerrish and Henry Pearson. At the east end, Prof. John Jackman has supplemented the labors of his predecessors.

From 1840 to 1850, several of the singers of Boseawen attended the annual sessions of the Boston Academy of Music.

In musical culture Boseawen and Webster have ever maintained high rank. The impetus given by Dea. Enoch Little, from 1790 to 1800, never has lost its force. Successive leaders have lighted, as it were, their torches by the fire kindled by him, in the house of Henry L. Dodge, nearly a century ago, and given to the towns a standing in musical culture unequalled by any other rural community.



Enoch Little

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

THE men who lay the foundation of society, and those who rear the superstructure of a Christian civilization, are worthy of all honor. In all ages, in every land, by every people, they who do great things for their fellow-men are held in honorable remembrance. The Assyrians placed their heroes in the heavens, enthroning them amid the stars. We behold their warrior Nimrod, the Orion of the Bible, nightly making the circuit of the heavens, the brightest constellation of the northern sky. The Greeks found places for their heroes in the Pantheon, amid the gods. The people of China guard with reverential care the halls of their ancestors, and, in their reachings after immortality, picture to themselves the filial devotion of dutiful sons, who will rear tablets to their memory in the halls of their fathers. It will be the consummation of eternal bliss to be held in remembrance by their sons for their virtuous acts. The Norsemen pictured to themselves a Valhalla, where the great and good should live forever. And, to-day, Germany rears her Hall of Fame, where those who have served their country well shall be forever held in remembrance. So we rear our memorial structure to commemorate the dead.

The recital of what men have done for their fellow-men is ever an incentive to right action, and the narration of the events of an honorable and virtuous life is a stimulus to those still toiling along the weary way. So we make record of those who have honored the town that gave them birth, or that may claim them as her sons. Only brief outlines of their lives can be given. What other locality can present such a roll of honor as Boscawen and Webster?

First in honorable mention we place those who laid the foundations,—who cleared the forests; who reared their humble homes in the wilderness; who braved the dangers of a frontier life through a dark and gloomy period, when vigilance was the price of life—the preservation of themselves and those whom they held most dear; who established the church and the school; who were unswerving patriots when Liberty called them. Through the trials, hardships, and devotion of the first settlers of Contoocook; through their religious convictions, making the maintenance of religious institutions their first duty; through the patriotism of the men of the Revolution,—all subsequent events became possible. “Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.” There is no grander law in nature. No community can reap a harvest of men, without sowing the seed that produces men. The settlers of Contoocook comprehended this divine law: they sowed good seed, and, lo, the harvest!

FIRST SETTLERS.

BARKER, DAVID.

Nothing definite is known in regard to this settler. His name does not appear upon the proprietors' records. He was not a proprietor. It is probable that he did not long remain.

BEAN, SINKLER.

This settler, the first of the name of all those of the Merrimack valley, so far as is known, came with the first party in 1734. He remained in Contoocook till the settlement of Salisbury, where he became a resident of that town, where many of his descendants now reside. His name appears frequently upon the records, appointed on committees in positions of trust and honor. He was a leading and influential citizen in Salisbury.

BOWEN, JOHN.

Diligent research fails to discover whence this settler came. It is probable that he was related to Anthony and Henry Bowen,

of Penacook, and probably a brother of Peter, who killed Sabbatis and Plansawa. He served as a ranger, and had a great antipathy to the Indians.

BOHONNON, ANDREW.

He was a native of Ireland. It is not known what year he emigrated to America. He was unmarried in 1734, when he became a settler in Contoocook, marrying Tabitha Flanders, daughter of Dea. Jacob Flanders, who was born April 7, 1711. He became an active citizen. He was a man of great energy and endurance. In 1755 he enlisted for six months in Col. Blanchard's regiment, for an expedition against Crown Point. The regiment had its rendezvous at South Franklin, on the Webster farm, now the Home for Orphans. Several weeks were spent in building boats, in which the regiment was to ascend the Merrimack and Baker's river to Warren, transport the boats to the Connecticut, and from thence ascend some branch of that stream which would take them to Lake Champlain!—so little understood was the geography of Vermont at that time. When it was discovered that such a route was impossible, the regiment descended the Merrimack to Nashua, and from thence marched to Worcester and Albany.

At this date Bohonnon probably resided on land now owned by Mrs. Farnum Coffin, at the southerly end of Water street, but soon after removed to Salisbury, settling near the south village. He was active in the public affairs of that town. During the Revolution he was a devoted patriot, and served as lieutenant in Capt. Ebenezer Webster's company in the battle of Bennington.

He had several sons, who were also active patriots;—Jacob, who was a private in Capt. Webster's company; Annaniah, who enlisted for three years, in 1780, in Capt. Gray's company, Scammel's regiment, Continental troops; Stephen, another son, who was a soldier at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason, and was sentinel at Washington's head-quarters the night after the discovery. He stated that Washington spent the entire night in writing.

Andrew Bohonnon died in Salisbury, at an advanced age.

BISHOP, JOSIAH.

Of the parentage of Josiah Bishop, nothing is known. It is

probable that he came from Newbury with his family in 1733. He lived at the southerly end of King street. Upon the outbreak of hostilities with the Indians in 1746, he was captured while at work in the field, and taken into the woods. [See Civil Hist.] He was determined not to go to Canada a prisoner, and resisted the Indians, who buried their tomahawks in his skull, as was afterwards ascertained.

BURRANK, MOSES, CAPT.

He came from Bradford. The records of the proprietors make no mention of his being elected captain over any military organization in Contoocook, and it may be inferred that he received his title before moving into the town. In 1746, at the time of the Indian outbreak, the settlers formed themselves into a military band, and Capt. Rollins was elected commander; but there is no evidence that he remained long in town. It is known that the military organization was kept up during the Indian troubles, and it is possible that Capt. Burbank was the commander. He resided on Queen street, on what has since been known as the "Clark" farm. He married Sarah Emery, probably sister of Edward Emery. He reared a family of six sons and three daughters, and was the progenitor of the Burbank family in Boscawen and vicinity. His name frequently appears upon the records as a public officer, and as member of committees. The date of his birth is not known, nor his death, but he was in the full possession of his mental powers in 1792, when he gave his deposition to Col. Henry Gerrish, stating the number of settlers in the town in 1733, and the number of proprietors' rights partially improved.

CALL, PHILIP.

One of the most active of the first settlers upon the outbreak of Indian hostilities, in 1744, was Philip Call, who had moved to Contoocook 1733. His name appears upon the roll of Capt. Jeremiah Clough's company as a scout, from September 26 to December 18 of that year, receiving as wages, £3 10s.; for provisions, £3 3s. He was out with Capt. Clough again in 1745, from January 21 to March 18; and again in 1746, from July 4 to December 4; and again in 1747, from June 5 to November 12.

After the close of hostilities in 1749, he moved up the Merri-

mack, a little more than a mile beyond the line of Contoocook, to the fertile intervalle of Bakerstown (South Franklin), and began a clearing on the Webster farm. While living there, in 1754, the Indians made a descent upon the place, and killed Mrs. Call, as already narrated in the journal of events. It is supposed that Philip Call lived and died in Salisbury, and that he was buried in the cemetery at South Franklin; but no stone marks his resting-place. It is not unlikely that the Indians were well acquainted with Philip Call. He was a good Indian fighter, and possibly they took particular pleasure in making a descent upon his place. His son Stephen was one of the first selectmen of Salisbury, upon the organization of the town in 1768. He served in Capt. Webster's company, Col. Nichols's regiment, in the Rhode Island campaign, 1776. The Call family of Franklin and Hill are descendants of Philip.

COOK, THOMAS.

This enterprising settler, soon after moving into town in 1733, instead of remaining at the "town" on King street, pushed northwest, and built a cabin near "Mutton" road, leading from Corser hill to Salisbury. It stood near "Little" brook, from which he obtained water. The place is now marked by the stump of a large pine, which was felled a few years since by Mr. Luther Titecomb.

The reason which prompted Mr. Cook to push six miles beyond his fellow-citizens was undoubtedly the desire to be conveniently near a locality where he could obtain an abundance of fresh meat. There were patches of meadow around "Couch" pond, and on Beaver-dam brook, which were favorite resorts for deer, and by locating in the vicinity Mr. Cook would have his provisions near at hand.

Upon the breaking out of hostilities in 1746, Mr. Cook deemed it prudent to leave his cabin. He was at work near Clay hill, with others, on the 4th of May, 1746, when the Indians fired upon the party, killing him and a negro—Cæsar, slave to Rev. Mr. Stevens. [See Civil History.] It is stated that Cæsar, though wounded, fought with great bravery, and was only despatched after a fearful struggle.

By building his cabin so far in advance of his neighbors, Mr. Cook has given a name to the eminence north of the place where it stood,—Cook's hill.

CORSER, JOHN.

Tradition has it, that this settler came from Scotland to Newbury about 1690, at the age of fourteen. It is more probable, however, that he came to Newbury from Boston or vicinity. He married in Newbury. The records of Newbury have the following:

“John Corser & Tabitha Kenny of Newbury were married March ye 8th 1716|17.”

In 1735, he moved to Contoocook with his family of seven children. His eldest son, John, Jr., had then settled in Kingston, N. H. He resided for several years on King street, and, with others, erected the first saw-mill. While tending it he met with an accident which deprived him of his sight. His death is supposed to have occurred in 1776.

His son John came from Kingston to Boscawen about 1764, and settled on Corser hill, on the farm now owned by Mr. Tilton. Other facts concerning the first settler, John, will be found in the genealogy of the Corser family.

DAGADON, WILLIAM.

He was a settler of 1733, and located his farm between Queen street and Contoocook river, west of Fisherville, near Concord line. His name appears in the proprietors' records as Dagadon, Digodon, Dagodon, and Dogodan. The small brook which empties into the Contoocook west of Fisherville bears his name. It is not known that he took any active part in the affairs of the town.

DANFORTH, WILLIAM.

He was probably a son, possibly grandson, of William, who was born in London in 1653, and who came to Newbury about 1667. He took an active part in all matters pertaining to the good of the settlement. He married —— Flood, a sister of Richard Flood, one of the first settlers. He aided in the erection of the first saw-mill.

DANFORTH, NATHANIEL.

Whether he was a brother or cousin to William is not quite clear. He came to Contoocook in 1733. Probably he was then

married. His daughter Abigail, born Jan. 7, 1735, was the first child born in the town, who married Thomas Foss, and resided on Fish street. Nathaniel Danforth's son Alkanner served as a soldier during the Revolution.

William and Nathaniel Danforth were men of decision and firmness, characteristics that have been transmitted to their descendants.

EASMAN, JOSEPH.

In the proprietors' records, the name now spelled as Eastman is given as above. Rev. Mr. Price has recorded the name of Joseph Eastman as one of the first settlers. Later inquiries indicate that he did not come as a permanent settler till a year or two later, though it is possible he began his improvements in 1733.

He was grandson of Roger Eastman, the first of the name in America, and who came from Wales to Salisbury in 1640. He was a prominent citizen. His son Joseph was captain of a company of rangers in the French and Indian wars.

EMERY, EDWARD.

The ancestor of Edward Emery probably was John Emery, who came from Hants, England, to Newbury in 1635. He died in November, 1683. He had sons,—John, born in England about 1629;—a daughter, who was named *Ebenezer*, Sept. 16, 1648. The Newbury records have this concerning her birth: "Born Monday morning, two hours before day." He had a son, Jonathan, born May 13, 1652. John married Mary Webster, of Ipswich, widow of John Webster, and reared a large family.

Jonathan married Mary Woodman, and had children,—Mary C., Sept. 25, 1677; Jonathan, Feb. 2, 1679; David, Sept. 28, 1682; Anthony, Nov. 13, 1684; Stephen, June 13, 1687, died 1688; Sara, Dec. 18, 1688; Stephen, again, June 24, 1692; Edward, Nov. 10, 1694.

The youngest son removed to Contoocook in 1733. He was an active, influential citizen, and took a prominent part in all the affairs of the plantation.

During the peace which followed the first outbreak of hostilities with the Indians, Mr. Emery, thinking to obtain his veni-

son near at hand, on the favorite haunts of the deer, erected a house on land now owned by Miss Nancy Couch, at the foot of Corser hill. It stood on the south side of the road, near the brook running to Couch pond. It was, after Thomas Cook's cabin, the first house erected in what is now the town of Webster. Mr. Emery was occupying it at the time of the second Indian outbreak, but moved his family to the fort the day before the Indians made their appearance in the vicinity [see Civil History]. It was rifled by the Indians. There is no evidence that Mr. Emery ever reoccupied it.

He was one of the most influential citizens, and his name frequently appears in the records as one often selected to transact public business. In 1756 he accompanied Ezekiel Flanders to Newfound lake to hunt beaver, where both were killed by the Indians.

FITZGERALD, EDWARD.

One of the most active and influential of the settlers of '33 was Edward Fitzgerald, who was born in Ireland, but who emigrated to America at an early age, and lived in Newbury, where he married Mehitable Uran. He settled on Queen street, where his wife died May 16, 1808, aged 90. They had a family of two sons and eight daughters. The family name has undergone many changes, it appearing in the records as Fitz Gerald and Fitz Gerauld. About the year 1775 the prefix was dropped, and the name appears as Gerald, Gerould, Gerauld, Jareld, Jerald, Jerril, Jeril, and Geruld.

FLOOD, RICHARD.

In 1680, Philip Flood, of Guernsey, England, came to America, and settled in Newbury, where his son Richard was born Feb. 25, 1696. His name appears frequently in the proprietor's records. He came to Contoocook in 1734. He was active in the defence of the town against the Indians in 1744, when he went out on a scouting party. His son Richard married — Farnum, of Concord, and became a citizen of that town, serving as a soldier during the Revolution. His sister married William Danforth.

FLANDERS, JACOB.

He was grandson of Stephen Flanders, the first and only emigrant of that name, who came from England to Salisbury, with

his wife Jane, between 1640-1646, and was one of the first settlers of that town. The grandson was born Aug. 5, 1689, in Salisbury, and consequently was forty-five years of age when he came from South Hampton to Contoocook, with his wife Mercy Clough. He was one of the first settlers, and it is not strange that he was looked up to as a leading spirit. He was one of the committee to build the first meeting-house, and his son Jesse was elected the second deacon of the church. His son Ezekiel was killed by the Indians while hunting beaver at Newfound lake, 1756. His son Philip served in several campaigns against the French and Indians, and was killed at Crown Point the same year. The eldest daughter, Tabitha, married Andrew Bohannon [see above], and lived to an advanced age.

His sons, Dea. Jesse and John, enlisted in Capt. Henry Dearborn's company in Arnold's expedition to Quebec, 1776, and endured all the hardships of that terrible campaign.

Rev. Dr. Bouton, in the History of Concord, alludes to the Flanders family of Boscawen as men of great muscular strength and endurance.

The descendants of Jacob Flanders and Mary Clough may be reckoned by hundreds, if not by thousands.

FOWLER, JOHN,

Came from Newbury, and lived on Queen street. He probably was married at the time of his settlement in Contoocook. His second wife was Mrs. Anna Bamford, whose maiden name was Anna Ellison, whose brother was grandfather of Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell. His name frequently appears in the records as an active citizen.

GERRISH, STEPHEN.

One of the leading men among the first settlers was Captain Stephen Gerrish. It is probable that none of them had a larger estate to begin with than he, for they were beginning life, with little more than their own strong hands and resolute wills. He was born in Newbury, June 3, O. S. 1712, and was but twenty-two years of age when he came to Contoocook, with his ox team and plow,—the first in the town.

He was a leading spirit, took an active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community, and was often appointed on committees by his fellow proprietors. He established the first ferry, was thrifty, and accumulated a large estate. Rev. Mr. Price says of him,—

“ He was particularly prepared to advance the settlement of a new country, being young, robust, acquainted with husbandry, enterprising, industrious, economical. Though his education was small and his manners unpolished, yet his strength of mind, his frankness, and sympathetic feelings, rendered him useful and agreeable. He well knew the discouragements and wants of a new settlement, and to him many resorted for succor. Possessing both the means and the disposition, he was liberal and hospitable,—a friend and father to multitudes. He died 1788, having lived to see his children settled and prosperous, and useful members of both civil and religious societies.”

Mr. Gerrish resided at the lower end of King street, and for a time, near the close of his life, he lived upon one of his farms in Canterbury, on the intervalle below “ Muchyedo.”

He married, first, Elizabeth Chase, probably of Newbury, who died some time between 1734 and 1740, leaving no children. His second wife was Joanna Hale, of Newbury, to whom he was married in 1741, who became the mother of five sons and one daughter,—Henry, Samuel, Enoch, Joseph, Stephen, and Jane,—from whom has descended a numerous posterity [see Genealogy].

Although a citizen of sterling worth, and a supporter of civil and religious institutions, it appears that he was habitually profane. One of his descendants, Rev. Jacob Little, in a biographical notice of his mother, Mrs. Martha Gerrish Little, while quoting the eulogium pronounced by Rev. Mr. Price, says,—“ The only words of his which have come down are a profane oath sworn on a public occasion.”

Aside from this one blemish, Captain Gerrish seems to have been in every other respect worthy of honor. He was residing in Canterbury in 1774, where he made his will, which is as follows :

“ Canterbury October ye 13th 1774

“ This may certify whom it may concern that I Stephen Gerrish of Canterbury in the county of Rockingham and Province of New Hampshire, Having the Day of the above Date, Settled my Estate by Deeds

among my Children & cepting my Stock Household furniture & Utensials for Husbandry, of which I hear leave as my Request & Desire and it is my will that they may be Disposed of in the following manner:

"first that my Beloved wife Joanna have out of my stock one horse saddle & bridle & one Cow and five Sheep and also the one half of my household furniture to be her own forever.

“ Secondly it is my will that the Remainder of my stock & my utensils for Husbandry be equally Divided between my two sons Joseph and Stephen.

"thirdly it is my will that the remaining half of my Household furniture be Equally Divided between my five sons, Henry, Samuel, Enoch, Joseph & Stephen.

“ furthermore it is my will and Desire that my Debts be paid & my Dues Received of what name or Nature Soever Equally by and amongst my five sons, Henry, Samuel, Enoch, Joseph, and Stephen.

Witness by Stephen Gerrish

George Jackman Joanna Gerrish

Jeremiah Clough,"

Stephen Gerrish

GERRISH, JOANNA HALE, MRS.

Mrs. Joanna Hale Gerrish, a supposed descendant of Sir Matthew Hale's family, granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Hale, of Beverly, and daughter of Samuel and Apphia (Moody) Hale, was born in Newbury, June, 1715, and was married to Capt. Stephen Gerrish in 1741. She was a woman of strong character, and deeply religious,—in this respect differing widely from her husband, who was habitually profane, but who in all other respects was a kind and agreeable companion. Rev. Jacob Little says of her,—

“ She was eminently pious, left the Episcopal and joined the Congregational church to find Spirituality, & brought her branch of the Gerrish family within the covenant. The only words of hers which have come down, are an expression which in extreme old age daily were uttered in her secret devotion. They were reported by an old lady who in childhood slept with her. This was the expression, ‘Bless my children to the latest generation.’ She was instrumental in turning the current in the family, & her children, early pious, and her hundreds of descendants have generally embraced religion in youth & united with the church of her choice.”

Mrs. Gerrish died in 1792 at the age of 77, beloved and respected by all in the community.

JACKMAN, GEORGE.

He was born in Newbury, 1706-7. It is doubtful if he became a permanent settler in 1734, though it is probable that he began the improvements on his farm at that time. He married Hannah Bishop in 1728, and lived on the premises now owned by Prof. John Jackman. Upon the organization of the church he was elected deacon. He was an intelligent and influential citizen, greatly respected. His son George was first town-clerk and justice of the peace [see Biography].

JACKMAN, RICHARD.

He was brother of George, born in Newbury, Oct. 17, 1709. He married Martha Call, daughter of Philip Call, who was a vigilant citizen during the war with the Indians. Mrs. Jackman's mother was killed by the Indians at South Franklin [see History].

MANUEL, JOEL.

Little is known in regard to this settler. Diligent search has failed to discover anything concerning his nativity. He came to Contoocook in 1734, and his name appears in several places as member of committees. His son John resided on High street, near the residence of Gen. E. G. Wood. The family is nearly if not quite extinct.

MELOON, NATHANIEL.

Patient research has not thrown much light upon the origin of this name, and nothing whatever is known of the nativity of this settler. It is supposed that he was of French or Flemish origin. The name is sometimes written Malon, Maloon, and Melloon. From the frequent appearance of his name upon the records, it is evident that he was an influential citizen. He served as a soldier in scouting parties during the Indian troubles.

In 1754, he moved to West Salisbury, to avail himself of the extensive meadow lands in that vicinity. His nearest neighbor was Edward Emery, near Couch pond, four to five miles distant. There he was surprised, and with his family captured—all except one son—by the Indians [see History—year 1756].

Upon his return from captivity he reoccupied his premises, and became one of the active citizens of Salisbury, being frequently elected to town offices; was selectman in 1791, when he was well advanced in life. His name is appended to the following paper:

“ VANDUE.

“ To be set up at public Vandue on Monday the 21 Day of Nov next at three Oclock P M. one Sarah Veza for Boarding, to be struck off to the lowest bider at the house of Stephen Webster

“ Nov ye 10, 1791

Nath^l Meloon

Joel Eastman

Selectmen of Salisbury.”

PETERS, WILLIAM.

He was one of the settlers of 1733, but it is not known whence he came. He was sergeant in Capt. John Goffe's company in 1748, employed in scouting,—enlisting May 28, discharged Oct. 5, his wages being £13 16s. 5d. Caleb Emery, Joseph Eastman, and William Courser, citizens of Contoocook, were in the same company.

RIX, NATHANIEL.

He appears to have been a settler in Contoocook, but it is probable that he soon removed to Concord, as the name of Nathaniel Rix appears upon the records of that town, and does not appear in the records of Boscawen. Nothing is known of him.

ROLF, DANIEL.

The name is sometimes written Rolfe. It is probable he was related to the citizen of Concord of the same name, and to Benjamin Rolfe, not a first settler; but nothing definite is known in regard to him.

GENERAL BIOGRAPHY.

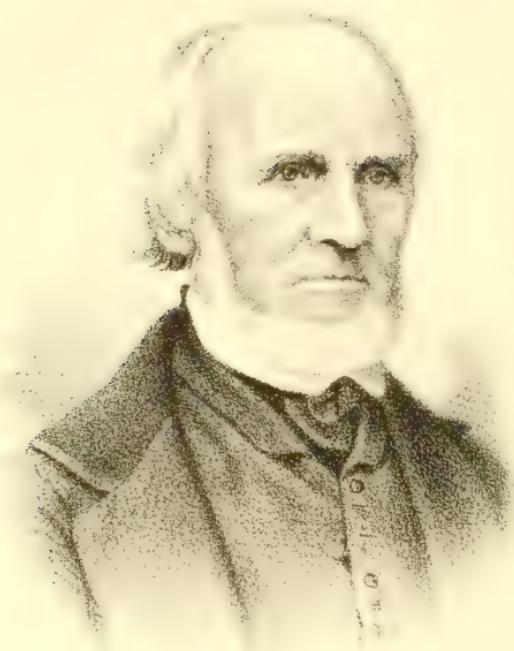
ALDRICH, JOHN.

John Aldrich was born in Smithfield, R. I., Jan. 20, 1785. He married Harriet, daughter of Samuel Smith, Jan. 18, 1810, and moved to Mendon, Mass., where he resided till 1830, when he made Boscawen his home, purchasing a farm on High street, near Salisbury line. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Through life, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich manifested the frank, honest, sincere traits of character which are inculcated by the Friends. They were progressive in their religious views, earnest in their efforts to do good, ever ready to help the poor, guided by a simple faith and trust which ever led them to a higher spiritual life. They were industrious and frugal, simple in all their tastes, and patterns of neatness. They lived quietly and unostentatiously, beloved and respected by their friends and neighbors. Mr. Aldrich passed to the better life, March 19, 1865, and Mrs. Aldrich, May 13, 1872. Their children were,—Armenia Smith, born Nov. 1, 1817, married Nathaniel White, of Concord, Nov. 1, 1836; John, born Nov. 9, 1825, married Olive French, of Pembroke, and who resides in Framingham, Mass.

AREY, ISAIAH H.

Isaiah Hatch Arey was born on Cape Cod, 1827. His father moved to Boscawen when he was a lad, and settled on the farm south of the Woodbury plain. The son, after his father's death, built the residence now standing south of the cemetery. He married Miss Terry, of Boscawen, was elected town-clerk from 1861 to 1864, and was holding that official position at the time of his death, Oct. 16, 1870.

Mr. Arey possessed a sympathetic nature, and was endowed with fine feelings, which he well knew how to express by word and act. He was also an ingenious and skilful mechanic, and for the last fifteen years of his life devoted much time to the manufacture of violins and guitars. Of the former he is known to



John W. Drick

have made eighty-six, and of the latter thirty-seven. These instruments are now highly prized. For purity of tone and elegant workmanship, perhaps they are not excelled by any made in this country.

Ole Bull, the eminent Norwegian violinist, recognized Mr. Arey's talents, and assisted him with original drawings and valuable information. From a letter written by Ole Bull to Mr. Arey in 1857, the following extract is given :

“ Allow me to congratulate you on the achievement of your violin, * * * an instrument that no artist or amateur would hesitate to take to his bosom, and electrify by the breath of his inspiration. I sincerely wish that those further results of my experience, which I have communicated to you, will prove a benefit to yourself, and a blessing to those who take your children to their hearts.

“ Your success will always be sincerely felt and appreciated by your friend,

OLE BULL.”

ATKINSON, SAMUEL,

Was the son of Dea. Joseph Atkinson, of Newbury. He took an active part in town affairs, and during the Revolution was lieutenant in Stark's regiment, at the battle of Bunker hill, and was employed by the committee of safety for the state on several important occasions.

Upon the records of the committee of safety, Jan. 30, 1776, is this entry :

“ Ordered the Reciever General to pay Samuel Atkinson for his time & Expenses in going after Col Bedell £1—11s.”

Col. Bedel was in command of a regiment doing duty on the Connecticut river.

“ April 9, 1776.

“ Ordered the Reciever General to pay Lieut Samuel Atkinson Fourteen pounds Thirteen Shill^s & Eleven pence for expense of Transporting the Indians sent from Exeter from Boscawen to Plymouth.”

No contemporary record throws any light upon this service. For what purpose the Indians were sent to Plymouth is unknown.

During the summer of 1776, upon the advance of Gen. Carleton and Gen. Burgoyne to Lake Champlain, there was great consternation in all the upper towns of New Hampshire and Vermont, on the Connecticut. It was rumored that a large body of Indians was

to invade that section. Lieut. Atkinson started as a volunteer for the defence of the frontier. The condition of affairs is set forth in a letter from Col. John Hurd, found in Provincial Papers (Vol. 8, p. 306).

He visited Exeter, to report in person the state of affairs, and received an order to forward two small cannon, which belonged to the state, and which were in Canterbury, to Haverhill.

He was captain of a company enlisted to join Gen. Sullivan at Ticonderoga.

In May, 1777, Capt. Atkinson was employed by the town to obtain fire-arms and equipments; and the committee of safety for the state conferred authority upon him to raise men to serve under Gen. Stark, after the battle of Bennington.

In 1779-80, he was employed by the committee of safety to procure supplies, and rendered efficient aid to the government during the war.

He was honored and trusted by his fellow-citizens, and was an ardent patriot.

ATKINSON, HALE,

Whose likeness is here presented, was born March 3, 1799, on the homestead which he inherited from his father, situated on the river road, where his grandfather settled when he moved from Newbury, Mass., in 1767. He was an obliging and kind neighbor, a lover of books, sustaining schools and the institutions of religion with cheerfulness, and always fulfilling the duties of a good citizen. In early life he had a fondness for military parade, and at one time was captain of the cavalry company in the 21st Regiment. His political views did not accord with those of the majority in town, but he was often chosen to office, the duties of which he performed faithfully and impartially. He was selectman in 1847, 1849, 1850, 1852, 1853, and 1857. He was unmarried;—died April 15, 1874.

ATKINSON, HARVEY,

Son of Joseph Atkinson, was born in Boscawen, July 19, 1806 [see Gen.]. He attended the district school, receiving instruction from Mrs. Sally Kimball Martin, one of the renowned female

teachers of the town, Susan Pearson, Abigail Dix (sister of Gen. Dix), Martha Holt, Francis Danforth, Joseph Morrill, Samuel Chamberlain, Erastus Torrey, and Peabody Atkinson. He was a student at the opening of the male department of Boscawen Academy, under the tuition of Jarvis Gregg, and also a student at Franklin Academy. He became an instructor, teaching in his own district—the Gulf—in 1828-29, also in 1829-30 and in 1830-31 at Horse hill in Concord.

In November, 1831, he moved to Ohio, where he taught four years, returning to Boscawen in 1835. During the following winters he taught on Little hill, at High street, and at the Gulf.

Mr. Atkinson's father had the power of great concentration of thought in mathematical calculation, and possessed a retentive memory. He once calculated mentally the number of barleycorns required to encircle the globe, allowing three to an inch, and put the answer down upon his slate. To verify his calculation he went through the problem by writing the figures, and arrived at the same result.

Mr. Harvey Atkinson, since 1837, has resided on his farm, giving his attention to agriculture.

BAKER, HENRY W., LT.

At the breaking out of the war in 1861, Henry W. Baker was at work making household furniture, in the "Hollow," in Boscawen. He was a young man of ardent temperament, a lover of liberty, a true citizen, and an earnest patriot. He offered his services to his country, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 7th Regiment, Nov. 12, 1861.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Manchester. On Jan. 14, 1862, it broke camp, and was ordered to New York, where it remained till Feb. 13, when it embarked on sailing vessels for the Dry Tortugas, where it remained till June 16th, when it was ordered to Port Royal, and from thence to St. Augustine, subsequently to Fernandina, and again to Hilton Head.

On June 18, 1863, it joined the forces under Gen. Gilmore, and was employed during the month in arduous duties. On the morning of July 18, the troops designed to make an assault upon Fort Wagner were drawn up on the beach. During the night the 7th Regiment had been under arms doing fatigue duty. A terrific

thunder-storm had raged, and the soldiers were drenched with rain. The regiment had been so reduced by sickness, that but four hundred and eighty were in the ranks.

Through the entire day a terrible cannonade was kept up by the Union batteries and ironclads, which was responded to from time to time by the guns of Fort Wagner. All through the weary hours, the soldiers of the 7th lay behind their entrenchments beneath the blazing sun.

The command had been entrusted to Gen. Trueman H. Seymour, who determined to make an assault. He knew nothing of the construction of Fort Wagner. No information of the impediments to be overcome had reached him. Col. Putnam, of the 7th, commanding the second brigade, opposed the contemplated movement.

"I do not think that we can take the fort," he said;—and when Gen. Seymour reiterated his determination to make the attempt, Col. Putnam said, "We shall go like a flock of sheep."

The sun set, and the twilight faded. The soldiers were ordered to remove the caps from the nipples of their rifles, and were told that they must depend upon the bayonet alone. In the 100th N. Y., which formed behind the 7th, this order was neglected.

In the darkness, the assaulting column moved forward. The ironclads and the Union batteries opened a heavy fire, which was continued till the column was so near that further firing would endanger it, when, at a signal, all the Union batteries became silent. In an instant, Fort Wagner was aflame. Its heavy siege guns, howitzers, and forty-two pounder carronades burst forth, pouring a stream of shot and shell into the advancing troops. And now, in addition, the parapet of the fort swarmed with men, who, through the terrible cannonade of the day, had been lying securely beneath the bomb-proofs. Mingled with the roar of the cannon were their volleys of musketry.

The first brigade had the advance. Its ranks went down like grass before the mower. Some of the soldiers fled, panic-stricken. The second brigade, led by the 7th N. H., pressed on and filled the decimated ranks. Suddenly they found themselves confronted by a ditch fifty feet wide and ten feet deep, with four feet of water flowing into it. Only at the south-eastern angle was it dry. It was enfiladed by howitzers. Into the ditch leaped the

soldiers. Grape and canister mowed them down, but others crowded on. The 7th N. H., led by Lt. Col. Joseph C. Abbott, made its way unfalteringly into the ditch, through it, and up the slope of the parapet. Cannon and musketry blazed in their faces; and now there was a flash behind them—the 100th N. Y., not having removed their caps, were firing into the dark mass, not knowing who was friend, who foe. All was confusion. All order disappeared. In the darkness no one could be recognized. Amid the groans of the wounded, the shouting of officers, the rattle of rifles, the roar of cannon, the bursting of shells, it was impossible to maintain discipline. Col. Putnam, a few of his subordinates, and one or two hundred men entered the fort. The enemy charged, but were driven. Col. Putnam was killed;—one officer after another went down. The reserve, which should have rushed up, did not come. The assault had lost its force. Like sheep the Union soldiers fled as best they could through the devastating fire, leaving a ghastly heap of dead and wounded in the ditch, and on the parapet of the fort. Among the killed was Henry W. Baker. By his side were Dexter Pritchard, Liberty G. Raymond, and Alexander F. Stevens, from Boscawen, and of his company, also killed. Among the wounded was Samuel McEvely, and among the prisoners was John Clancy, who died in prison at Richmond.

In his first battle, Lieutenant Baker gave his life to his country. Those who served under him speak of him with affection. He was cool and brave, and ever mindful of his duties. He was buried where he fell, with his commander, Col. Putnam, and his subordinates, Pritchard, Raymond, and Stevens. He was the last of his family, his elder brother, J. C. Baker, M. D., of Abington, Mass., deceased, being his only near relative. Those who knew him best will ever hold him in affectionate remembrance.

BALLARD, WILLIAM WALLACE,

Was born in Peterborough in 1828. His father was Nathan Ballard, of Peterborough, who married Sarah D. Clement, of Boscawen. He was left an orphan at an early age, but was adopted by Benjamin Walker, Mrs. W. being his aunt. He learned the trade of stone-cutting, but spent most of his time with Mr. Walker,

attending the district school—Water street, south. He was of a quiet, gentle nature, and in boyhood showed none of those sterling qualities of character which revealed themselves in after life.

It is altogether probable that the flame of patriotic ardor, which at the breaking out of the war in 1861 induced him to be one of the first to enlist, was kindled by Mr. Eliakim Walker, Revolutionary pensioner, who never was weary of rehearsing the story of Bunker hill; and, without doubt, the flame was intensified by the uncompromising hostility of Mr. Benjamin Walker to slavery.

When the second regiment of N. H. volunteers was organized, young Ballard enlisted in the Goodwin Rifles, of the 2d Regiment. The regiment, on its way to the seat of war, was entertained at Boston, in Music hall, where Mr. Harrison D. Clement, of Lawrence, uncle to Ballard, had a conversation with him.

"I did not suppose that you had any great military ardor," was the remark of Mr. C.

"I have not, but the call is urgent. I have no family; I can go. Military life has no attractions for me; but I owe a duty to my country, and I shall do my best to perform it."

It is out of such men that heroes are made.

His regiment was in the first battle of Bull Run, where Ballard acted with conspicuous coolness and deliberation. After the engagement, he informed his uncle that he had several fair shots at the enemy, at half the distance of which he was sure of his mark.

A few weeks subsequent to the battle he was sent to Washington to perform some duty, and, upon his rejoining the regiment, found a second lieutenant's commission awaiting him, the promotion having been made wholly without his knowledge. A sword and uniform were presented him by his brother officers.

He commanded the company at the battle of Williamsburg, and throughout nearly the entire Peninsula campaign, in which the 2d Regiment took an active part [see Adgt. Gen. Report].

During the seven days' fighting, his clothes were pierced several times, and he was slightly wounded on the forehead, which filled his eyes and covered his face with blood; but he maintained his place, leading the men into action while thus disfigured.

During one of the battles, while in the thick of the fight, he dragged a wounded soldier behind a tree, and himself took shelter. While they were there the tree was struck seventeen times.

The regiment, at Gettysburg, was attached to the 3d corps, commanded by Gen. Sickles. During the march from the Rappahannock, Lieut. Ballard was taken sick, and though entitled to ride in the ambulance, resolutely maintained his place with the company. Although he had the surgeon's certificate in his pocket, excusing him from duty, he not only made the march, but was seen carrying the guns of his worn-out soldiers, and even the tent-pole, on his shoulder. On the morning of July 2d, the surgeon and officers, knowing how exhausted he was, tried to dissuade him from taking part in the engagement, but in vain.

The regiment was stationed in Sherfey's peach orchard, and was one of the first to feel the blows inflicted by Longstreet's advance.

In the first shock, nine of the officers were killed or wounded. The captain of Company B being one of the number, the command devolved upon Lieut. Ballard. Not long after, he was mortally wounded by a ball passing through his hips and bowels, but did not fall till, unable to move, he was knocked down by a battery wheeling into position. So close was the fighting at this moment, that when his sword flew from his hand it fell close to the rebel line,—so near, that one of the soldiers of the regiment, in attempting to recover it, was taken prisoner. Lieut. Ballard was taken to the rear, and lingered five days, receiving all the care that was possible to give in the over-crowded hospitals. He knew that his wound was mortal, and calmly awaited the coming of death, sending this message to his friends:

“Should I leave any property after paying my debts, I desire that it may be given to the soldiers who have suffered for their country.”

His remains were taken to Boscawen, and interred in the cemetery, near the site of the old meeting-house. His funeral sermon was preached by his old chaplain, Prof. Parker—now of Dartmouth college—in the Congregational church on the plain, which was filled by a great concourse of people, who had known his sterling qualities, and which were thus set forth:

“In the prime condition and obligation of life, which comes up to us most forcibly in life's adieu, and beside the grave,—your life, dear friend, did you regard and employ it as yours for God? How happy to be able here to-day to make mention of the fact, that, at the early age of

fourteen, he made public profession of the Christian faith, and consecrated himself forever to the cross and service of the Redeemer.

“ Of the consistency of all the years of his Christian life, I do not know how faithfully he fulfilled the obligations of his Christian profession—I cannot fully testify;—but this I do know: his soldier’s career was singularly free from the vices of army life. I never knew any departure in his conduct from the strict line of principle and virtue. His character seemed as upright as his tall frame.

“ He was one with whom, in the army, I had ever pleasant intercourse and strong congeniality of feeling. I can see him even now, accompanying his men, as was so invariably his custom, to our regimental Sabbath services; or, as he often sat within my tent, conversing upon themes which showed alike his excellent sense and excellent principles.

“ It was no ordinary testimony to the esteem in which he was held by the noble company of which he was a member, when from a private, without ever having worn a corporal’s stripes upon his arm, he was passed over all the intermediate grades at a step, and made a lieutenant by common consent.

“ The respect he had among you here at home, for his character and worth, he never lost in the army; and had he been permitted to return to live once more among you, it would have been to have enjoyed your increased regard, I doubt not, as a man and a Christian.

“ And now Lieut. Ballard, at the early age of thirty-four, sleeps in death! No more campaignings, no more hard-fought fields: the march and battle of life are over!

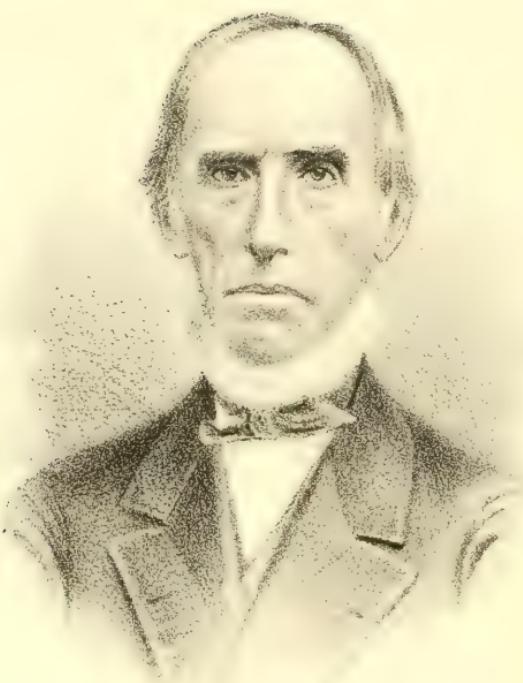
“ That noble spirit of his, which animated him to the performance of duty at whatever cost or hazard, which forbade his shrinking from any peril, finally urged him forward with his men to the battle, although debility and disease warranted inaction, and demanded rest; and his sick and weakened frame was unable to sustain the shock and effect of the wound then received.

“ I might have expected all this, so often have I heard him say that, if he could move, nothing should ever keep him from accompanying the regiment when a battle was to occur.

“ Brave soldier, noble officer, excellent young man, dearly beloved friend, we leave thee. Thy life was thy country’s: she has it;—and now thy name is thy country’s: she will keep it!

“ Was it a lasting honor to have fought with our Revolutionary fathers to found this government? Then is it enduring fame like thee to have fought and died to sustain it!

“ Has no land ever more merited a patriot’s love than thine? Then, than thine, no patriot’s devotion ever more merited gratitude; no patriot’s death more merited honor.



Edw^t Buxton

"And so we leave thee, heroic soldier, true-hearted patriot, Christian young man, esteemed, beloved friend. With many tears, and yet with hearts beating to a deeper love of country, and a higher estimate of the true citizen, of manly worth, of virtue, of right, of freedom, and of religion, we consign these battle-torn remains to the grave, and thy soul to God, thankfully trusting that the victory of the Christian life and conflict is thine,—martial strains exchanged for the music and melodies of angels, the sword for the harp of gold, the soldier's laced and plumed attire for the robes of heaven and the crown of life and immortality!"

BUXTON, EDWARD, REV.

The second pastor of the Congregational church in Webster, Rev. Edward Buxton, was born in Reading, Mass., Aug. 17, 1803,—the youngest son of Benjamin and Hannah (Flint) Buxton, who subsequently removed to New Boston. Mr. Buxton desired that one of his sons should enter the ministry; but in childhood the son was subjected to a fright which produced an impediment of speech, and the father gave up all expectation of ever seeing him engaged in the ministry. But the son adopted a rigid course of discipline, by which he overcame, in a good degree, his stammering,—so much so, that in 1829 he began the study of medicine. He gave himself so thoroughly to study, however, that sickness intervened, and he was compelled to relinquish for a time his chosen pursuit.

Recovering his health in some degree, he engaged in teaching in New Boston, and, to perfect himself as a teacher, attended Exeter academy, then under Benjamin Abbot, the preceptor who could count Edward Everett, Alexander H. Everett, and many other distinguished men of the century, as his pupils.

Upon leaving the academy, Mr. Buxton became preceptor of the academy in Greenland, N. H., where he found congenial society in the person of Rev. Wallace Clark, pastor of the Congregational church. The young preceptor became superintendent of the Sunday-school, and whenever the pastor was absent was selected to conduct the public exercises upon the Sabbath.

So acceptable were his services, that neighboring parishes, without a minister, called upon the preceptor at Greenland to occupy their pulpits. Thus gradually, and almost without any plan for his future life, Edward Buxton became a preacher, teaching by

day in the academy, studying theology by night in the house of his friend, Rev. Mr. Clark. His studies, rather, were in the early morning, for during those years he formed the habit of lighting his fire and lamp before the first glimmerings of dawn were seen in the east—a habit that has adhered through life, and enabled him to accomplish much which otherwise never would have been done.

He was ordained at Greenland in 1836, and was employed in preaching at Rochester for a few months, then at Dorchester and Whitefield, until called to Webster, in August, 1837.

He was installed pastor of the church December 13 the same year, succeeding Rev. Mr. Price, who had resigned the pastorate in the spring of 1836. From that date to the present, with the exception of a few months in 1876, he has preached to the people of Webster, preaching his 40th anniversary sermon in December, 1877. He is the oldest pastor in the state. His term of office embraces an important period in the history of the country. Since his settlement, the nation has passed through a great civil war. Previous to the breaking out of the conflict was the period of excitement incident to the agitation of the anti-slavery question.

The church in Webster, in common with most of the churches, was conservative,—slow to act, and regarding with distrust the methods of many of the earnest anti-slavery reformers. During the years of excitement, the pastor of the church manifested that equipoise of judgment and calmness of disposition which carried him safely through a period in which many pastorates were dissolved.

Mr. Buxton, like his predecessor, has performed arduous duties as superintending committee of schools, and has taken great interest in the cause of education, giving individual instruction to many young ladies and gentlemen.

He has been thrice married,—first, to Elizabeth McFarland, daughter of Rev. Asa McFarland, D. D., of Concord; second, to Mrs. Lois Jewett, of Laconia; third, to Mrs. Louise Jane Dix Pillsbury, widow of Gen. Moody A. Pillsbury, and daughter of Col. Timothy Dix, of Boscowen.

In 1876, Mr. Buxton was elected delegate to the convention for the revision of the state constitution.

By his fidelity as a pastor, his high character, his consistent

life, his devotion to duty, and his regard for the welfare of the whole community, he has won the respect and affection of the public in a remarkable degree. It falls to the lot of but few men to be so universally esteemed.

Though past the age allotted to man, he still ministers to the people, and maintains the studious habits of his early years.

He is an ardent lover of music, and is in full sympathy with the progressive spirit of the age, endearing himself alike to old and young, with the sports and pleasures of childhood, as well as with the graver duties of maturer years.

BURBANK, ABRAHAM, CAPT.

One of the prominent business men of Boscawen was Abraham Burbank, eldest son of David Burbank, and grandson of Capt. Moses Burbank, one of the early settlers of the town. He was born Nov. 16, 1781, learned the trade of blacksmith of his father, and carried on blacksmithing on Little hill with Jesse Little. He was an adept in making axes, giving them a shape much liked by the woodchoppers at the beginning of the century, and of such keen temper that "Abe Burbank's axes" were widely known, and had a ready sale.

He married Mary Call, and, second, Polly M. Jackman, settled in Bashan on the farm now owned by his son, Mr. Azro Sheridan Burbank, and engaged in lumbering.

With his son, Friend L. Burbank, he became proprietor of the mills on Blackwater river; also, a mill on Knight's Meadow brook; also, one on Pond brook. At one time, nearly every mill in Boscawen was employed in sawing his lumber, which was sent down the Merrimack river to Lowell and Boston.

He was greatly respected by his fellow-citizens, and was repeatedly elected to represent them in the legislature. He was a cheerful supporter of religious and charitable organizations, and alive to all interests affecting the public welfare.

He died in 1856, aged 75—an active, energetic, honored citizen to the last year of his life.

BURBANK, LITTLE,

Son of David, was born in Boscawen [see Genealogy]. He settled in Bashan, on land now owned by William Huntoon, at the

corner of the road leading west to the cemetery, but subsequently purchased the farm now owned by F. F. & Wm. Fisk. He early engaged in lumbering, sending masts, spars, and oak timber to Medford, and other kinds to Lowell. He was a man of great industry, working early and late, and employing many men. He was a public-spirited citizen, a steadfast supporter of civil and religious institutions, a consistent member of the Congregational church, and a respected member of society.

BURBANK, CALVIN M.,

Youngest son of Little Burbank [see Genealogy], at the beginning of the war enlisted in the Goodwin Rifles, Company B, 2d Regiment, commanded by Col. Gilman Marston, of Exeter, and attached to the brigade commanded by Gen. Burnside. The regiment was conspicuously engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, in which Mr. Burbank displayed that undaunted bravery which animated him in all subsequent engagements. Upon the retreat, he carried a comrade—Holmes—on his back for a long distance, and after leaving him in the hospital, picked up the rifles thrown away by others, having at one time five on his shoulders.

During the fall of 1861 the regiment was stationed at Chikamoxen. In the Peninsular campaign it took part in the battle of Williamsburg. In a letter to his brother he gives an account of the engagement:

“ We started at sunrise, and pushed rapidly forward, our corps taking the central route,—Keyes on our right and Sumner on our left. Our division took the lead, and at six o’clock we were in sight of the rebel entrenchments before Williamsburg. The action soon commenced, and as the day progressed grew hotter, till by noon it was absolutely terrific. Our division, the rest of the corps failing to come up, had to withstand the whole force of the enemy’s centre; and right valiantly did they do it, as the record of the day’s fight will show. Four times were they driven back, and as many times did they rally, and recover the ground they had lost. Thus the battle raged till four o’clock, when reinforcements so long looked for at last arrived, and decided the battle in our favor, when the enemy, being driven hard into their entrenchments, and darkness settling over the earth, ended hostilities for the day.

“ To add to our hard fighting, it rained in torrents all day, and the men were completely drenched. Many of the men when they went

into the fight threw away their knapsacks, and without any shelter you may judge that our situation was not to be envied. Still, the men were resolute in their determination to commence the fight the next morning.

* * * * *

"Yesterday afternoon I took a stroll over the battle-field, and the sight that met my eyes was sickening in the extreme. Friend and foe lay side by side in scores. Evidences of the fierceness of the fight were everywhere visible, and it was easy to trace the progress and success of the fight by the too visible marks of the strife. Language fails me to describe the appearance of a battle-field after the contest is over. It must be seen to be realized to its full extent."

For gallantry at Williamsburg, he was made a corporal.

Endowed with a strong constitution, he passed through all the hardships of the Peninsular campaign, doing his duties whenever called upon, notwithstanding the malaria of the Chickahominy. He was in the thick of the fight at the second Bull Run battle, in which the regiment suffered severely. Defeat had followed defeat. The soldiers had lost confidence in the management of the army. But there was no faltering of patriotism.

In a letter written Oct. 30th, 1862, is this outburst of loyalty :

"I, for one, am getting heartily sick of this war, and the way it is conducted. The fact is, there has been blood enough spilled and lives enough sacrificed to have put down the Rebellion ere this if rightly managed; yet I do not wish to see it settled in any other way, and willingly devote the term of my enlistment to attain the end for which the war was commenced. And yet, there are recreants North who would advocate a compromise, or peace on any terms,—who would even consent to sever this glittering chain of strength and glory. There are traitor knaves who would lift their sacrilegious hands to break that which God hath united, which man must not sever. Is there a man now who dares to advocate a disunion of these blood-brightened links? Palsied be his tongue to the very roof of his mouth, ere he can croak out one word of disunion!"

"Pardon this flight of words; but I feel that all the hindrances are owing to this class of persons."

He was in the battle of Fredericksburg, in Franklin's corps, where the regiment suffered severely. In the battle of Gettysburg, the 2d N. H. was, at the beginning of the action on the second day, stationed in Sherfey's peach orchard, behind a rail fence. Upon the advance of Longstreet's corps, it was almost

the first regiment to open fire. Mr. Burbank fired twice at the advancing skirmishers. After the second shot, he jumped upon the fence to see its effect, when a ball went through one of his thighs, shattering the bone, and he fell to the ground. The enemy was close at hand—30,000 men advancing rapidly. The whole of Sickles's line, in which was the 2d N. H., was forced back, and Burbank was left upon the field. During the whole of the contest, he was exposed to the fire of both armies. His clothes were pierced with bullets. A wounded comrade, lying near him, had his head taken off by a cannon ball. During the night of Thursday he was in the enemy's hands; but they had so many of their own wounded to care for that they could pay no attention to the Union wounded.

Through the contest of Friday he lay there upon the ground, exposed to the terrible storm of shot and shell. On Saturday afternoon he was exposed to a thunder-shower. The rain poured in torrents. He soon found himself in a pool. The water ran till it covered his body, and he could only keep from drowning by propping up his head with his knapsack. The water assuaged the terrible fever that had set in from his wound, and quite likely saved his life, as mortification ere long must have set in. Upon the retreat of the enemy, Saturday night, he was taken up by the ambulance corps, having lain where he fell from Thursday afternoon, with nothing to eat but the few crackers in his knapsack.

He was taken to the hospital at Brattleborough, Vt., where he remained till his wound was healed. He was impatient to join his regiment. He applied to be sent back, but the surgeon would not give him permission, thinking he was not well enough.

One day he was found missing, and "deserter" was written against his name. The return was sent to the colonel of the regiment; but before it reached there, Burbank was doing his duty in the ranks as picket, having voluntarily returned. His colonel ordered him into his presence, and condemned him to have an additional stripe sewed upon his right arm, advancing him to the rank of sergeant. Nothing but an impediment of speech debarred him from receiving a commission. He was in all of the battles of the Wilderness campaign in which the 2d N. H. took part.

On the 16th of May, 1864, the regiment was engaged with the enemy in front of Richmond, when Burbank, who was in advance

of the skirmish line, found himself confronted by a rebel. They were but a few rods apart. Both raised their guns and fired at the same instant. The rebel fell dead, with a bullet through his brain, while the ball from the rebel's gun passed through Burbank's cheek, making a fearful wound, and disfiguring that side of his face. He was taken to the hospital, and mustered out of service, June 21, 1864, having taken part in more than thirty engagements.

Without any disparagement to the valor or bravery of others, it may be said that he was one of the bravest of the brave. He served his country from motives of pure patriotism, and has left an imperishable record.

His death, which occurred in May, 1866, was very sad. It was from small-pox, in the hospital at Manchester. Strangers only could care for him in his last hours on earth.

He married Miss Louisa Nichols, who died before the war, leaving one child, a daughter, now living.

BURBANK, FRIEND L.

Friend Little Burbank, eldest son of Capt. Abraham and Mary (Call) Burbank, was born in Boscawen, Jan. 29, 1896. He married Dorothy Jackman, daughter of Joshua Jackman, of Boscawen. He engaged with his father in the occupation of lumbering. Through life he has followed that calling, manufacturing many millions of feet in the mills that now bear his name.

His fellow-citizens have honored him by electing him repeatedly to manage the affairs of the town, and to represent them in the legislature [see Town Affairs].

BURBANK, DAVID E.

David Emery Burbank, son of Capt. Abraham and Polly (Jackman) Burbank, was born in Boscawen, May 16, 1822. He married Mary Elliot, of Canterbury, in 1845, and followed the occupation of merchant at Sweatt's mills for several years. He was a prominent member of Boscawen Light Infantry, and was captain of the corps when the military system of the state was disbanded, in 1849-50.

Upon the organization of Webster he was elected town-clerk,

and was serving in that capacity when he entered the military service in 1863.

Upon the organization of the 16th N. H. regiment, he was commissioned first lieutenant, Company H, a position which he filled with honor to himself and his fellow-citizens. His commission was issued Nov. 4, 1862. The regiment was ordered to the Department of the Gulf under Gen. Banks, and, though not engaged in any great conflict, performed arduous duties on the Mississippi, at Port Hudson and other localities. Lieut. Burbank, in common with many of the regiment, was prostrated by sickness. The post physicians could hold out no hope for his recovery in that climate, and advised his return to the North as his only chance for recovery. The regiment had nearly filled its term of enlistment, and he accordingly resigned his commission, July 18, 1863.

He reached home, prostrated by disease. The fatigues, hardships, and malaria had so undermined a hardy constitution, that many months passed before he regained his health. He was appointed postmaster at West Boscawen before the war, and while absent Mrs. Burbank performed the duties of the office, and conducted the business of the store.

He subsequently moved to Norwich, Vt., where he still lives, engaged in milling.

BURBANK, EZEKIEL W.

Ezekiel Webster Burbank, son of Capt. Abraham and Polly (Jackman) Burbank, was born in Boscawen, June 16, 1829. He married Martha Ann Pillsbury, daughter of Enoch Pillsbury, and resided with his brother on the homestead in Bashan.

Upon the organization of the 16th N. H. regiment he enlisted in Company H, of which his brother, David E., was second lieutenant. He served with honor, was faithful in all his military duties, as in everything else. He soon fell a victim to the malaria of the Mississippi, and died at Brashe City, May 27, 1863. His was a character that won respect and confidence. He was a true citizen and an earnest Christian.

CALL, OLOFF HANSON, REV.,

A native of Warner, became a resident of Boscawen in 1840. He went through the academical course at Tilton Conference Semi-

nary, and the theological course at the Concord seminary, and became a member of the New Hampshire Conference in 1854. Under appointment from that body, he preached at Haverhill, Bath, Benton, Warren, Marlow, Seabrook, Salem, Londonderry, Newmarket, and at Amesbury, Mass. He moved to Kansas in 1875, where he is still engaged in the ministry.

CALL, NATHAN, M. D.,

Son of Silas Call, was born in Boscawen Sept. 25, 1827. He attended the common school on North Water street, but, aside from a term or two at an academy, had no other literary course. He began the study of medicine with Dr. E. K. Webster on the Plain, Feb. 20, 1851, attended two courses of lectures at Hanover and one at Brunswick, graduating at Hanover in 1854. He attended one course of lectures at the New York Medical College, studied dissection with Dr. E. H. Parker, then of Concord, and began practice with Dr. Webster in March, 1855, when he was appointed assistant physician at the N. H. Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, under the superintendence of Dr. J. E. Tyler. His duties were acceptably discharged while in that official position. In 1859 he returned to Boscawen and resumed practice, where he remained till 1864, when he removed to Suncook. He was married in 1855 to Miss Charlotte M. Colby, of Contoocook, was elected secretary of the N. H. Medical Society in 1862, retaining the position till 1866. He died at Suncook, June, 1875, after a brief illness, greatly lamented. In early life he connected himself with the Christian Baptist church, and lived a life consistent with his profession. As a citizen he was highly esteemed, and as a physician occupied a high rank.

CALL, WILLIAM W.

William Walker Call, son of Lemuel Call, was born Jan. 13, 1822. He worked on his father's farm till arriving at majority, having no educational advantages except those of the district school. In the fall of 1848, while residing at Lawrence, Mass., he read in the Boston *Journal* the first report of the discovery of gold in California. During the winter, as the reports of the richness of the deposits were confirmed, he determined to seek his fortune in that land. In company with his brother Jonas and Mr. Bit-

field Burbank, he started from Boscawen May 11. Reaching New York he found there was little prospect of going to California by the Isthmus of Panama. He could not think of the long ocean voyage around Cape Horn, and determined to push west across the plains. At three o'clock on the day after his arrival in New York he was on the train, with his companions, for Pittsburgh. Reaching that city, he took passage on the steamer "Ben West," which left the next day for St. Louis. The "Ben West" was a new boat, making her first trip. At Cincinnati a fast steamer, also bound for St. Louis, came alongside, and attempted to pass the "Ben West." The result was a race the entire distance, the captains, reckless of consequences, feeding the furnaces till the flames spouted from the tops of the chimneys. The new boat won the race by several hours. Mr. Call was quite willing to make so quick a passage, as it bore him so much the faster on his journey.

At St. Louis, he and his companions purchased a few articles of their outfit, and embarked by steamer up the Missouri. The boat was crowded with Mormons. The cholera broke out, and the boat stopped several times to bury the dead. Thirty-one passengers died in two and one half days between St. Louis and Independence. The party from Boscawen had the wisdom to remain on the hurricane deck most of the time, and thus escaped the contagion.

At Independence they purchased a wagon and four mules, and loaded the wagon with provisions. In New England they had been accustomed to using oxen and horses, and knew nothing of the nature of mules; but ere long they discovered that a mule has a nature of his own—a peculiar nature, a propensity to kick wagons into kindling-wood, to stop when he is so inclined, to set firmly back in the harness at times. The mules were unbroken. To control them, ropes were tied around the necks of the leaders, and two of the party walked by their side. They started May 22. At the descent of the first hill, the mules, instead of holding back, broke into a run. In vain the efforts of the men holding the ropes to stop them. Down the hill they went, making good time towards California, till one fell, and the others piled on top of him, and the wagon above them all. Then the heels flew. In a few seconds there were some kindling-wood and

strips of harness lying around loose. With much labor the pile was disentangled, and the party was astonished to find no damage done to the mules, who shook themselves, and meekly gazed upon the scene as if nothing in particular had happened.

Knowing from experience that oxen were conservative in their nature, and would exercise a healthful influence upon such a team, one of the party returned to Independence, purchased a yoke of well-trained steers, hitched them to the team, and there were no more stampedes nor settings back in the harness.

The party joined a great train of fellow-travellers, experienced all the hardships of the long journey, lasting one hundred and two days, when they reached Pleasant valley in California on Sept. 2.

Mr. Call and his companions took up a claim near Weaverville, and worked till driven out by the fall rains, when they made their way to Sacramento. The yield of gold was about \$20 a day. As no business offered at Sacramento, the party proceeded to San Francisco, and pitched their tent at the foot of Mission street, obtained a boat, boarded ships as they arrived, and purchased flour, potatoes, and other provisions, which they retailed at a good profit, returning to the mines in the spring.

After a year and a half of absence, Mr. Call visited Boscawen, and removed his family to San Francisco, where he still resides.

CALL, JONAS,

The third son of Lemuel Call, was born in Boscawen, April 24, 1826. He attended the district school, and by dint of hard labor was able to attend Blanchard academy, Pembroke, ten weeks.

Arriving at his majority, he began the battle of life—taught school in winter, and worked at various occupations in summer.

When the news was received of the discovery of gold in California, he was in Maine. Upon the receipt of a letter from his brother William, at Lawrence, requesting his opinion in regard to a trial of their fortunes in the land of gold, the younger brother, instead of replying by letter, answered in person, ready to start at once.

Some of the incidents of the journey are set forth in the biographical notice of his brother William.

Mr. Jonas Call, while in the mines, discovered that the profits of a boarding-house—especially one for miners, where the boarder settled his account promptly—were quite as great in the long run as rocking the mining-cradle; and he turned his attention to that business. He was also successful in mining. He saw, also, that San Francisco was destined to be a great metropolis, and secured a plot of land in the suburbs, which has greatly increased in value.

He visited the East after an absence of several years, and married Miss Mary A. Stone, of Acton, Mass., and returned to California.

Mr. Call again visited the East, and took up his residence for one season on the old homestead, enjoying rest and relaxation after years of business activity.

He returned to California in 1873, and embarked in a new mining enterprise, which has yielded large returns.

During the reign of the vigilance committee in San Francisco, when the law-and-order-abiding citizens took possession of the city government, which had fallen into the hands of a set of thieves and murderers, Mr. Call was on the side of law. He shouldered his rifle, took his place in the ranks, and aided in purging the body politic.

CASS, JONATHAN.

One of the first houses built west of Blackwater river was erected by Jonathan Cass, father to Hon. Lewis Cass. He moved from Exeter to Boscawen, and settled near Long pond, on the farm now occupied by the venerable David Sweat. The cellar is near Mr. Sweat's house. Mr. Cass was a blacksmith, and did all the smithing for the entire region. He was an upright and honorable man, a good workman and citizen.

Hon. Lewis Cass was born in Exeter, and never lived in Boscawen. Mr. Cass's wife died in Exeter, and he having married a second time moved to Boscawen, where he had a son, Barnard, born to him, who moved to Muskingum, Ohio.

COFFIN, PETER, CAPT.

He was born in Newbury, May 21, 1722, son of John and Judith (Greenleaf) Coffin, and was a nephew of Col. Joseph Coffin,



Jonas Call

clerk of the proprietors of Contoocook. He married Rebecca Haseltine, of Chester, moved to Concord in 1766, and to Boscawen in 1768-69. He settled on Water street, erecting the house occupied through life by his son Thomas.

At that time there were but two, or, at the most, three, houses in what is now the town of Webster. His house became the convenient stopping-place for all new settlers. Capt. Coffin soon had corn to sell; and no matter how scarce the grain, or how high the current price, he never made a man's necessity his own opportunity. He was known as the poor man's friend.

He had no desire for public office, and when chosen constable, when the town would not accept his declination, hired Benjamin Eastman to perform his duties.

He was an ardent patriot during the Revolution, and although there is no record of his election as delegate to the Provincial congress, held at Exeter, April 21, 1775, yet his name appears on the list as a member of that all-important body. He served in the campaign of 1777, upon the approach of Burgoyne.

He was ever ready to support the religious institutions of the day, was a liberal, large-hearted man, respected and beloved. He died suddenly, Dec. 15, 1789.

COFFIN, REBECCA H.

Rebecca Haseltine, wife of Capt. Peter Coffin, was born in Chester, N. H. She was married in the fall of 1768. During the summer Capt. Coffin had erected the frame of a house now occupied by Mr. Colby, on Water street. The masons had constructed the chimney, the boards and shingles were on the sides and roof, and the south-west corner room had been partitioned off, when the young bride, seated on a pillion behind her husband, reached her future home. Their house was on the frontier of civilization. Possibly two individuals had gone beyond them, to Corser hill and Blackwater, but the only road was a cart-path over the rocks and hillocks, corduroyed upon the marshy places.

The newly married couple were beginning life. They had few household articles,—a bed, kettle, frying-pan, wooden or pewter plates, a knife and fork each, and a few other household articles,—all of which were packed upon a led horse; but they had strong

hands, and were undaunted by the hardships and trials before them.

While the husband was making the woods bow before his sturdy strokes, the wife kept the wheel humming or the loom in action from morn till night. She was a thrifty woman, looking ever after the savings as well as the earnings. She was at the same time liberal and kind, relieving the wants of those who were having a hard time in life.

Dea. Enoch Little, who often when a boy ate a bowl of bread and milk in her house, was accustomed to say, that if it had not been for the kindness of Capt. and Mrs. Coffin, his father's family would have found it hard to get through their first year in Boscawen.

Mrs. Coffin was intensely patriotic, and when the stamp act imposed a duty on tea, she resolutely put away the few ounces in her caddy, and would not have any of it used until the act was repealed.

In 1777, when the order came for Capt. Peter Kimball's company to march to Bennington, there were two soldiers who had no shirts to wear. Mrs. Coffin had a web partially woven in the loom. Seizing her shears she cut out what she had woven, sat up through the night, and made two shirts; and in the morning the soldiers, thus provided for, took their places in the ranks.

That was on the morning of July 4th. On the 15th of the same month she gave birth to her second son, Thomas. A month passed. On the 16th of August the victory of Bennington was won. Messengers brought the glad news, and Capt. Coffin, who had been out in a previous campaign, started once more, leaving his energetic wife with five children,—the oldest a boy of seven years, the youngest an infant of five weeks.

The wheat was dead ripe; the birds were devouring it; the winds were scattering the grains. It must be gathered;—but who could gather it, when nearly every able-bodied citizen was hastening to drive back the enemy? She remembered that Enoch Little, who had moved to Little hill a few months before, had several sons, for she had supplied them with bread and milk the previous summer, while Mr. Little was rearing his cabin. Possibly she might obtain one of the boys. She leaves the four oldest children at home, in the care of the eldest, Enoch, the boy of

seven years, mounts the mare, takes her infant of five weeks in her arms, rides through the forest, along the blazed path, fording Beaver-dam brook, climbing Corser hill, fording the Blackwater, making her way to the log cabin of Mr. Little, to find that the three eldest sons are in the army,—that the only boy who can aid her is Enoch, fourteen years old.

“Enoch can go, but he has no clothes,” is the answer of Mrs. Little to Mrs. Coffin’s request.

The boy has no coat, vest, hat, stockings, or shoes. His only garments are a ragged pair of tow-and-linsey pants, and a ragged shirt.

“I can provide him with a coat,” is the reply.

The boy leaps upon the pillion, and the mother, with the infant in her arms, rides back through the forest to her home.

Enoch Little is no ordinary boy. He hears the birds in the woods,—but he has work to do, and plies the sickle, while Mrs. Coffin, in the house, is making him a coat. She has no cloth, but she has a meal-bag; and cutting a hole for his head, two holes for his arms, and, sewing on the legs of a pair of her own long stockings for sleeves, the garment is complete!

Then going into the field, she lays her infant beneath the shade of a tree, and binds the sheaves! So she serves her country; so does what she can for human freedom.

She survived her husband many years. She was a woman of great energy of character, and trained her sons to prize character above everything else. All honor to her memory.

COFFIN, CHARLES CARLETON,

Was born in Boscawen July 26, 1823, son of Thomas and Hannah (Kilburn) Coffin. His education, beyond the advantages of the district school, was obtained at the academy on the Plain, and one term at Blanchard academy, Pembroke. During the winter of 1842, more for pastime than from any plan for the future, he studied land surveying and the rudiments of civil engineering. The time soon came when the slight knowledge thus obtained could be turned to account. He joined the engineers’ corps in the preliminary surveys of the Northern Railroad in 1845, and was employed upon its construction in 1846, also upon the pre-

liminary survey of the Concord & Portsmouth road, and later upon the Concord & Claremont.

He was married Feb. 18, 1846, to Miss Sallie Russell Farmer, daughter of Col. John Farmer, and sister of Prof. Moses G. Farmer. He purchased a farm on Pleasant street, now owned by Mr. Tyler Sweatt, but health failing, decided to turn his attention to other pursuits. This determination was brought about by the favor with which some fugitive contributions to the newspapers of the day were received by the public. His first article was published in 1845, in the *Congregational Journal*, published in Concord. He contributed to the *Granite Farmer*, printed at Manchester, and to the *New Hampshire Statesman*; was one of the founders of the N. H. State Agricultural Society, and an active member.

In the fall of 1849, Mr. Coffin constructed a telegraph line connecting the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College in Cambridge with the telegraph lines in Boston, for the purpose of putting it in connection with other observatories; and in 1851 had charge of the construction of the telegraphic fire-alarm for the city of Boston, under the care of Prof. M. G. Farmer, and gave the first alarm ever given by telegraph, April 29, 1852.

While performing these duties he found time to continue his contributions to the press. Some stories entitled "The Old Man's Meditations," contributed to the *Boston Traveller*, may be found in Littell's *Living Age*, 1852. Some lines—"Death at Sunset,"—contributed to the *Knickerbocker*, have become one of the selections of lyceum readers. Many of his contributions at this time were to the *Boston Museum*, a literary journal. He occasionally reported meetings and agricultural fairs for the daily press, and was employed as assistant editor of the *Practical Farmer*, an agricultural journal conducted by Col. Wm. S. King.

From 1854 to 1860 Mr. Coffin was employed on several of the newspapers published in Boston,—the *Journal*, *Atlas*, *Traveller*, *Bee*, and *Transcript*,—and during the winter of 1860-61 was employed as night editor of the *Boston Journal*. The Southern states were then seceding, the peace congress was in session, and Mr. Coffin, during the long hours of the night, had time for reflection upon the events of the hour, and saw, what all men did not see, that a conflict of arms was approaching. He was then a

resident of Malden, and, the morning after the surrender of Fort Sumter, took measures for the calling of a public meeting of the citizens of that town to sustain the President,—one of the first of the meetings held throughout the country.

Upon the breaking out of the war, Mr. Coffin became a correspondent of the *Journal*, writing over the signature of "Carleton," was present at the first battle of Bull Run, reached Washington during the night, and sent a full account of the action on the following morning.

In the fall he joined the Army of the West, sent an account of the taking of Fort Henry, which was republished in the papers of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, before any other account was published. Comprehending the craving of the public for information, and the importance of having his correspondence appear before any other, he took the first train from Cairo, wrote his account in the cars, which when completed was placed in the hands of an express messenger, while the writer returned to his post of observation. By adopting this method, the Boston *Journal* was placed ahead of all its contemporaries, and published the account two days before any other paper in the country heard from its correspondent.

Mr. Coffin was at the surrender of Fort Donelson, reported the movements of the Army of the West from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth, the operations at Island No. 10, New Madrid, Fort Pillow, and the battle of the gunboats at Memphis, viewing it from the deck of one of Admiral Davis's vessels.

Returning to the Army of the Potomac, he witnessed the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. Knowing that a powerful fleet of monitors was on its way to attack Fort Sumter, he visited the Department of the South, and witnessed the attack and repulse, and also the failure at Fort McAllister.

During twelve days of the Gettysburg campaign, Mr. Coffin rode between 250 and 300 miles in the saddle, more than 900 in the cars, was on the battle-field three days and nights, and wrote a full and elaborate account, which was republished in many papers throughout the country, and was translated and copied by the press of Berlin and Paris.

When Gen. Sherman reached the sea-coast Mr. Coffin hastened South, and the information that the flag of the Union was once

more floating over Sumter was first given to the world through the *Journal*, and was telegraphed over the country before any paper in New York had possession of the intelligence.

In the campaign of 1864, the *Journal's* correspondent was an eye-witness of every engagement from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and of nearly all the battles around Petersburg and Richmond, which city he entered upon its occupation by the Union troops.

The correspondence of Mr. Coffin was accepted by the public as authentic, and gave the Boston *Journal* a wide circulation. The edition containing the account of the battle of Gettysburg exceeded one hundred and twenty thousand copies, while the daily circulation not unfrequently reached eighty thousand. His letters were regularly read by more than a quarter of a million of people.

Upon the breaking out of the war between Austria, on the one side, and Prussia and Italy on the other, in 1866, Mr. Coffin, accompanied by Mrs. Coffin, sailed for Europe; but Austria, having been crippled by the single battle of Konnigratz, a truce was declared. Mr. Coffin remained abroad, however, writing a series of letters on current events. He visited Italy; saw the occupation of Venice by the Italians; reported the Paris exhibition of 1866; reported the scenes in the House of Parliament in England on the reform bill; was present at the coronation of the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary; made the acquaintance of many of the public men of Europe; visited Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt; embarked at Suez for Bombay; travelled across India, before the completion of the railroad; visited Malacca, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai; sailed up the Yang-tse six hundred miles; visited Japan; crossed the Pacific to California; and crossed the plains before the completion of the Pacific Railroad,—having been absent two years and five months. His correspondence during these years was widely read.

Of books, Mr. Coffin has published "My Days and Nights on the Battle-Field," issued 1863; "Following the Flag," 1865; "Winning his Way," 1865; "Four Years of Fighting," 1866; "Our New Way Round the World," 1869; "The Seat of Empire," 1871; "Caleb Krinkle," 1874; "The Boys of '76," 1876. Another volume, "The Story of Liberty," will be issued in the spring of 1878.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Amherst college in 1870. He is an active member of the New England Genealogical and Historical Society, and has contributed to the library of that institution many valuable manuscripts relating to the late Rebellion. He has been elected a member of the American Geographical Society, honorary member of the N. H. Historical Society, and member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He has made many addresses on public occasions, and given more than five hundred lectures before lyceums. He gave the centennial oration in his native town, July 4, 1876, and at the request of his fellow-citizens has compiled the history of Boscawen and Webster.

COFFIN, NEHEMIAH C.

Nehemiah Cogswell Coffin, son of Moses and Susanna (Farnum) Coffin, was born March 24, 1815. He prepared for college at Meriden academy, graduated at Dartmouth in 1836, taught the academy at Wolfeborough two years, studied theology at Andover, Mass., and at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church, Fearing, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1843. From thence he removed to Bremen, Ohio, where he preached two years, and from thence to Hebron, Ohio, where he remained six years.

In 1851 he became connected with the female seminary at Granville, and was pastor at Piqua, Ohio, from 1852 to 1860. His health failing, he removed to Marblehead, near Sandusky, and gave his attention to the cultivation of the grape, thinking by rural occupation to regain his health. He married Miss Susan Rust, of Wolfeborough [see Gen.]. He died Jan. 9, 1868, after a life of much usefulness, lamented by all who knew him.

CORSER, REV. ENOCH,

Was born in Boscawen Jan. 2, 1787. He was the son of David Corser, and great-great-grandson of John, who (as is believed) was born in Scotland in 1678, emigrated to this country about 1690 [see Gen.].

Possessing an active intellect and a natural fondness for study, Enoch Corser early decided to obtain a liberal education. After a term of study at Salisbury academy, he completed his pre-

paratory course under the tuition of Rev. Samuel Wood, was admitted to Middlebury college, Vt., 1807, and graduated in 1811.

Upon leaving college he opened a grammar school in Danvers, Mass., following the occupation two and a half years, when he began the study of theology with Rev. Walter Harris, D. D., of Dunbarton, and in the following year, 1815, was licensed to preach. After some months of labor at Middleton, Mass., and Colebrook, N. H., he began preaching in Loudon, where he was settled in March, 1817. In the following May he married Miss Sally Gerrish, daughter of Col. Joseph Gerrish, of Boscawen.

He remained in Loudon till 1837, when, after preaching a short time at Meredith Village, he accepted a situation with the church at Sanbornton Bridge, preaching as "stated supply," teaching also a part of the time in the academy till 1843. During the following year he supplied the church at Plymouth, and at Lyndon, Vt. In 1845 he began pastoral labor at Epping, where he remained till 1848, when he removed to Boscawen, supplying the pulpit at Fisherville and other places.

In 1850, while fulfilling an engagement at Warner, he was prostrated by paralysis, but from which he recovered, and began preaching again in his old parish in Loudon, where he remained two years, till prostrated by sickness. He continued to reside in Boscawen till his death, Jan. 17, 1868.

He was a man of great intellectual ability, rarely wrote his discourses, was earnest, forcible, and at times eloquent in the presentation of truth, an excellent pastor, and beloved by those who attended upon his ministrations.

CORSER, CALEB B., COL.

He was the second son of David and Judith (Burbank) Corser, and was born in Boscawen Oct. 14, 1803. His father's family emigrated to western New York, 1821, and settled first near Canandaigua, and from thence removed to Ogden, Monroe county. He was united in marriage, 1828, to Henrietta S. Spencer, of Spencerport, who died in 1840. His second wife was R. Maria Chapman, of East Haddam, Conn., who survives him.

He was a farmer, but was elected a magistrate, and during his term of office, which continued for more than twenty years, none

of his decisions were overruled by a higher court. One marked feature was his promptness in the discharge of every duty. His word was as good as his bond. He was alive to all progressive movements, plain in his manner of life, and liberal in his benefactions.

During the outbreak upon the Canadian frontier he commanded a regiment of riflemen, but there was no occasion for actual service. He was often called upon to serve the public as a member of the state assembly. In 1863 he settled in Rochester, where he died April 26, 1875, honored and respected by his fellow-citizens.

CHANDLER, ABIEL R.

Abiel Rolfe Chandler was born in Boscawen Aug. 25, 1805, son of Nathan and Jane (Rolfe) Chandler. He married Eliza J. Morrison, of Boscawen, and settled on a farm west of Fisherville. He was several years selectman and representative [see Town Officers]. In 1852 he moved to Lawrence, accepting a situation in the employ of the Essex company, where he still resides [see Gen.].

COGSWELL, JOHN C.,

Came to Boscawen at the date of his first marriage, November, 1821, purchased the place now owned by T. P. Raymond, and established himself in the business of tanning and currying, in which he was eminently successful. He was a valuable and highly esteemed citizen, holding during his life several town offices of responsibility. His death occurred Jan. 14, 1841. He was a lineal descendant of Lord Humphrey Cogswell, an English nobleman of the fifteenth century, and of John Cogswell, a London merchant, who came to this country in 1635, and settled in Essex, Mass., then called Chebacco, where many of his descendants now reside.

CURRIER, MOODY, HON.,

Was born in Boscawen, April 22, 1806. At an early age his parents moved to Dunbarton, and thence to Bow, where his early years were passed on a farm, attending the district school about six weeks during the winter. He had an insatiable desire for

information, and devoured all the books he could lay his hands on, reading through the long winter evenings by the light of a pitch-pine knot, or a tallow candle.

He fitted for college at Hopkinton academy, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1834.

Soon after leaving college he taught school in Concord, and, in company with Hon. Asa Fowler, edited the *New Hampshire Literary Gazette*. He was afterwards principal of the Hopkinton academy for one year, and in 1836 became principal of the high school at Lowell, Mass. He held that position for five years, and in 1841 removed to Manchester, where he has since continued to reside. During his residence at Hopkinton and Lowell he studied law, and on going to Manchester was admitted to the bar, and became a law partner with Hon. George W. Morrison. In 1842 he purchased an interest in a weekly newspaper, the *Manchester Democrat*, and devoted a part of his time to editorial labors for about a year. His partnership with Mr. Morrison was dissolved in 1843, but he continued in the practice of his profession independently until 1848. In that year the Amoskeag Bank was organized, and he became its cashier, and has continued in the banking business since that time.

Upon the organization of the Amoskeag Savings Bank, in 1852, he became its treasurer, and still holds the office. When the Amoskeag National Bank was organized to succeed the old Amoskeag Bank, in 1864, he became its president. He has been a director in the People's Bank at Manchester since it was organized, in 1874; a director in the Blodgett Edge Tool Company during the existence of the corporation; president and treasurer of the Amoskeag Axe Company since its organization, in 1862; a director in the Manchester Gas Light Company since 1862; a director in the Manchester Mills since the organization of the corporation, in 1874; treasurer of the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad Company since 1856; treasurer of the Concord Railroad Company in 1871 and 1872; and is now treasurer of the New England Loan Company, and president of the Eastern Railroad Company in New Hampshire.

He was clerk of the New Hampshire senate in 1843 and 1844, and was elected a member of that body from the third district in 1856 and 1857, and was president of the senate in the latter



Moody Currier

year. He was elected councillor in 1860 and 1861, and was chairman of the war committee of the council during the first fifteen months of the war of the Rebellion. In that position he exhibited great ability and energy, and rendered efficient service to the state and the nation. He entered with his whole soul into the business of raising and equipping troops, and won great praise from all parties for his efforts in this direction. The first eight regiments of infantry, the 1st New Hampshire Battery, together with four companies of cavalry and three companies of sharpshooters, were organized, equipped, and sent to the front with the utmost despatch, while Mr. Currier was at the head of the war committee. In compliment to him, the rendezvous of the 8th Regiment at Manchester was named "Camp Currier."

Mr. Currier has been three times married. His first wife was Miss Lucretia Dustin, to whom he was married December 8, 1836. His second wife, to whom he was married September 5, 1847, was Miss Mary W. Kidder. He was married to Miss Hannah A. Slade, his present wife, November 16, 1869.

He has had three children, one of whom, Charles M. Currier, survives, and is the teller of the Amoskeag National Bank.

Mr. Currier has an ardent temperament, and versatile talent. His practical judgment is shown in the success of the banking institutions which he has managed for many years, and also in the success of the various other enterprises with which he has been connected in an official capacity. He is methodical and cautious in his habits, and has always sustained the reputation of being honorable and upright in all his business relations.

He maintains a high rank as a scholar, and, unlike many other men who have enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, he has throughout his whole life taken a strong interest in the study of literature, science, and philosophy. He retains a taste for the ancient classics, and is quite familiar with the French, German, and several other modern languages; he has written many pieces of poetry, at intervals of leisure, which are very creditable in taste and composition. He is an independent thinker upon all subjects, and, though he is decided in his convictions and frank in the avowal of his opinions, cherishes a tolerant spirit, and entertains the highest respect for those with whom he is obliged to differ.

By industry and prudence he has acquired a handsome fortune, and his residence is a model of taste. He is liberal in his gifts to worthy objects, and especially to those which relate to intellectual culture. In 1876 he presented to the Manchester city library upwards of seven hundred volumes of valuable books,—standard, classical, illustrated, ecclesiastical, and scientific. These books were numbered and classed in the catalogue of the library as the “Currier donation.” In acknowledgment of this generous gift, resolutions of thanks to Mr. Currier were passed in both branches of the city government, and by the board of trustees of the city library.

He has been for many years a member of the Unitarian society of Manchester, and one of its most liberal benefactors.

DIX, TIMOTHY, LIEUT.-COL.

The subject of this notice, after having passed several years as a clerk in the mercantile house of Col. Means, at Amherst, N. H., settled in Boscawen with his father, Timothy Dix, and his grandfather, Jonathan Dix, about the year 1790. The latter died in Boscawen at the age of 94 years, and his son at Pembroke, in 1824, at the age of 73. Timothy Dix, Sr., the father of Col. Dix, was for several years post-master on Boscawen Plain, and is noticed in the historical collections of the state as distinguished for “integrity, faithfulness, firmness, promptitude, decision, and strong attachment to the cause of his country.”

He raised a company of soldiers during the Revolutionary war, and was familiarly known during his life as Lieut. Dix.

Col. Timothy Dix was a man of great activity and enterprise, and gave a vigorous impulse to improvements in the town, and particularly in the village of his residence, known as Boscawen Plain.

The character of the district school, which was far in advance of most others at that period, was largely due to his earnest and persevering efforts. The teachers were usually engaged by him, and were selected with a careful regard to their talents and social standing. Among them were Gen. Fessenden, of Portland, Me., father of the late senator from that state, and the accomplished Grace Fletcher, the first wife of Daniel Webster.

While Col. Dix was engaged in mercantile transactions, on an extended scale for a country merchant, he purchased a township in the northern part of the state, which bears his name, and which has recently become renowned for its bold and romantic scenery. By the terms of the sale, he was to make certain improvements within a given time; but in consequence of severe losses in his business, caused chiefly by the embargo during the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, he was unable to fulfil his engagements, and the ownership of the town passed into other hands.

At the commencement of the war of 1812, he was appointed a major in a New Hampshire regiment, and was soon afterwards transferred to the 14th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, a battalion of which was recruited under his superintendence, in Maryland.

Early in the spring of 1813 he marched from Baltimore to Sackett's Harbor with the troops he had raised, and in the fall of that year he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, the colonel having been captured by the enemy on the Niagara frontier. He took command of the entire regiment.

He had been prostrated by fever during the summer, and was offered the command of Sackett's Harbor by Gen. Wilkinson, when the latter was organizing his expedition down the St. Lawrence against Montreal, and though strongly solicited by physicians to remain, he refused to give up command of his regiment, which formed a part of the expedition.

In the descent of the St. Lawrence it constituted the rear guard of the army, which was encamped on the Canadian bank of the river, near Chrystler's fields, on the 10th of October. Early in the morning it was attacked by a fleet of British gunboats, which hung upon the rear of the American forces, and brought on the battle on the 11th. He had the day before been seized with a violent inflammatory attack of pneumonia, and was borne by his son, John A. Dix, and two other officers of his regiment, under the fire of the enemy, to his boat, in which he died two days afterwards.

Col. Dix was not only a man of excellent business capacity, of unconquerable determination in all he undertook, and of indefatigable industry, but he was an accomplished draughtsman, a tasteful musician, and a leader among his fellow-citizens in all intel-

lectual pursuits and undertakings. His descendants have inherited his fondness for mental and personal accomplishments, and some of them have acquired a distinguished reputation in the field, in the forum, in literature, and in the fine arts. He was a man of fine presence, of remarkably courteous and gentlemanly bearing, and carried into his intercourse with others a degree of frankness and freedom from assumption which won for him the kind feeling of those with whom he was associated. He was for several years the representative in the legislature of the town which he had greatly benefited by his enterprise and by the special exertions which he made to promote the interests of education.

DIX, JOHN ADAMS, GOV.

John Adams Dix was born in Boscawen, N. H., on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1798. His father, Col. Timothy Dix, Jr., was one of the most enterprising citizens of the town. His grandfather, Timothy Dix, is still remembered by some of the survivors of the period as an upright and intelligent man, and as post-master for many years. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Dix, died in the village at the age of 94.

John Adams Dix, when ten years of age, was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Wood, by whom many of the first young men in the state of New Hampshire were trained in classical literature for college. The following year he was sent to Salisbury academy, of which Col. Long, afterwards an eminent topographical engineer in the service of the United States, was preceptor. In 1810 he became a student at Exeter academy, during the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Abbot, and there continued his classical studies. In both those institutions he gave promise of the distinction which he gained in after years as a public speaker. At the commencement of the year 1811 his father sent him to a college in Montreal, for the purpose of acquiring the French language, where he remained until July, 1812. In that month all Americans upwards of fourteen years of age were ordered to leave Canada, in consequence of the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain. From July to December he continued his studies under private tutors in Boston, and made rapid progress in Latin, Greek, Spanish, mathematics, and elocution.



John A. Dix

In December, 1812, he received his first commission in the army, and was ordered to report to his father, who was then in Maryland, raising the 14th Regiment of Infantry. In March, 1813, he resigned his cadet's appointment, received the commission of ensign in his father's regiment, and in the following month joined the army at Sackett's Harbor. His father, being then in command of the 14th Infantry, was attacked by severe illness, which increased to such a degree that he was unable to walk; and he was borne, by his son and a brother officer, under the fire of the enemy, on the morning of the battle of Chrystler's fields, to a boat on the St. Lawrence, in which he died as the army was landing at French Mills. During the war, young Dix,—who, before he was fifteen years of age, was acting adjutant of an independent battalion of the regular army, commanded by Major Timothy Upham,—filled several staff appointments, and was afterwards for several years aide-de-camp to Major-General Jacob Brown, when the latter was at the head of the American army. While holding these appointments, with a view to returning to private life he commenced the study of the law, under William Wirt, then attorney-general of the United States. On resigning his commission in the army, he was admitted to the bar in the city of Washington.

In 1828, at the village of Cooperstown, N. Y., Mr. Dix commenced the practice of the law. In 1831, he received the appointment of adjutant-general of the state, and removed to Albany. In 1833, he was made secretary of the state. While adjutant-general, he made a report on the militia system; and while secretary of state, he made a report on the education of common-school teachers, and another on the geology of the state. These papers are marked by extraordinary ability, and have ever been regarded as standards in those departments of knowledge. He was called upon, without previous consultation with him, by the legislature, to report a plan for a geological survey, in the spring of 1835; and, without any previous knowledge on the subject, he prepared himself, by indefatigable labor during the summer, for the performance of the service, and was able to present his report at the opening of the session of the legislature in the ensuing January. It was adopted, and made the basis of the important work, whose record, in some twenty quarto volumes, is well known to the scientific community.

General Dix went to Europe in the year 1842, and returned in 1844. In January, 1845, he was chosen a senator of the United States in place of Silas Wright, who had been elected governor of the state of New York in the month of November preceding. His first effort was a speech on the Oregon question, delivered in the senate, Feb. 18 and 19, 1846. It placed him at once in the front rank of public orators and statesmen. When he took his seat, Col. Benton, the veteran senator from Missouri, rose and said,—

“I propose to speak to a branch of this question—not the branch of it on which the senator from New York on my right [Mr. Dix] has spoken. If I had intended to speak on that branch, I should have given up the design after hearing his speech of yesterday and to-day. It has left nothing for me to say on the point of title, familiar as I have been with that subject for thirty years. He has placed the American title to the Columbia and to the coast north of it on ground from which it can never be removed, and which must put an end to the argument wherever that speech is read. A speech more perfect in its proofs, better sustained by history, more crowded with material pertinent to the issue, more satisfactory to all lovers of truth and justice, more judiciously conceived and vigorously executed, I have never heard delivered; and I make my congratulations to that senator on the service he has rendered to his country, and the honor he has gained for himself by its delivery.”

The position thus acquired was in no respect impaired by his subsequent service in the senate. In his speeches on the warehouse system, French spoliations, the Mexican war, the Roman mission, slavery, and other questions, he displayed the same ability and thorough mastery of his subjects. Charles Sumner once said, to a friend, that he should recommend to any young man, preparing himself for public life, to study the speeches of Gen. Dix in preference to any others, as models of ability, eloquence, and senatorial dignity.

In the year 1853, at the urgent request of President Pierce, he accepted the office of assistant treasurer in the city of New York, and was relieved, at his own solicitation, at the end of six months, after having received and disbursed some sixty millions of dollars. Early in 1860, the postmaster in the same city having absconded

with \$150,000 of the public money, Gen. Dix was called upon by President Buchanan to take that office. He held it until January, 1861, when, on the occurrence of another and a far more urgent emergency, his services were again in request, and he was appointed secretary of the treasury after the desertion of Cobb, who became one of the leaders in the movement to overthrow the government. It was while in that position that Gen. Dix gave the remarkable order, which sent a thrill through the breasts of all American patriots, when the secessionists were taking forcible possession of the mints, forts, arsenals, and revenue cutters of the United States. Having been advised by his agent that a captain of one of those cutters refused to obey his orders, he directed the lieutenant to arrest him, and treat him as a mutineer if he resisted, closing his dispatch with the command, which will be remembered as long as the nation endures,—“*If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.*”

On the 16th of May, 1861, General Dix was appointed major-general of U. S. volunteers; and, after superintending the raising of eleven regiments in New York, he was assigned to the command of the department embracing the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and established his head-quarters at Baltimore. Maryland was at that time in a state of semi-rebellion, and there is little doubt that an ordinance of secession would have been passed if the leaders in the legislature had not been arrested. Gen. Dix immediately proceeded to fortify the city, and, by a judicious combination of firmness and conciliation, the state was carried in the ensuing fall by a majority of thirty thousand for the Union. This important service was followed by a successful expedition, which he organized and sent to the eastern shore of Virginia, dispersing the secessionist forces, and restoring that important district to the Union. In the following year he was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and succeeded Gen. McClellan in the command of the Department of Virginia. His chief services in this department were in the defence of Suffolk, after an investment of a month by a greatly superior force, and his movement against Richmond, which contributed to the sudden return of Gen. Lee’s army to Virginia, after the battle of Gettysburg. He was immediately afterwards ordered to New York during the riots got up to defeat the draft, and, after completing it, was continued in com-

mand of the Department of the East until Gen. Lee's surrender to Gen. Grant, when he resigned his commission in the army, and returned to private life.

In October, 1866, he accepted for a few weeks the appointment of naval officer of the port of New York, and was appointed minister to the Hague. He did not accept the latter appointment; and in November was appointed minister to France. In 1869 he resigned, and returned to the United States. During his diplomatic sojourn at the French court, he contributed greatly by his courtesy and friendly offices to remove the unkindly impression which had grown out of the expedition of Napoleon III to Mexico, and to restore the traditional friendship between France and the United States. His diplomatic correspondence with the French government embraces, among other matters, the important questions of extradition and expatriation; and should they be published, they will be found worthy of his former reputation for research and solid reasoning.

The last public service of Gen. Dix was rendered as governor of the state of New York,—an office to which he was elected against his wishes and remonstrances. It may justly be said, that the affairs of that state have not for fifty years been more ably, faithfully, or successfully administered. He found the treasury defrauded, in violation of the constitution of the state, of more than six millions of dollars; and during his administration of two years he succeeded in replenishing it. His whole course was marked by freedom from partisanship and selfishness, and by an earnest devotion to the best interests of the people of the state. This praise has been freely conceded to him, even by his political opponents.

Gen. Dix has never been an applicant for office. The positions he has filled were always tendered to him without solicitation on his part, and more than once against his earnest protest. He was never a favorite with politicians. They were never able to use him, and they knew it, and instinctively disliked their moral superior. The government and the people have usually had recourse to him when they needed aid. It was so when he was called to the offices of post-master of New York and secretary of the treasury. His predecessors had proved faithless to their trusts, and his experience and integrity were needed to carry out

indispensable reforms. His name has carried with it those elements which the public require in time of danger, and which, in prosperity, they are prone to pass over till some fresh disaster puts them once more in demand.

No sketch of the life and services of John A. Dix would be complete which did not make mention of him as a student and a scholar. Throughout an official career of nearly half a century, with occasional intermissions, he has devoted all his leisure moments to literary pursuits, and especially to the classics. The country has very few men so conversant as he with the Latin authors, in the study of whose works he takes unceasing delight. His translations are remarkable. That of the "Dies Irae," the great mediæval hymn of the Christian church, is ranked by the most distinguished critics as among the best renderings of that immortal production.

The following translation was made by Gen. Dix, at Fortress Monroe, Va., in 1863, when in command of the Department of Virginia. He prefaces it with the following remarks:

"DIES I.R.E.

"I have recently seen in the periodical press several new translations of this noble canticle—the best produced by the Middle Ages, perhaps by any age.

"Among the English versions, that of the Earl of Roscommon seems to have caught more of the inspiration of the original than any I have seen. It is, nevertheless, a paraphrase rather than a translation. This is a serious fault, notwithstanding its high poetic merit. A production universally acknowledged to have no superior of its class, should be as literally rendered as the structure of the language into which it is translated will admit. Moreover, no translation can be complete which does not conform to the original in its rhythmic quantities. The music of the Dies Irae is as old as the hymn, if not older; and with those who are familiar with both they are inseparably connected in thought. To satisfy the exacting of such minds, the cadences must be the same.

"With full knowledge of what has been done and attempted in our language, and of the difficulty of doing better, I have nevertheless ventured on a translation having in view the two ends which I have pointed out—musical notation, and literal rendering to the extent that is attainable.

"It is the fruit of leisure moments gained from the hard service of the camp, on rebel soil, but within Union entrenchments. If, in the

ages of paganism, the strings of the Lesbian lyre might be, not unworthily, swept by hands inured to arms,—

‘ Qui ferox bello, tamen inter arma,

 Liberum, et Musas, Veneremque, et illi
 Semper harentem puerum canebat,—

a soldier in a Christian age may not less worthily find relief from the asperities of war in themes more congenial with the higher dispensations which he is, by the providence of God, permitted to share.

“ Fort ——, Va., June 17, 1863.”

DIES IRÆ.

I.

Dies iræ, dies illa!
Solvet sæclum in favilla,
Teste David cum Sibylla.

II.

Quantus tremor est futurus,
Quando Judex est venturus,
Cuncta strictè discussurus!

III.

Tuba, mirum spargens sonum
Per sepulcra regionum,
Coget omnes ante thronum.

IV.

Mors stupebit, et natura,
Quum resurget creatura
Judicanti responsura.

V.

Liber scriptus proferetur,
In quo totum continetur,
Unde mundus judicetur.

VI.

Judex ergo quum sedebit,
Quidquid latet apparebit,
Nil inaltum remanebit.

VII.

Quid sum miser tunc dicturus,
Quem patronum rogaturus,
Quum vix justus sit securus?

VIII.

Rex tremendæ majestatis,
Qui salvandos salvas gratis,
Salva me, fons pietatis!

IX.

Recordare, Jesu pie,
Quod sum causa Tuæ viæ;
Ne me perdas illâ die!

DIES IRÆ.

1.

Day of vengeance, Io! that morning
On the earth in ashes dawning,
David with the Sibyl warning.

2.

Ah! what terror is impending,
When the Judge is seen descending,
And each secret veil is rending.

3.

To the throue, the trumpet sounding,
Through the sepulchres resounding,
Summons all, with voice astounding.

4.

Death and Nature, mazed, are quaking,
When, the grave's deep slumber breaking,
Man to judgment is awaking.

5.

Now the written book containing
Record to all time pertaining
Opens for the world's arraigning.

6.

See the Judge his seat attaining,
Darkest mysteries explaining,
Nothing unavenged remaining.

7.

What shall I then say, unfriended,
By what advocate attended,
When the just are scarce defended?

8.

King of majesty tremendous,
By Thy saving grace defend us;
Fount of pity, safety send us!

9.

Jesus, think of Thy wayfaring,
For my sins the death-crown wearing;
Save me, in that day, despairing.

X.

Quaerens me sedisti lassus,
Redemisti, crucem passus;
Tantus labor non sit cassus!

XI.

Juste J^undex ultiⁿonis,
Donum fac remissionis
Ante diem rationis!

XII.

Ingemisco tanquam reus,
Culpâ rubet vultus meus:
Supplicanti parce, Deus!

XIII.

Qui Mariam absolvisti,
Et latronem exaudisti,
Mihi quoque spem dedisti.

XIV.

Preces meæ non sunt dignæ,
Sed Tu bonus fac benignè,
Ne perreni cremer igne!

XV.

Inter oves locum præsta,
Et ab hædis me sequestra,
Statuens in parte dextrâ!

XVI.

Confutatis maledictis,
Flamnis acribus addictis,
Voca me cum benedictis!

XVII.

Oro supplex et acclinis,
Cor contritum quasi cinis:
Gere curam mei finis!

XVIII.

Lacrymosa dies illa
Qua resurget ex favillâ
Judicandus homo reus;
Huic ergo parce, Deus!

10.

Worn and weary Thou hast sought me,
By Thy cross and passion bought me;—
Spare the hope thy labors brought me.

11.

Righteous Judge of retribution,
Give, O give me absolution
Ere that day of dissolution.

12.

As a guilty culprit groaning,
Flushed my face, my errors owning,
Spare, O God, Thy suppliant moaning!

13.

Thou to Mary gav'st remission,
Heard'st the dying thief's petition,
Bad'st me hope in my contrition.

14.

In my prayers no worth discerning,
Yet on me Thy favor turning,
Save me from that endless burning!

15.

Give me, when Thy sheep confiding
Thou art from the goats dividing,
On Thy right a place abiding!

16.

When the wicked are rejected,
And to bitter flames subjected,
Call me forth with thine elected!

17.

Low in supplication bending,
Heart as though with ashes blending;
Care for me when all is ending.

18.

When on that dread day of weeping
Guilty man in ashes sleeping
Wakes to his adjudication,
Save him, God! from condemnation!

Gen. Dix is as much at home in modern as in ancient languages. During his residence in Paris, while minister to the court of France, he was present at a meeting of one of the literary societies of that capital, and, on being introduced to the company, addressed them in an elegant and effective speech in the French language, to the delight of all the listeners.

His summers are spent at "Seafield," his residence at West Hampton, on the southern side of Long Island, about seventy

miles from New York. The fame of the old general as a keen sportsman and dead shot has gone through all that region ; and there, in congenial pursuits, and surrounded by a loving and devoted family, he passes, serenely and happily, the closing years of a life which has been full of good service to God and his country, and on which rests no cloud of dishonor. A state or town is honored in bringing forth such citizens, and the men are happy who leave such a name after them, for the comfort and encouragement of future generations.

DIX, ROGER SHERMAN, MAJ.,

Was born in Boscowen in 1810, son of Timothy Dix, Jr., and younger brother of Gen. John A. Dix. He fitted for college at Phillips academy, Andover, and entered Dartmouth when he was fourteen, where he remained but one year, going from there to West Point as a cadet. He graduated in 1832, and was attached to one of the infantry regiments, and stationed at Little Rock, in Arkansas. He was appointed to the quartermaster's depot, and subsequently transferred to the paymaster's department.

Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war, he was attached to the army under Gen. Taylor ; and at the battle of Buena Vista served as volunteer aid.

The signal service rendered by Maj. Dix in this battle is narrated by Capt. James H. Carleton, of the 1st Dragoons. The 2d Indiana volunteers had given way, and the moment was most critical. An effort was made by several officers to rally the fugitives. The part taken by Maj. Dix is thus set forth :

“ None were so successful in arresting their flight as the intrepid Major Dix, of the pay department. Having ridden rapidly among them, he seized the standard of the 2d Indiana volunteers, and then called to the men, and asked them if they would desert their colors. He told them that they had sworn to protect them, and now, if they were still determined to do so, they must return with him to the fight. He swore to them that with God's help he would not see the state of Indiana disgraced by having her flag carried out of battle until it could be carried out in triumph ; and that back into it again it should go, if he had to take it there and defend it alone. This touched the hearts of many of those who were within the sound of his voice. It seemed to



Birthplace of John Adams Dix.

banish the panic which had fallen on them: they were themselves again. They rallied, thought of their homes, gave three cheers for Indiana, and again gathered around the flag. Captain Linnard, of the topographical engineers, who had been very active in seconding Maj. Dix in his appeal, now got a drum and fife, and directed the national quickstep to be played, when the word was given to move on. Maj. Dix then led off with the flag, while the gallant captain brought up the rear; and those thus gathered went back again into battle."

Maj. Dix died suddenly, in Pennsylvania, of cholera, while on a journey from Tennessee to Washington, in 1849. He was buried in the little town of Hannock, near the summit of the Alleghanies.

EASTMAN, JOSEPH, CAPT.

He was son of Joseph and Abigail (Merrill) Eastman, of Salisbury, born in 1720. He moved to Contoocook in 1746. He served as a soldier in Col. Blanchard's command in 1754, after the attack of the Indians upon Stevenstown (South Franklin). In 1757 he enlisted as a ranger in Robert Rogers's battalion, and continued in service till the close of the war.

He was in one of the severest contests ever fought on American soil, on the shore of Lake George, Jan. 17, 1757, lasting from two in the afternoon until dark. The rangers numbered seventy-four; the French and Indians more than two hundred and fifty. Of the rangers, fourteen were killed, six wounded, and six taken prisoners; while of the French and Indians, one hundred and sixteen were killed and wounded.

In 1760, Gen. Amherst, at Crown Point, wished to communicate with Gen. Murray, at Quebec, the distance being nearly three hundred miles through almost a pathless wilderness, in possession of the French and Indians. Gen. Amherst offered fifty pounds to any four men who would undertake the journey. Sergeant Beverley, who had been a prisoner in Canada, Luxford Goodwin, John Shute, and Joseph Eastman, volunteered to accomplish the undertaking.

Shute was from Concord, and all were rangers, accustomed to the wilderness. They took despatches and letters, and were escorted to Missisquoi bay, on Lake Champlain. They struck north-east, and came to the St. Francis river. That stream was a great Indian highway; and the question was, whether to

cross by daylight, or wait till night. They concluded to run the risk of getting across during the day, and, collecting driftwood, constructed two rafts.

They cast lots to see who should first attempt to cross the turbulent stream. The lot fell to Eastman and Shute. They had only two poles. The current swept them down stream. They saw that the raft would go over a swift fall, and they managed to save themselves by leaping upon a rock with their guns and packs, and thence reached the shore.

The other two were less fortunate. They were swept over the falls. Goodwin and Beverley barely escaped with their lives, losing their coats, provisions, guns, and the letters entrusted to their care.

It was a wet, swampy wilderness through which they travelled. They had little to eat, but pressed on, steering north-east. On Sunday morning they heard a bell, and found themselves close to a village. Proceeding cautiously, they came to a log house, found that the family were at church, and helped themselves to provisions and clothing.

Starting on their way, they came to a second log house, in the woods. A ladder rested against the gable end, leading to a door fastened with a padlock. They broke open the door, found a chest filled with clothing, and took whatever pleased them. They were in the enemy's country, and it was expected of a ranger that he would do all the harm he could to the enemy. They avoided all roads. At night they came to a farm-house, entered a barn, and found a calf, which they killed. Each ranger shouldered a quarter of veal, and took the skin along, kindled a fire in the woods, smoked the meat to preserve it, made moccasins of the skin, and continued their journey.

Four days later they came in sight of the St. Lawrence, and discovered a large encampment of troops. They were uncertain as to whether they were French or English. Beverley decided to approach the encampment. If they were French, he was to make a signal for the other three to take care of themselves. He approached the camp. Eastman and his companions saw him stopped by a sentinel. After a short parley, they shook hands. Upon this, Eastman, Shute, and Goodwin approached, and were heartily welcomed. They were twenty miles above Quebec, but

were at once sent to the city. Arriving there at midnight, they were taken to Gen. Murray's quarters, slept on the floor in the kitchen till morning, when they were taken into a large hall, where Gen. Murray and a hundred officers of various grades were assembled to hear their story. Gen. Murray treated them to the very best of liquor, "such," said Shute, "as I never have tasted before nor since, nor have I ever drank anything so good in my life." They were separately examined, and all had but one story to tell. Gen. Murray was so well pleased with them that he would not let them return, but kept them to pilot the army, giving them four guineas extra pay.

A few days later the army was in motion up the river to join Amherst; and they had the satisfaction of being present at Montreal, Sept. 8, 1760, when the domain of New France was surrendered to the English.

Capt. Eastman married Elizabeth Jackman, daughter of George Jackman [see Genealogy]. He moved to Concord probably in 1769, as he was a voter in Boscawen in 1768; but his name does not appear at a later day upon the records. He was a man of decided character and energy, capable of enduring great hardships, and an esteemed citizen in both towns. He died in 1815, at the age of 95.

FARMER, JOHN.

Col. John Farmer was born in Billerica, Mass., December, 1791 [see Genealogy], moved to Boscawen with his mother about 1810, and engaged in farming; but, being of a mechanical turn of mind, he gave his attention to the improvement of mills for the manufacture of shingles, laths, and clapboards. He invented a simple machine for smoothing the side of a block of wood. It was, in reality, a planing machine, one of the first ever brought into use. He evinced considerable skill in the contriving of implements that would save labor on the farm.

Quite early in life he began the manufacture of lumber, which was rafted down the Merrimack to Lowell, and taken to Boston through the Middlesex canal.

He married Sally, daughter of Moses Gerrish, in 1819 [see Genealogy]. He had great energy and decision of character, and his influence was felt throughout the community for good, and more especially after he became a member of the church.

He was elected to the legislature in 1828-9, and again in 1834-5. He was often called upon to preside in town-meeting. He had a quick, judicial, discerning mind, was an early advocate of the temperance reform, of the anti-slavery movement, and had that coolness of judgment that held an even course between both radical and conservative parties. He was kind and liberal in all his views and acts, giving largely of his means to sustain benevolent and missionary organizations. He was captain of the light infantry, and colonel of the 21st Regiment.

Through his business operations, which became very extensive, he was widely known, and no man in the section occupied a more favorable position than he for political advancement. He died in the full vigor of life, from typhoid fever, July 17, 1836, at the age of 45.

FARMER, MOSES G., PROF.

Moses Gerrish Farmer, eldest child of Col. John and Sally Gerrish Farmer, was born in Boscawen, N. H., Feb. 9, 1820. In early life he attended the district school in that town; also the academy on Boscawen Plain.

He entered Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., in the autumn of 1837. At that time music was with him an all-absorbing passion, and other studies were often neglected in consequence of it. One day, while seated at the organ when he should have been preparing his lessons for the morrow, the door suddenly opened, and the calm, stern face of Dr. Taylor was before him. "Farmer, you are disappointing the best hopes of your friends," were the only words that fell upon the ear of the boy musician,—and the door closed between them. Great was the influence of those words upon the man who has ever found in duty his highest pleasure.

He entered Dartmouth college in 1840, where he remained three years, and then was obliged to leave on account of ill health. (The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the faculty of Dartmouth in 1853.)

A few months after leaving college, he became preceptor of Eliot academy, Me., and was married in that town Dec. 25, 1844, to Miss Hannah T., daughter of Richard Shapleigh, of Berwick, Me. He removed immediately to Dover, N. H., as he then had charge of the Belknap school in that town, where he taught until the



Moses G. Farmer.

summer of 1847, when he turned his attention wholly to scientific pursuits, which were much more congenial to his tastes than school-teaching.

During these years he found his recreations in the study of music. His fondness for mathematics, together with his love for music, made him a thorough harmonist. The following anecdote sets forth the versatility of his talents: A church in a neighboring town was about to settle a pastor, and the leader of the choir, wishing to make the musical service unusually attractive, organized an orchestra, with clarinet, flute, violin, and other instruments, but had no performer for the double-bass viol. He was informed that a gentleman in Dover was an excellent musician, and doubtless would be able to render good service. Upon visiting Dover, the conductor found, to his great gratification, that the musician was a fellow-student at Dartmouth, who at once consented to play the viol.

The evening came. Mr. Farmer was late, and only entered the orchestra as the opening piece was to be performed. He snapped the strings of the instrument to ascertain if it was in tune, and, as he drew the bow across them, thus whispered to the conductor: "I never played a double-bass in my life." The leader was astonished at the intelligence. "What are you going to sing?" Mr. F. asked. The leader laid the score before him. "I never saw it before," he whispered.

Everything went well till the choir was about half through the piece, when choir and audience were startled by a crash, and, to their horror, saw that the pile of books upon which rested the score of the violist had tumbled to the floor. Put there was no interruption, for his knowledge of harmony enabled him to render a fitting accompaniment to the end.

He began his experiments in electricity in 1845, inventing at that time an electro-magnetic engine. In 1846 he constructed a small electro-magnetic locomotive, also a small railroad track, and exhibited the same in various towns and cities, lecturing upon the subject of electro-magnetism and its applications, showing also how it could be adapted to the use of torpedoes and sub-marine blasting. His first lecture was given in Dover, and one of his experiments was made with a miniature ship, placed in a wash-bowl of water. The ship was blown up by electricity, and, com-

ing down, struck on the top of the lecturer's head. This was, perhaps, the reason why the experiment was never repeated before another audience ; but the circumstance is often recalled now, as ships may so quickly be turned into kindling-wood by the torpedoes which he uses at the present day.

In 1846 he invented the hook or sickle-shaped climber, for the use of repairers of telegraph lines in climbing poles, and came near losing his life in showing how easy it was to use them !

About this time Mr. Farmer made the acquaintance of Hon. F. O. J. Smith, who was then one of the most prominent men in all telegraphic matters, which finally resulted in Mr. Farmer's leaving Dover, in December, 1847, and taking up his residence in South Framingham, Mass., where he opened a telegraph office in the depot, and also had charge of the line between Boston, Worcester, and Springfield. While here he tried the experiment of telegraphing by the use of a current from an induction coil, using a common medical machine for the purpose. Early in the winter of 1848, Mr. Smith, president of the Portland line of telegraph, and Mr. L. L. Sadler, superintendent of the Boston and New York line, were one day talking over the possibilities of the telegraph system, and the uses to which it could be applied ; and Mr. Smith suggested that an alarm of fire might be given by it, and asked,—“Where is the man who can devise the machinery that will be needed to do it?” Mr. Sadler replied,—“I have an operator in my employ now, who can do it if anybody can, for he is the most ingenious man I ever saw. He is in the Framingham office, and his name is Farmer.” “I know him,” said Mr. Smith ; “yes, he can do it, if it can be done.” Mr. Farmer's attention was at once called to the subject, and he asked for a week in which to consider it. At the end of that time he showed them what he had done. He took the striking part of an old clock, and invented the electrical part necessary to construct a miniature machine, which clearly demonstrated the thought in a visible form. This was the first machine in the world for giving an alarm of fire by electricity. Messrs. Smith and Sadler were perfectly satisfied with it, but were too full of care in regard to their telegraph interests to do anything further at that time, and the work was not resumed for two years. Not so with Mr. Farmer. If this were something that could be done, and the world needed it, the time would come

when it could be carried into operation, and he was constantly devising ways and means by which to accomplish it. This was of great help to him when he was called to the work in 1851.

Having conscientious scruples about the work required of him on the Lord's day by the New York Telegraph Co., he was released from his engagement there. He removed to Salem, Mass., July, 1848, and took charge of the telegraph office in that city, also of temporary repairs on the line between Boston and Newburyport.

In the autumn of the same year he received an order from the city of Boston to construct two small machines for striking alarms of fire on church bells, the machines to be made according to the plans which he had previously submitted to Mr. Smith. The machines were constructed at once by Messrs. Howard & Davis, the well known clock-makers of Roxbury, Mass., and were exhibited in Boston, December, 1848. One was placed on the top of the court-house, and the other in the office of Mr. Saller, the superintendent of the New York line of telegraph. These machines were connected by a wire, and were operated by a circuit of the main New York line, and the bells to which they were attached were both struck simultaneously by an operator in New York city, two hundred and fifty miles away. The experiment was perfectly satisfactory to all who witnessed it, and accounts of the wonderful event were published in the newspapers at the time. Mayor Quincy's term of office expiring soon after, and the next mayor not feeling the necessity of further action on his part, the subject was not resumed that year, and Mr. Farmer continued his experiments in other directions.

Soon after this he devised an automatic circuit-closing apparatus, in which the weight of the hand broke the switch branches of the main circuit, but this immediately closed itself upon the removal of the hand.

During the year 1849 he contrived an electro-magnetic clock, with dead-beat escapement, and with continuity-preserving circuit-breaker. This clock had only three wheels, each wheel sixty teeth; —the second hand moved each second, the minute hand each minute, the hour hand each five minutes. This was patented in 1852, and one was in use in the fire-alarm office in Boston for several years after the introduction of the system into that city.

In 1849, Mr. Farmer left the telegraph office in Salem, Mass., to open some of the new offices on the Vermont and Boston telegraph line, commencing with Manchester, N. H. While there he invented the open-circuit automatic repeater, as he found some such device needful. This line was worked on the Bain, or chemical system.

In May, 1850, he was appointed superintendent of the line from Boston to Burlington. During the year he applied automatic repeaters to six or seven intermediate stations, and the line was extended to Ogdensburg, N. Y. Wires were also run south to Northampton, Mass.

In February, 1851, he received a note from Dr. Wm. F. Channing, of Boston, of whom he had never heard before, requesting an interview, as he desired to use the machines which Mr. Farmer had devised and exhibited for giving an alarm of fire by electricity. Dr. Channing had published an article upon this subject in 1845, although Mr. Farmer had never heard of it, nor had he ever seen the writer until he met him in his (Mr. Farmer's) office on State street. Dr. Channing had constructed no machinery by which his idea could be demonstrated, and Mr. Farmer consented to the use of the machines which had been exhibited two years before, and also promised to assist Dr. Channing in the use of them.

The experimental trial satisfied the city government of Boston of the feasibility of the plan, and an appropriation of \$10,000 was made to carry it into effect. Mr. Farmer was immediately appointed superintendent of the construction, and entered upon his duties in July, 1851, resigning his position of superintendent of the Vermont line for this purpose. The work was no sooner undertaken, than he found himself at sea without chart or compass. The system, which had looked so beautiful on paper, was only a form, which must now be clothed before it could become an obedient servant. How to do it engrossed every thought. Theorizing and practical work were now found to be two very different things. Machinery must be invented at every step. Each bell-tower required its peculiar adaptations. The position of the machinery, its size, and the weight to be attached to it, all had to be taken into account. Difficulties met the young inventor at every turn. Means applicable to an ordinary telegraph line were of no help here, but his absolute faith in final success bridged over every one of

the many difficulties, and the work of construction went steadily on, until every dollar of the first appropriation had been expended. The fire-alarm committee, never doubting his ability to accomplish the work he had undertaken, made another appropriation, and the task before him was pursued with the same untiring energy and wonderful fertility of invention, until success was attained. Mr. C. C. Coffin had charge of the men employed in its construction. The first trial took place April 28, 1852, and the first alarm was given by Mr. Coffin in the evening of the 29th.

Daily use of the system brought to light its many defects, and for the next three or four years it required on Mr. Farmer's part almost sleepless vigilance to overcome the obstacles to its complete and triumphant success. During the first fifteen months after it went into operation, he spent forty-three nights in the fire-alarm office in Boston, considering it unsafe to leave it long enough to return to his home in Salem. Twice he was sent for to return by carriage in the night. Once, in a terrific storm, he found it almost impossible to obtain a horse or driver. Being told that the storm was too terrible for man or beast to be out in, he simply replied,—“If I am willing to risk my life, you certainly ought to be willing to risk one of your horses.” The request was granted, and he reached his office in Boston past midnight to find his worst fears more than realized. Every line connected with the main office had been broken by the storm. The operators were at their posts of duty, but almost despairing what to do. If a fire had broken out that night the whole city of Boston would have been at the mercy of the flames.

Strange as it may seem at the present day, the firemen were then the bitterest enemies of the system, and they lost no opportunity to find fault with it, or to prevent its successful introduction. At that time the fire department was a voluntary organization; fire companies were clubs, in some instances political organizations. False alarms were frequent, as it was very easy to start the cry of “Fire.” The telegraphic system proposed to do away with all this, prevent false alarms, and consequently much of the excitement: hence the opposition of the firemen. With Mr. Farmer, however, there was no such word as fail; and the labor went steadily on. He never laid down his care of it until 1859.

Then he felt that it was old enough to be wholly committed to the care of others. He generously gave the system to the city, waiving all his rights under the patent law. He resigned his position of superintendent in August, 1855, but was still in daily communication with those having charge of it for the next four years, and they had the benefit of his skill and experience upon which to rely in every emergency.

This was the fire-alarm telegraph of the past. To-day it is in use in almost every large town in the United States and Canada. If this had been his life work, it would have been worth living for; but it was only the beginning.

In 1855 he successfully deposited aluminum from its chloride solution, which never had been accomplished before. He also succeeded in depositing copper in a condition both hard and brittle—a great achievement in electro-metallurgy. In 1856 he commenced the business of electrotyping, and produced the first undercut electrotype in this country from a gutta percha mold. He also made a sheet of copper one eighth of an inch thick, brittle as glass! This was another wonder in electro-metallurgy. In this year he also devoted much attention to electric repeaters, electric clocks, and printing telegraphs, and constructed for the Dudley observatory, at Albany, N. Y., a chronograph and system of electric clocks. He invented, in conjunction with A. F. Woodman, a closed circuit-repeater, which proved to be very useful. In 1856 he constructed and sold a great many gyroscopes, to one of which he applied an electro-magnetic engine, by which he kept it in continual rotation. As early as the year 1852, Mr. Farmer's attention was directed to the subject of multiplex telegraphy. Between this time and 1855, he devised and constructed an apparatus by which he was enabled to transmit four messages simultaneously over a single wire. In November, 1855, he showed to Joseph B. Stearns the apparatus he had then constructed, and explained to him his theory of the manner in which this could be accomplished. This was twelve years before Mr. Stearns brought out his apparatus known as the "Stearns duplex." About this time Mr. Farmer devised a printing telegraph, and was probably the first to make use of what is known as the "unison stop." He was also undoubtedly the first to suggest the use of the continuity-preserving key in the duplex telegraph.

This was the earliest form of a duplex which made use of independent current reversals in sending messages. He perfected double transmitters with reversed currents and constant resistance; worked double transmission on a telegraph line between Boston and Worcester in 1856, both instruments being in the Boston office, and two messages were sent simultaneously in opposite directions.

In 1852-3, permission was granted to Capt. Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy, to use the circuits of the fire-alarm system, to determine, experimentally, the velocity of sound. Stations at Charlestown Navy Yard, Watertown Arsenal, Salem, Cambridge, South Boston, and at Fort Independence were connected with the central office in Boston. Mr. Farmer constructed an especial chronograph for this purpose, and many experiments were made, the results of which were duly published by Capt. Wilkes. Previous to this time, at the request of Prof. Bache, of the U. S. Coast Survey, Mr. Farmer had constructed a short line of telegraph, connecting the observatory at Cambridge with the New York and Boston line of telegraph.

In 1852 he devised one or more closed circuit-repeaters; also commenced the construction of apparatus for the simultaneous transmission of four messages upon one wire, in the same or opposite directions. In 1852-3 he made many experiments upon rheostats, voltmeters, and magnetometers. In 1853 he received a patent on an improved porous cell for galvanic batteries. In 1854 he experimented largely on magneto-electric machines, and deposited copper on several cells in series, and endeavored to ascertain the mechanical power required to accomplish it. He also employed magneto-electric machines instead of a galvanic battery, for the purpose of striking the bells of the fire-alarm telegraph, and also applied water-power apparatus instead of weights to raise the bell-hammers. He contrived and constructed a resistance coil, with electro-static capacity, produced by winding sheets of tin-foil between each layer of wire. In the same year he made improvements in diaphragm water-meters. In 1855 he invented improvements in fire-alarm signal apparatus, making use of a current in one direction to give one signal, and in the reverse direction to give another and different one. The same year he experimented on dial telegraphs; also on telegraphs for double

transmission in the same direction; made experiments on electric signals for railroads; invented a printing telegraph; made experiments looking to the construction of apparatus whereby two operators could send simultaneously, over one wire, from Washington to New York, reports in short-hand of congressional speeches. In the winter of 1855-6 he made successful experiments on the electro-deposition of aluminum.

In the summer of the same year he read a paper on Multiplex Telegraphy before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was elected a member at their annual meeting.

During the winter of 1855-6 he continued his experiments in duplex and printing telegraphs. In 1857-8 he made a great many experiments with double transmitters. At that time he applied for an English patent on a combination of the duplex and printer. He also constructed a duplex printing telegraph, driven by an electro-magnetic motor. In 1858 Mr. Farmer devised electro-magnetic apparatus, to show the height of water in steam boilers, tanks, reservoirs, &c. He also invented an automatic regulator, for controlling the distribution of electricity to numerous electric lamps. During the year 1858 he began a series of investigations upon the production of light by electricity, and invented an automatic regulator, by which the light can be kept at a uniform intensity for any length of time. During the month of July, 1859, he had one of the rooms of his house, in Salem, Mass., lighted every evening by this subtle agent. The light was very beautiful, and attracted a great deal of attention from the many visitors who came to see it. The cost of the light was the only hindrance to its coming into general use.

During the years 1860, '61, '62, and '63, he bestowed much attention upon the manufacture of alloys of aluminum, with copper and other metals. One of the alloys produced by him so closely resembled 18-karat gold, as to deceive any one but an expert. Between the years 1864 and 1868 he devoted a good deal of time to perfecting a thermo-electric battery, and in 1868 constructed the largest one ever built. This was used for the deposition of copper upon steel, in the production of what is known as the American compound telegraph wire. This wire was a joint invention of himself and Mr. G. F. Millikin, of Boston, Mass.

Improvements in the manufacture of this wire have now reached such a stage, that it can be furnished more cheaply than an iron wire of equal conductivity. The invention is thus described: "A copper telegraph wire, with a case or covering of iron or steel, steel being used for its great tensile strength, and copper for its great conductivity."

During the latter part of 1869, Mr. Farmer was employed to examine and report upon the electric condition of the land lines and of the cables of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Co.; and, as a result of these investigations, he invented a new insulator, of which he furnished over thirty thousand to that company, and they have given the highest satisfaction.

Early in the year 1871, his attention was again turned to the improvement of electro-magnetic machines; and during that and the following years he manufactured a large number for depositing copper and other purposes. He has made many valuable improvements in the construction of these machines, especially in the one contrived for the firing of torpedoes. This invention has been adopted by the United States government, and the machines are now supplied to every ship in our navy. Some have been sold to foreign governments, and doubtless they will soon find their way into all navies. They are also used quite extensively for blasting, in the mines of Colorado and Nevada.

In October, 1872, Mr. Farmer accepted the professorship of electrical science at the U. S. Naval Torpedo Station, established in 1869, at Newport, R. I., for the instruction of the officers of the navy in electricity and chemistry, as applied to the arts of war; and since his connection with the department, the station has been supplied with the best known magneto-electric machines and appliances to be found in this or any other country.

Doubtless, ere long, an electric light will be furnished to the steam marine of the country; and, without question, there is no man in the country, if in the world, who has devoted so many years of almost continuous thought to the subject, or who has conducted so many experiments, which are now on record, as Prof. Farmer.

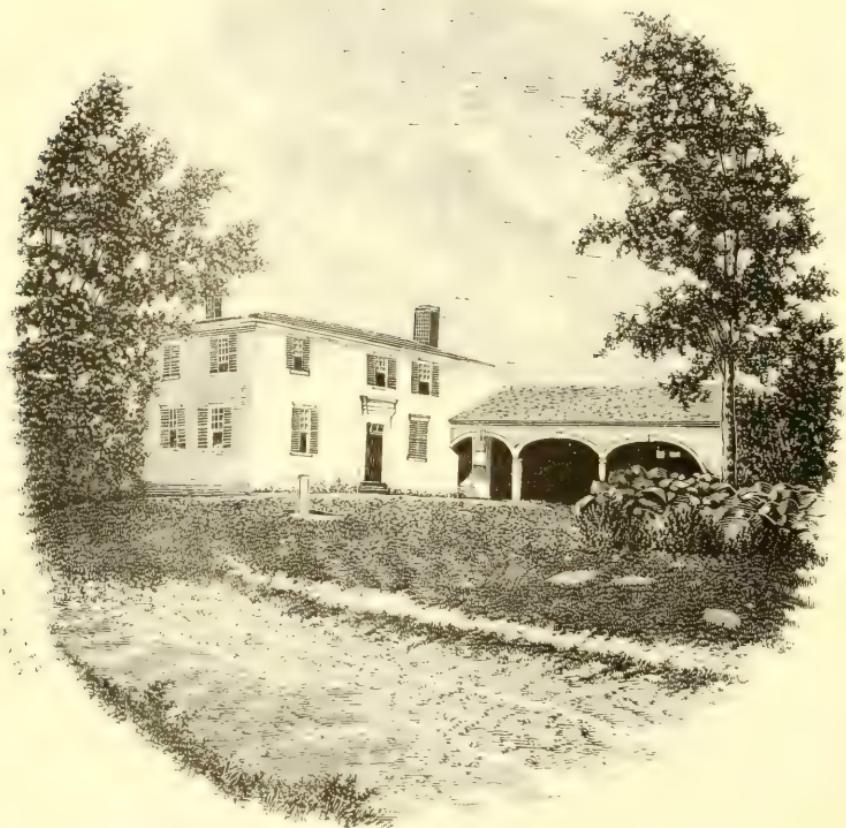
The investigations begun in 1858 have never been wholly relinquished. While he has so long and patiently contributed time, strength, and brains to this work, he has always taken especial

pains to say that his life-long friends, Messrs. Smith and Bates of Boston, Mass., have, with the utmost generosity, supplied him with most of the means with which to carry on his experiments in this direction.

In all of Prof. Farmer's experiments and investigations, the outside world has always been allowed to look on and note what he was doing; but the eyes of the curious have failed to follow him since his engagement at the torpedo station, as much of the work done there is purposely kept secret; but enough is seen at the annual exhibition of the class under instruction to show that he is giving the result of his life-work for the good of his country.

His highest ambition has been to bring out and develop all the inventive talent and genius there is in the officers who are sent there from year to year, either as instructors or students, and his pride has been to show what they can do, rather than what he can do himself. The keenest observer would not discover a spirit of jealousy or self-seeking in Prof. Farmer; and this abnegation of self has been one of the charms which have drawn all hearts to him during the many eventful years of his life, since it has been his privilege to be a benefit to the world through his rare and wonderful mechanical gifts, which have always been at the command of friend or foe. To the highest and lowest he is alike accessible, and the advice and information, so constantly asked on all subjects, is never withheld. His profession requires deep research and profound thought, and he finds his reward in searching after hidden things in science, that he may utilize them for the good of the human race.

He stands in the foremost rank of scientific men; and it may, perhaps, be truthfully said, that as an electrician he is without a peer on this side of the Atlantic, while among the scientists of Great Britain, France, and Germany his opinions are quoted as authority. His reputation is world-wide, and his inventions everywhere known. He is often called as an electrical expert in the United States courts, where his statements are never questioned. He has taken out a great many different patents, of which the world has now the benefit. An eminent electrician said of him recently,—“Mr. Farmer has undoubtedly done more real and lasting good to the world through his abandoned inventions, than through those which he has perfected; for the former are seed-thoughts scattered over the world,



Early Home of Prof. M. G. Farmer.

which many will gather up, and from them reap a harvest after his life-work is over." As a man and citizen, Prof. Farmer's influence has ever been on the side of right. To the poor he has been ever a friend; to the weak, a helper.

Unlike many scientists of the day, whose speculations lead them to doubt the existence of a Deity, and of a divine revelation, Prof. Farmer sees in all the works and laws of nature a divine mind. Each new discovery, to him, is one of God's thoughts, and with him religion and science go hand in hand. Hence his is a Christian household, and there are few happier homes than his. Not many men have done more for the present and future generations than Moses Gerrish Farmer.

FESSENDEN, WILLIAM PIT.

He was son of Gen. Samuel Fessenden of Portland, Maine, and Ruth Greene, of Boscowen, and was born 16 Oct., 1806, in the house subsequently owned by Dea. Thomas Gerrish. The child was christened after the Episcopal service, Daniel Webster being godfather. He graduated from Bowdoin college in 1823, with distinguished honors, receiving his degree of A. B. before he had attained his seventeenth year. Such precocity has had few parallels: one is that of Edward Everett; another, the great componer of England for whom he was named—William Pitt.

During his college days he taught school in Lewiston, Me., then a small village, where he employed his winter evenings in reading the books in the village library, consisting of about fifty volumes, such as Bigland's History of the World, Rollin's Ancient History, and Plutarch's Lives.

Mr. Fessenden studied law with his father and Hon. Charles S. Davis, of Portland, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, opening an office in 1827 at Bridgeton, an insignificant town, remaining there two years, and then moving to Portland, into his father's office. From thence he went to Bangor, but returned to Portland and settled permanently in 1832, associating himself with Hon. William Willis.

He was elected the same year to represent the city in the state legislature. He was also offered the Whig nomination to congress, but declined being a candidate. He was chosen delegate to the national convention which nominated Henry Clay. De-

clining a reëlection to the legislature, he devoted himself wholly to his profession from 1832 to 1839, when he was again elected to the legislature. He was a Whig, but the majority of the legislature were Democrats; yet so highly was he esteemed that he was made chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1840 he was nominated to congress by the Whigs, and was elected, outrunning the strength of his party. Although he was then but thirty-five years of age, he made a very favorable impression by his speeches. He declined a renomination in 1843, and returned to his profession, receiving the votes of his party for U. S. senator. From 1845 to 1852 he gave himself wholly to his profession, with a constantly extending practice and reputation. During this period he attracted great attention by his argument before the supreme court at Washington, by which he succeeded in reversing a decision by Judge Story.

In 1840 he was a member of the national convention that nominated Gen. Harrison for the presidency; in 1848, a member of the convention that nominated Gen. Taylor, in which he supported the claims of Mr. Webster; in 1850 he was a candidate for congress, but unwillingly. He was believed to be elected, but the seat being given to his competitor, he declined to contest it. In 1852 he was a member of the convention that nominated Gen. Scott; in 1853 elected to the U. S. senate by one branch of the legislature, but a concurrent vote was required, and there was no choice. In 1854 he was again elected to the legislature, which was Democratic in both branches. The Kansas-Nebraska question operating as a disturbing element, he was elected U. S. senator on the first ballot, by a union of the Whigs and Free Soil Democrats. This signalized the formation of the Republican party in Maine, in which Mr. Fessenden remained ever after a leading exponent.

He took his seat in the senate on the 23d of February, and on the night of March 3d made one of the most eloquent and effective speeches delivered against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This effort at once made him a leading member of the senate, and his voice was heard whenever any important question was in order. He introduced the French spoliation bill, opposed a bill for increasing the army, discussed the bill for protecting United States officers, spoke on our relations with England, Kansas affairs, on the Iowa

senatorial election, etc., etc. He reviewed President Buchanan's message on the Kansas question in the most severe manner. During this time he was a leading member on the finance committee. In 1859 he was elected to the senate for six years, and was made chairman of the finance and library committees, and regent of the Smithsonian Institute. The year before, Bowdoin college conferred on him the degree of LL. D., and Harvard paid him the same compliment in 1864. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the peace congress which met in February.

Throughout the war Mr. Fessenden, in his character as senator, was a firm friend and ally of the Union cause, giving it the assistance of his logic, eloquence, and counsel, and as chairman of the finance committee aiding the secretary of the treasury in maintaining the national credit. In 1864, on the 30th of June, Mr. Chase resigned the secretaryship of the treasury. An instant panic ensued, and gold, that subtle index of public feeling, rose from 90 premium on June 30th, to 185 premium July 11th. The new secretary would be expected to quiet this storm, and Mr. Fessenden was chosen by Mr. Lincoln as the new secretary. He hesitated to accept, his health was so delicate, and the responsibility difficult and overwhelming. Senators and cabinet officers urged, however, and he entered on his duties the 5th of July. The whole country looked to him for aid. The paper dollar was worth only thirty-four cents. The sale of new loans had been provided for, but they found comparatively few purchasers. Germany, Holland, and Switzerland were our foreign markets, and political bankruptcy seemed at least possible. Mr. Fessenden then found it his duty, and a duty as imperative as it was arduous, to raise at once the large sums necessary for carrying on the war, and at the same time to enhance the value of the securities already afloat. He appealed to the people, and, by withholding any further immediate issue of greenbacks, he induced the banks of the country to adopt the national banking system. So successful was he, that, on his resigning the secretaryship to take his seat again in the senate, to which he had been reëlected, on the 4th of March, 1865, gold had receded to 99, and on the 11th of May following it was quoted at 30. While secretary he urged upon congress a more effective system of taxation.

In the spring of 1868 the trial of President Johnson began.

Contrary to the hopes of many ardent members of the Republican party, Mr. Fessenden voted against impeachment. He gave his reasons clearly and explicitly. A storm of abuse was showered upon him, but he braved it all, and before his death regained in a great measure the confidence and esteem of those who had been most bitter.

In some respects Mr. Fessenden was the foremost senator during his long period of service. In many critical stages of legislation his word was decisive, and few were the measures of congress which did not bear the marks of his acute intellect and his sturdy devotion to public interests. This honorable distinction is not due so much to his learning, or to any striking originality of genius, as to the singular harmony of his powers for the legislative arena. He was equally quick and cool. No assault could disturb his equanimity, and his attack was as adroit as vigorous. He had a great faculty for condensation, of going straight to the point, of using none but the most direct and lucid English. When he was transferred to the senate, he was the best follower that Webster ever had there in clear and compact statement. But what particularly gave force to his words was the high character of the man.

He was long a sufferer from dyspepsia, and for many years was an invalid, yet by force of will going on with his work. He was of medium height, frail in person, but erect always, whether sitting or standing. His clear gray eyes looked out over finely drawn features, that seldom changed, even under his most fervid oratory. To those who did not know him, he may have been classed as stern and unyielding; but beneath a cold exterior a warm heart was beating.

Once an estrangement occurred between Mr. Fessenden and a senator, from words spoken in debate. After a few days of coldness, the page of the senate laid a note on Mr. Fessenden's desk, sent by the senator, who said,—“If I have offended you, I ask your forgiveness; if you have offended me, I have forgotten it.” In an instant Mr. Fessenden was on his feet. He crossed the chamber, and with tears in his eyes, reached out his hand to his old friend.

Mr. Fessenden, in debate, once dropped a word which was thought to be an insult to Mr. Seward. When informed of it,



W. P. F. Johnson.

and seeing that a wrong construction might be placed upon it, he went instantly to Mr. Seward and said,—

“Mr. Seward, I have insulted you. I am sorry for it. I did not mean it.”

The apology, so prompt and frank, delighted Mr. Seward, who, grasping the offered hand, replied,—

“God bless you, Fessenden; I wish you would insult me again!”

Mr. Fessenden was an able debater,—his style clear, forcible, concise, direct; his language simple and natural. There was a striking resemblance between him and Hon. William E. Gladstone, of England,—the same methods and manner, force, earnestness, tenacity of purpose, clearness of statement, precision and elegance of diction.

He died suddenly, Sept. 8, 1869, after a week's illness.

FRENCH, HENRY S. G., REV.,

Was the son of Mr. Joel French, a trader of Boscawen, with whom Daniel Webster boarded a part of the time during his residence in Boscawen. He was born in the house now occupied by Mr. James Gill, nearly opposite the Congregational meeting-house, 27 April, 1807. Upon the death of Mr. French, the son became an apprentice as printer to George Hough, in Concord. He greatly desired to obtain a collegiate education, and by industry and economy prepared himself for college, and graduated at Yale in 1833. He spent three years in the Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1836. He married Sarah C. Allison, of Concord, and sailed to the East Indies as a missionary, preaching at Singapore a few months while acquiring the Siamese language.

He was of slender frame, and unable to withstand the enervating influences of a tropical climate. He died at Bangkok, capital of Siam, 14 Feb., 1842. [See Gen.]

FELLOWS, HEZEKIAH.

He was born in Salisbury, 22 Dec., 1782; settled in Boscawen, on Corser hill, and with his brother, Moses, engaged in trade, doing a large business, for a country store, from 1820 to 1830. He was elected town-clerk in 1817, and continued to fill the office

to 1855, when, under the general sweep of the "Know Nothing" or Native American party, which had a sudden rise and quick decline, he failed of an election. He was elected representative with Ezekiel Webster in 1820; again in 1824 and 1825.

He was a man of great probity of character. His word was as good as his bond. His fellow-citizens trusted him implicitly, nor did he ever do an act to forfeit their confidence. He was a justice of the peace; and, in the days when men resorted to litigation for settlement of their difficulties, Esquire Fellows was the magistrate who would decide without fear or favor to either party, but on the merits of the case.

He dealt honestly with all men. His prices of whatever he had for sale were plainly marked on his goods. He had no cypher to represent the cost or the price. Be the purchaser the most respected citizen of the community, or one low down in society, there was the same line of conduct. A child would drive just as good a bargain as the shrewdest adult.

He was kind, genial, patient, endowed richly with common-sense, and sense that is not always common. When the Congregational meeting-house was erected in 1823, he presented the society with a large Bible for the pulpit. He was a constant attendant at church, occupying the pew nearest the pulpit at the right hand.

Prior to 1835, it was the custom of town-clerks to make public announcement of those intending marriage, which was done by Esquire Fellows upon the pronouncement of the benediction, at the close of the afternoon service. The congregation waited to hear the "crying," as it was termed, and possibly allowed the publishing of the bans to usurp the place of the sermon in their minds, as they smiled and nodded one to another.

Esquire Fellows was simple in all his ways. He had many warm friends in Boston, which city he used to visit twice a year to purchase goods, for which he always paid cash [for family, see Genealogy]. He resided in the house now standing opposite the residence of Mrs. Simeon B. Little. He died, 10 Oct., 1861, honored and respected by all.

FELLOWS, MOSES.

Capt. Moses Fellows, son of Moses Fellows, brother of Hezekiah, was born in Salisbury, 26 Jan., 1786. He learned the trade of

joiner, and settled in Boscawen, in the house now the residence of Rev. Mr. Buxton, to which he added a second story about 1835 or 1836. He was elected selectman in 1825, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '33, '35, '37, '39, and without doubt would have been again and again entrusted with the affairs of the town had he not removed to Salisbury. He was elected representative in 1832 and 1835, and was repeatedly moderator. He was energetic in business, and gave the same fidelity to his public duties that he gave to his private interests. He was a superior mechanic, and made the model for the covered bridge across the Blackwater, now standing. Like his brother, he was endowed with that sense which goes by the name of common, but which is understood to be superior to the sense of most men. He was decided in his convictions of what was right and what was best, nor did he ever hesitate to make them known. He was a supporter of civil and religious institutions, and his influence was ever on the side of right. His removal to Salisbury was felt to be a loss to the town. He died in Salisbury, 1864.

GAGE, WILLIAM H.

Hon. William Haselton Gage was born in Sanbornton, 21 March, 1791; removed to Boscawen in 1804, and entered the employ of Col. Isaac Chandler, on the farm occupying the south-eastern corner of the town, which upon the death of Col. Chandler came into his possession. After remaining with Col. C. four years, he returned to his native town, and learned the business of dressing cloth of Jonathan Chase, returning to Boscawen in 1812, where he began the businesses of lumbering, wool-carding, and cloth-dressing. These occupations engrossed his attention to 1833. The building in which he began business now forms part of the "Harris" manufactory.

Mr. Gage in his political views differed from a majority of the citizens of the town, and though a Democrat, such was his probity, so universally was he esteemed, that party lines were forgotten, and the man, not the politician, was elected as representative in 1833, and again in 1836. He served frequently as selectman, was elected road commissioner for the county in 1841-2, and a member of the senate in 1846, '47, and '48.

He was social and kind to all, given to hospitality, and a firm

supporter of religious and educational institutions. His life was prolonged to see the little neighborhood, of a few dwellings in 1804, increase to a thrifty village.

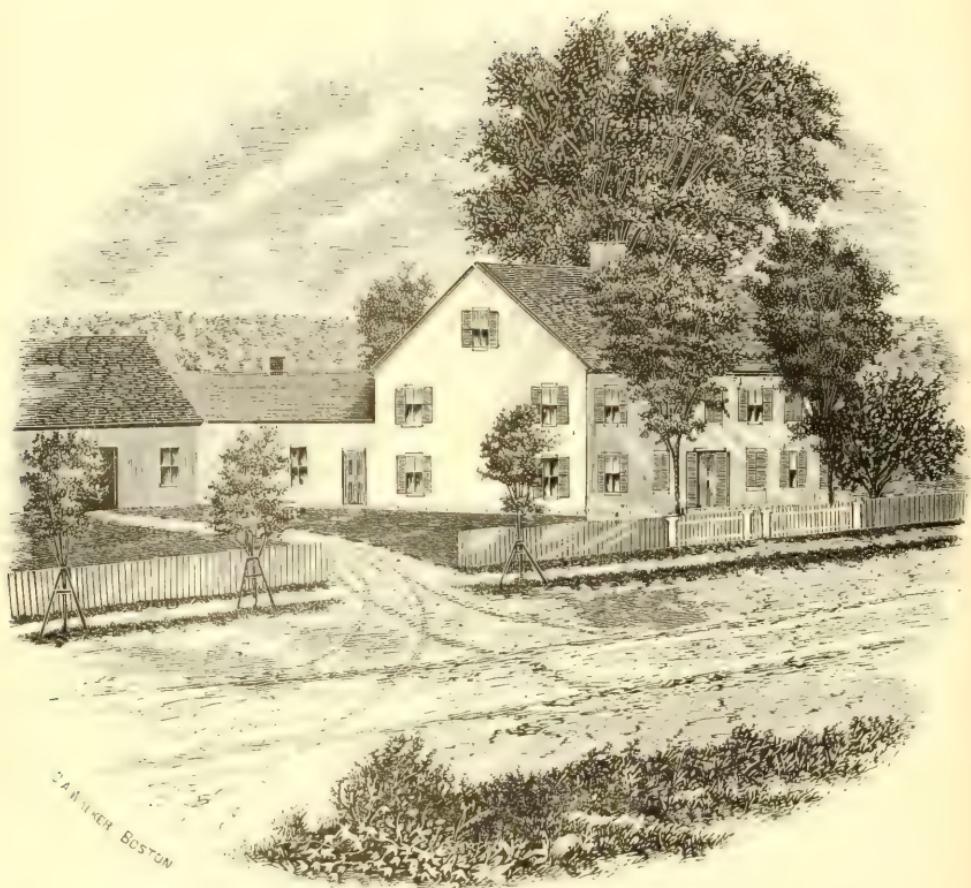
His early educational advantages were limited—a want keenly felt, and which awakened a desire to do what he could to promote the education of his children and the community. He was active in the establishment of Penacook academy, conveying two acres to the institution as a free gift, and contributing liberally towards the erection of the buildings. In this connection, it is worthy of notice that Wm. H. Gage and his brother Richard occupied a large property jointly twenty-seven years, and when the children of both arrived at manhood, a separation was accomplished in the same spirit in which the brothers had lived quietly and satisfactorily. Mr. Gage married Polly, daughter of Bradbury Morrison, of Sanbornton, 25 Jan., 1814. He died 26 Sept., 1872. His wife died 15 Feb., 1833 (see Gen.).

GAGE, ISAAC K.

Isaac Kimball Gage, son of Wm. H. and Polly (Morrison) Gage, was born 27 Oct., 1818, obtained his education at the district school and one year at Franklin and Boscawen academies. In 1841 he succeeded Jeremiah Kimball as partner in trade with Luther G. Johnson, in Fisherville, in the store opposite his present residence. He remained in trade till 1850, when, desiring a more active and profitable employment, he moved to Lawrence, Mass., and entered the service of the Essex Co. In 1852, upon the organization of the first city government, he was elected to the common council, and in 1853 was president of that body.

Returning to Boscawen in 1854, he became one of the firm of Gage, Porter & Co., in the manufacture of saws, which has been since carried on. He has frequently been chosen to fill offices in town, was treasurer of the New England Agricultural Society from 1865 to 1869, was member of the convention to revise the constitution in 1876, and is president of the Penacook Savings Bank.

Mr. Gage married Miss Susan Johnson, daughter of Reuben Johnson, 27 Oct., 1842 [see Gen.].



Residence of Dea. Thomas Gerrish.

GERRISH, THOMAS.

Dea. Thomas Gerrish, son of Col. Henry Gerrish, was born 12 Sept., 1786. He married (1) Betsey Gerrish, daughter of Col. Joseph Gerrish, his cousin; (2) Elizabeth Patrick, sister of Rev. Wm. Patrick, of Canterbury. He settled on Boscawen Plain, purchasing the estate formerly occupied by Nathaniel Greene, Esq., a view of which is given in this volume. He was an admirer of horses, especially those adapted to farm work, and had a span so well trained that he never tired of them. On Sunday, before the meeting-house was repaired, when, at the close of the service, the seats went down with a bang, the horses, knowing that they were needed, were accustomed to back out of the shed and move to the door-step, ready for their kind-hearted master, knowing that oats were in waiting at home. When threshing machines came into use Dea. Gerrish purchased one, and employed his horses profitably from August till mid-winter, threshing for the farmers throughout the county.

He was energetic, an early riser, and prompt in all his actions. The energy which characterized his daily business was manifest in his religious life. He was an earnest Christian, a pillar in the church, and was deacon for many years. He was kind and genial, and was not only honored and respected, but was regarded with affection by all who knew him. He was elected representative two years [see Officers].

During the last years of his life he resided with his son Thomas in Webster. His old age was beautiful, through his resignation, hopefulness, and expectation of a better life beyond the present. He died 19 Feb., 1875.

GERRISH, HENRY, COL.

Col. Henry Gerrish, the eldest son of Capt. Stephen Gerrish, one of the first settlers, was born in Boscawen, 2 May, 1742. He was active in public affairs through life, possessing all the qualities of character to make him a leader in any community, and especially in a community like that of Boscawen.

In 1766, at the age of twenty-four, he was an ensign in the militia, and a selectman. He was often elected moderator of the town-meetings. He was elected delegate to the first state

convention, in 1774; again, in 1775, representing Boscawen and Salisbury; again, in 1779 and '80.

He was a land surveyor, and his services were called for in every direction, not only by the citizens of Boscawen, but of the surrounding towns. He was called upon to lay out roads. Being a justice of the peace, he was often selected as the fair-minded and judicious magistrate and arbiter, to settle the difficulties between the citizens of the town and county.

He was captain in the militia at the breaking out of the Revolution, and marched with the minute-men to Medford, upon the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. He was lieutenant-colonel of Stickney's regiment at the time of the Bennington campaign, but, having been detailed to other duty, was not in the battle. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, being on the left flank of Burgoyne at Battenkill, where he acted as clerk at the sale of some of the plunder taken from the British. The mess-book used on that occasion is still in existence. He often acted as the town's agent during the Revolution, performing the duties assigned him with the same care and energy that characterized the management of his private affairs.

He lived on Fish street, and was owner of a large tract of land, now the county farm. His house stood near the present buildings. He was a blacksmith as well as land-surveyor, and forged mill-cranks and made mill-saws in his forge and on a common anvil. He kept a tavern, and his house was known as the Travellers' Home. Many people, too poor to pay for a bed, passed the night under his roof, sleeping on bear-skins before the generous fire in the large old-fashioned fireplace in his bar-room.

It is narrated that the settlers from New Chester (Hill), Bristol, Bridgewater, and other towns up the Merrimack, when the corn-mill at the head of King street was the nearest to their homes, were accustomed to leave home in the morning, reach Col. Gerrish's, spend the night in his bar-room, purchase a grist, carry it to the mill on their backs, get it ground in season to return to the hospitable home at night, where they would make a Johnny-cake, or hasty-pudding, for supper and breakfast; and on the third morning, with the bag on their backs, start for their distant homes.

Col. Gerrish became an extensive land-owner. At that time, large

tracts of land in the northern part of the state could be had at low rates, and he became proprietor of many thousand acres.

Rev. Mr. Price says of him, that "from early life he was a professor of religion, and uniformly gave his support to religious society. He acquired a great estate, and brought up a large family of children, the most of whom he lived to see well settled, and whose habits evidenced that his government over them was salutary; and his house, though for many years the stranger's home, was a house of order."

GERRISH, FRANK L.,

Only son of Col. Enoch and Miranda (Lawrence) Gerrish, was born 19 May, 1855, educated at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and at the Chandler Scientific School, at Hanover. He afterwards served a year in the New Hampshire Savings Bank in Concord, and is now preparing himself for agricultural pursuits, to which he is devotedly attached.

GERRISH, ENOCH, COL.,

Only son of Isaac and Caroline (Lawrence) Gerrish, was born at the old homestead, on High street, 28 July, 1822. He obtained his education at the academies in Boscawen, Franklin, and Meriden. On the death of his father he inherited a large portion of his estate, and with it, at the age of twenty, came the care and management of an extensive farm. An addition of more than one hundred acres made it one of the largest in Merrimack county. For twenty years he devoted his time to the cultivation and improvement of his soil, successfully developing its resources by raising live stock, hay, and wool, when its heavy growth of wood and timber attracted the attention of the lumber manufacturer, to whom it was sold in 1865.

Possessing a love for military parade and drill, he was promoted from the lowest rank to that of colonel of the 21st Regiment N. H. Militia.

He was often elected to fill the various offices in town, the duties of which were well performed. A friend to the church where his ancestors worshipped, and to religious institutions generally, he manifested an interest in all measures that contributed to their usefulness.

He moved to Concord after the sale of his farm, where his sound judgment, particularly in matters of finance, was duly appreciated, as is shown by his appointment as one of the trustees of the New Hampshire Savings Bank in Concord, and of the Rolfe & Rumford Asylum.

GERRISH, ISAAC.

Isaac Gerrish, who resided on the homestead inherited from his father, at the foot of Gerrish hill, on High street, was born 27 Nov., 1782. By his untiring industry and frugality he from time to time added to the old homestead, so that he was the possessor of the largest cultivated farm in town, which was devoted to stock-raising, and manufacturing butter and cheese. The products of the dairies of Boscawen were well and favorably known in the markets of New England. His dwelling and out-buildings were burned 1 May, 1824. The same year he built a new set of buildings, which at that time were the largest and most commodious in town. His services and advice were frequently sought for in making deeds, wills, and other papers, usually executed by a justice of the peace. Being a neighbor of Rev. Dr. Wood, his attachments to him, and the church of which he was pastor, were very strong, and his place at the meetings was seldom vacant. A kind neighbor, strongly attached to friends, given to hospitality, his house was open; and the pleasant firesides in the large rooms of his dwelling will be long remembered by the many who have enjoyed them. He died 22 Aug., 1842.

GERRISH, ENOCH, MAJ.

Maj. Enoch Gerrish, third son of Capt. Stephen, one of the first settlers, was born in Boscawen 23 Jan., 1750. When eighteen years of age he built his log cabin on the east side of the road now called High street, where he cleared five acres of land, being part of the homestead where he and his posterity have since resided. Chestnut rails, split by him one hundred and ten years ago, are now in a good state of preservation on the farm. Although his principal occupation was the care and improvement of his land, he had a fondness for mechanical labor, and framed many of the buildings in town, including the churches. The first bridge across the Merrimack, at the Plain, was built by him. He

had a love for military parade, as his title indicates. During his life, he was chosen to fill the offices of moderator, selectman, and representative to the general court. A man strictly religious, he joined Dr. Wood's church in 1781, and was elected deacon in 1783, an office which he held until his death, 1 May, 1821.

GERRISH, JACOB,

The fifth son of Col. Henry and Martha (Clough) Gerrish, was born at the old homestead on the river road, now the Merrimack county almshouse, 10 Nov., 1779. His father was a large land-owner, and was able to give to each of his sons, as they became of age, a quantity of land suitable for a farm. The portion assigned to Jacob is situated just north of the homestead. He married Sarah, daughter of David Ames, of Canterbury, 15 April, 1803, settled upon his land, and continued the labor of clearing the rich intervalle, surrounding himself with the comforts of home. The farm extended westerly nearly one mile, from the river to the saw-mill built by Benjamin and John Kimball, comprising, in addition to the intervalle, the low lands drained by "Stirrup Iron Brook," and the high land beyond known as "light-gains." The intervalle was covered with a growth of large pine trees, which in clearing were rolled into the river to get rid of them.

On this farm he reared a large family. He subsequently added to his estate on the east side of the river, in Northfield and Canterbury, so that he was able to sub-divide and give to each of his three sons a valuable farm. On the completion of his new and substantial dwelling, now standing near the railroad depot, he opened it as a hotel, which he kept for many years. His house was often the head-quarters of the lumbermen from the north, who were engaged in driving logs down the Merrimack to be manufactured into lumber at the mills near the mouth of the Contoocook. He was kind and hospitable to strangers, indulgent to his family, a good neighbor, active in sustaining schools and the institutions of religion, and ready to aid in every effort to advance the prosperity of the town. He died 22 May, 1861.

GERRISH, MARTHA C., MRS.,

Daughter of Jeremiah Clough, Esq., of Canterbury, N. H., was born 10 Nov., 1742. She married Col. Henry Gerrish, of Bos-

cawen, 10 Nov., 1763, and was the worthy mother of seven sons and four daughters. The united ages of these eleven children amount to over 850 years,—average age exceeding 77.



Her early years were thrilled with the events of Indian wars and block-house life, the family residing for a time in the fort at Canterbury, of which her father was commander. Endowed with a vigorous constitution, and inured to the privations and hardships of frontier life, she was a pattern of industry and frugality, "working willingly with her hands." Like the model wife described in Prov. 31, she was also skilful and ingenious; and there is now in the possession of one of her grand-daughters a skirt of home-made cloth, embroidered in colors from natural flowers by Martha Clough in 1763. In those days it often became necessary for women to assist their husbands and brothers on the farm.

Said one of her sons,—"My mother, when twenty years of age, would mow all day in the field, and keep up with the men." Another son remembered seeing his father ride on horseback three miles to church, with his wife sitting on a pillion behind him, each with a child in arms. On showing her profile (see engraving) to Dea. Thomas Gerrish, her youngest son, only five weeks before his death, he said,—"That looks like my mother's face;" and then added, "I remember of her riding to meeting on horseback, while I, a boy of fifteen, sat on behind." Mrs. Gerrish died 15 Oct., 1826.

GREENE, NATHANIEL.

Nathaniel Greene was born in Boscawen, 20 May, 1797. He was christened Peter; but having great respect for the mem-

ory of his father, by permission of the legislature of Massachusetts he took the name of Nathaniel.

Educational advantages at the beginning of the century were limited to eight or ten weeks of schooling in winter, and a term of about the same length in summer. Two of his teachers were,—Miss Lucy Hartwell, who afterwards became the wife of Col. Timothy Dix, and Rev. Henry Coleman, then a young man, who subsequently was a minister in Salem, Mass., and who distinguished himself as a writer on agricultural subjects. One of Mr. Greene's schoolmates was John Adams Dix. Together they stood with their toes to a crack in the floor, their spelling-books in their hands, and made their "manners" when Lucy Hartwell said, "Attention!"

At the age of ten he went to Hopkinton, and became a clerk in a store. While there he had some three months' additional schooling.

The death of his father when he was but eleven years of age, leaving an embarrassed estate, compelled him to begin the struggle of life under adverse circumstances. He was a great reader, and devoured all books that came in his way, and which he could find time to read. By chance he read a memoir of Franklin, which awakened in him a desire to be a printer, and especially to become an editor. The idea took complete possession of his youthful mind. He thought of it by day, and dreamed of it by night.

At this time—1809—a new paper made its appearance in Concord—the *New Hampshire Patriot*, established by Isaac Hill. On the 4th of July he walked from Hopkinton to Concord, and offered himself to Mr. Hill as an apprentice, and took his place at the case. That, however, was not the end of his ambition, but only the beginning. It was not to give other men's thoughts to the world, but his own.

Having left Mr. Hill, he became connected in 1812 with the *Concord Gazette*, published by Jesse Tuttle. This was the beginning of his editorial career. The newspaper at that time usually contained a ponderous article on some political topic, the latest news from Europe, the victories of the French armies or of the Prussians, but very little local information. There were no reports of meetings, no gathering up of home incidents. The

paper was issued weekly, and there was abundant time for an editor to prepare his thunderbolt to launch at the opposing political party.

In 1814 Mr. Greene moved to Portsmouth, and became connected with the *New Hampshire War Journal*, published by Beck & Foster. He remained there only a year, when he removed to Haverhill, Mass., and became connected with the *Haverhill Gazette*, published by Burrell & Tileston. In this situation, although but eighteen years of age, he had the sole editorial supervision of the paper.

In 1817, at the age of twenty, he became his own publisher, and started the *Essex Patriot*. The vigor and energy of his writing had already attracted the attention of the public, and he was invited by some of the Democratic Republican politicians to start a paper in Boston; and, complying with the request, he issued, on 6 Feb., 1821, the first number of the *Boston Statesman*, a weekly, still in existence. At that time there was a triangular contest for the presidency, and the *Statesman* advocated the election of W. H. Crawford; but the result of the election—the elevation of John Quincy Adams to the presidential chair—and the great and increasing popularity of Gen. Jackson, made it apparent to the far-seeing young editor that the succeeding election would bring Gen. Jackson prominently before the public. Mr. Greene labored earnestly to bring about the nomination and election of the hero of New Orleans; and the triumph of the party, in 1828, paved the way for Mr. Greene's future political success.

He was appointed post-master of Boston in 1829, and occupied that official position until the accession of Gen. Harrison to the presidency, when he was succeeded by Mr. George Wm. Gordon; and although this was one of the first public removals of the new administration, yet one of the last measures of President Tyler was to reinstate Mr. Greene in the same office, which he occupied until after the election of Zachary Taylor, in 1849. Mr. Greene had the reputation of conducting this department to the entire approval of the national executive, and, by his urbane and conciliatory deportment, to the satisfaction of the public in Boston.

While thus absorbed in official and editorial duties, he found time to acquire the French, Italian, and German languages. The French was taken up without much difficulty, as was also the



Nathl Greene.

Italian; and in a few weeks he was able to read them. He published, in 1836, a history of Italy, translated by himself from the Italian; and subsequently, as a birth-day present to his niece, he translated *Undine* from the German into the Italian. This work was read by Signor Monte, at that time professor of Italian at Harvard college, who pronounced it admirably done, and requiring very little alteration to be ready for publication.

In 1836, at the suggestion of a friend, he began German, purchasing a dictionary, a grammar, and a set of Van der Velde's works. Taking them home, he sat down in the evening, and began with the title-page. The first word was "*die*," which, on referring to the dictionary, he found to be the definite article "*the*." He wrote down the word, and went on to the next, which was "*wieder taufer*." He turned to the dictionary, but could not find it. Recollecting that many words in German are compounds, he looked for "*wieder*," and found that it meant "*again*." Then looking for "*taufer*," he found that it meant "*baptiser*;" and said to himself that "*wieder taufer*" must mean the re-baptiser, or Anabaptist. This was the title-page. He thus began with the first sentence of the text, and before retiring to rest completed the first period of a line and a half.

This was about Christmas time. Every evening during the winter he went on with his translation, and about the first of May following published the results of his labor in two duodecimo volumes, entitled "*Tales from the German*." He translated about fifty volumes, many of which have been published. Such literary perseverance has few parallels.

Mr. Greene had a fine poetic fancy. Many of his contributions have been given to the public over the signature of "*Boseawen*," choosing the place of his birth as his *nom de plume*. His stanzas entitled "*Petrarch and Laura*," published in the *Boston Transcript*, are marked by smoothness of rhythm and delicate sentiment:

PETRARCH AND LAURA.

Oh! deem not Petrarch all unblest,
In that he Laura never knew;
That no fond word his ear caressed,
In fair return for love so true;
That no response he ever heard
To lays in which his love was told
In sweeter strains than love's own bird
In grove or forest ever trolled.

Though Laura might disdain to hear
 The music from his heart-strings wrung,
 Those strains now reach the listening ear
 In every land and every tongue.
 Though made the subject of her scorn,
 From which in life he suffered long,
 There's many a maiden, then unborn,
 Who since hath loved him for his song.

Not unrewarded nor unblest
 The sorrows he in song deplored;
 His sonnets oft relieved the breast
 From which the strains divine were poured.
 They won for him undying fame,
 Which brightens with the lapse of time,
 And eternized fair Laura's name,
 Embalmed in "choice Italian" rhyme.

After retiring from public life, Mr. Greene spent a long period abroad, travelling through Europe. While in Paris, in 1852, he received intelligence of the death of a beloved daughter, who died at Panama, while on her way to San Francisco to establish a Home of the Sisters of Charity, to which order she had become attached. The father's heart, wrung with grief, found expression in the appended feeling tribute to her memory :

TO MY DAUGHTER IN HEAVEN.

I had on earth but only thee;
 Thy love was all the world to me;
 And thou hast sought the silent shore
 Where I had thought to go before!

Away from thee, in sad exile,
 My lips had long unlearned to smile;
 Bright wit might flash, red wine might pour,
 But I, alas! could smile no more!

Thy death in these my fading years,
 Hath sealed and seared the fount of tears;
 My heart may bleed at every pore,
 But I, alas! can weep no more!

Ah! how thy loss my soul doth rend,
 My only daughter, sister, friend!
 Of thee bereft, all joy is o'er,
 And I, on earth, can hope no more.

But in those realms beyond the sun,
 In that bright heaven thy faith hath won,
 Where thou and kindred spirits reign,
 There haply shall we meet again.

Paris, Sept. 20th, 1852.

Mr. Greene married Miss Susan, daughter of Rev. Wm. Batchelder, of Haverhill, Mass. His son, Wm. B. Greene, was educated at West Point, and served as lieutenant in the U. S. Army; but resigning his commission he entered the ministry, and settled in Brookfield, Mass. He married a daughter of Robert G. Shaw, Esq., of Boston. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was living abroad. At the news of the attack upon Fort Sumter he hastened home, and offered his services to the government. He was appointed colonel of the 14th Mass. Volunteers, which he ably drilled as a heavy artillery regiment, and commanded the line of fortifications on the Potomac, serving with distinction.

Mr. Nathaniel Greene died 29 Nov., 1877, at the age of eighty years and five months. From among many of the obituary notices of him we quote the following: "Another of Boston's old and distinguished citizens has been added to the vanished throng. Few names have been more closely identified with the life and interests of this city than that of Nathaniel Greene. He was eminently a successful man. He handled the elements that lay before him with judgment and with vigor. For half a century his career was one of great activity, and it yielded results upon which he might well pride himself. He was a controlling spirit, a progressive force, in those circles wherein he moved, and his name will be remembered as long as the events of the Boston of this nineteenth century are written about or spoken of."

. GREENE, CHARLES GORDON, COL.,

The youngest son of Nathaniel Greene, Esq., was born in Bos-
cawen July 1, 1804. His opportunities for obtaining an early education were as limited as his brother's. In 1811 he accompanied his parents to Virginia. In the succeeding year, his father having died, his mother, bearing a double burden of sorrow—her bereavement and an embarrassed estate—returned to New Hampshire. Three years passed, when Nathaniel, having become connected with the Haverhill *Gazette*, took charge of his younger brother, and placed him in the Bradford academy. His preceptor was the famous Benjamin Greenleaf, who has been characterized by Horace Mann as "a huge crystallization of mathematics." In 1817, when his brother established the Essex *Patriot*, Charles, at the age of thirteen, began to learn the art of printing; and sub-

sequently he served one year in the office of Mr. Lamson, at Exeter. In 1822 he went to Boston (to which city his brother had removed and was publishing the *Boston Statesman*) and was employed in this establishment until 1825, when he settled at Taunton, and published *The Free Press* one year, upon contract, and upon which he began his editorial career, at the early age of twenty-one.

Upon the closing of his contract he returned to Boston, and published *The Spectator*, a literary journal edited by Charles Atwood, Esq. But the *Spectator*, after a brief independent existence, was united with another publication, and Mr. Greene was again engaged upon the *Statesman*, but only for a short time, for in 1827 he became a partner with James A. Jones, of Philadelphia, in the publication of the *National Palladium* of that city, the first daily paper published in Pennsylvania, advocating the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency. When he withdrew from that paper, in December, 1827, the *United States Gazette* remarked of him that he was "an able champion of his party, greatly endeared by his conciliatory and unobtrusive deportment." The warmth of his zeal in favor of the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency is evinced in this glowing and eloquent passage from an oration delivered 4 July, 1831: "His race is run out. Not a drop of his blood will be left flowing when he is gone; not a lip to say, 'I glory in his memory, for he was my kinsman.' Is it not, my friends,—is it not a spectacle to move and touch the very soul? If there be moral sublimity in anything, it is in unmixed self-devotion to one's country; and what but this could have arrested, on the very threshold of the tomb, the feet of him who, though he turns to bless his country at her call, sees no child nor relative leaning forward to catch the mantle of his glory."

In 1828 Mr. Greene was engaged in the office of the *United States Telegraph* at Washington, owned and conducted by Gen. Duff Green, where he remained until after the election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency. Returning to Boston, he succeeded his brother Nathaniel as joint proprietor and publisher with Benjamin True of the *Statesman*. The latter's interest he purchased in a few years, and he became sole owner; and on 9 November, 1831, the Boston *Morning Post* made its appearance from

the office of the *Statesman*, published and edited by Mr. Greene. It was a small sheet of sixteen columns, but quite as large as the times warranted. Mr. Greene labored with untiring diligence to make the paper worthy of public confidence. His editorials were sharp and incisive, but at the same time there was a geniality and courtesy which won the respect and esteem of political opponents. It was the period of the first secession manifestation, when Hayne and Webster were the gladiators in the senate of the United States. The *Post* sustained the administration, pronouncing against the new doctrine of state rights as set forth by the South Carolina school of politicians. It soon became the leading Democratic journal of New England. It was an authority, and its voice was potent in the party, and by its generous spirit became a powerful influence over young men. The *Post* was famous for its effective witticisms. "We have seen the puns of this daily as sensibly affect the risibles of the sedate old man of eighty as they do the merry youths of sixteen," says Mr. Loring, in "The Hundred Boston Orators." On the occurrence of its fortieth birth-day the colonel thus happily spoke of it: "Forty years ago to-day the Boston *Post* shed its first effulgence upon an admiring world, dispelling the darkness thereof, and diffusing joy among all people of the American species. From 9 November, 1851, to this morning, it has risen with the sun each week day, giving light, warmth, and comfort to all ready to receive its blessings. It is not for us, who acted as accoucheur at its birth, to boast of the promise it gave at its first breath, or of its sturdy youth, or of the power and activity of its present manhood. All these pleasant little matters of fact will be freely admitted by generous contemporaries, with whom it has fought and shaken hands hundreds of times; and after contests of two-score years, it can truly say it harbors no unkind thought towards one of them."

The Democratic party in the state and in Boston was in the minority, but Col. Greene was so much esteemed by men of all parties that he was elected representative to the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1848 was an aid to Gov. Morton, on account of which position he received his title of "Colonel." Upon the accession of President Pierce, Col. Greene was appointed naval officer, which position he held for eight years. Upon his retirement it was said of him that he had "discharged the duties of the office with

admirable efficiency and promptitude,—though quietly, unostentatiously, and without political proscription.” His political associates often selected him as their candidate for mayor and member of congress. He was frequently mentioned for other positions, such as postmaster-general, minister abroad, &c. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he took the side of the loyal states with all his heart. Though the editorial pen often criticised the conduct of the war and the methods of the administration, Col. Greene stood unflinchingly for the union of the states and the crushing out of secession. At various meetings held in Boston, in 1862, to take action in regard to the call of the President for troops, Col. Greene made many patriotic and eloquent speeches in favor of promptly responding to the call, and exerted himself zealously in favor of enlistments. He was chairman of the general committee which held its sessions on the Common, in 1862, to promote recruiting: and his substantial aid to wounded soldiers and their families, unostentatiously administered, brought comfort to many of our brave men. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Greene to a New York committee, in 1864, inviting him to be present at a social meeting, will serve to show his sentiments: “The rebellion of the Southern states was totally unjustifiable; it is a deep sin, which can only be expiated by suffering and repentance; but the disregard of the provisions of the constitution, by those placed in power as its servants and its guardians, is as fatal to its perpetuity as the enmity of its armed repudiators. In such an alarming complication of political affairs, the salvation of the country would seem to depend upon the conduct of those who have resolved to resist both extremes,—namely, those men whose madness has arrayed them in rebellion against a benign government, and those whose sordid and wicked ambition has led them into transgressions and usurpations hardly surpassed by undisguised treason.” And again, at a banquet given in honor of Capt. Winslow, of the immortal Kearsarge, Col. Greene, in response to a call from the president, said,—“No man, no class of men, can monopolize the starry flag of the Union: it is the nation’s banner, the emblem of a nation of freemen;—its triumphs are national glory. It is meet, therefore, that we express our thanks in glowing words to those who beneath its folds contribute to the treasury of our common honor. In the present festivities may we forget the family jars



W. G. Greene

just passed, and, like a band of brothers, only see in the event we now celebrate, new lustre and increased strength given to our father's house,—the great temple of liberty erected by their valor, cemented with their blood, and preserved by the bravery of their children. Would to heaven, sir, that the echoes of the applause we now offer for gallant deeds were for such a victory as would draw cheering responses from each of the thirty-five states of this great country ; that no pang should agonize one American heart ; that the blow struck was like unto that which taught a foreign foe ‘the might that slumbers in a freeman's arm.’ But, unhappily,—most unhappily,—such is not the case. The present necessity for spreading death over sea and land is an awful, a lamentable one,—a necessity that has arrayed in terrible combat one portion of our house against another portion ; but, like the Roman father, the government, while it administers justice with throbbing heart and weeping eyes, cannot withhold chastisement. Its integrity must be vindicated, its authority must be sustained, its constitution must be perpetuated, and the union of the states must be re-established, at whatever cost. Therefore, sir, I offer as a toast, ‘The Navy and Army of the United States. May the one drive piracy from the water, and the other treason from the land.’”

On the 24th of October, 1827, Col. Greene was married to Miss Charlotte E., daughter of Capt. Samuel Hill, of Boston, a lady of fine education and talents, whose prose and poetical contributions have often adorned the columns of the *Post*, and who, in the earlier days of that publication, wrote many of the book reviews, —thereby saving for the home library valuable works from the desecrating scissors and pencils of less careful reviewers. Their family consisted of six children, three of whom now survive, all having inherited a share of their parents' literary ability. Charles, the eldest son, has contributed many valuable articles to Sears's *Quarterly Review*, besides letters and shorter articles to various periodicals and newspapers, which have been highly commended by those competent to judge of such matters. Nathaniel, the second son, ably assisted his father for more than a dozen years as managing editor of the *Post*, and during an extended foreign tour, under the *nom de plume* of “Flaneur,” wrote a series of most amusing and instructive letters to that paper.

Col. Greene's popularity in a social way is illustrated by the following extract from the *Boston Journal*, 21 June, 1875 :

“A WELL DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

“The parlors of the Central Club on Saturday evening last were the scene of a little incident so agreeable to all who participated, that we may be pardoned for making a public record of the pleasant occasion. Among the original members of the club, Col. Chas. G. Greene, editor of the *Boston Post*, was enrolled. He accepted the position of vice-president at the first organization, declining of late years to hold any office, though continuing one of its most interested members. His genial presence and fund of pleasant reminiscences contribute so frequently to the pleasure of a chance hour passed beneath its roof that many of his associates desired to make some permanent recognition of their regard. An excellent photograph of Col. Greene was reproduced in crayon, and hung upon the walls.

“At the quarterly meeting held on Saturday evening, the donors presented the admirable portrait to the club. The president, in acknowledging the receipt of the communication, alluded in pleasant terms to the gratification which the club must feel in receiving a gift so acceptable to all, and, with many pleasant allusions to the past, introduced Col. Greene, who was not aware of the delicate compliment which had been paid to him. His remarks we cannot reproduce, but this testimonial of regard drew from him a speech replete with kindly sentiment most eloquently expressed. The club has honored itself in honoring one whose absence in every social circle is a loss, and whose presence promotes good fellowship and kindly regard.”

Col. Greene is esteemed as much for candor as for affability. The Honorable David Henshaw said of him,—“He is the self-made, self-taught man,—the energetic and polished writer; he shows the superiority of real worth over fictitious greatness.” “His name,” said a contemporary, “is a synonym for all that is deemed estimable in a private citizen or politician; his ability is unquestioned; he has never forgotten the dignity of his profession; has always known where he stood, always manfully maintained what he believed to be right, and never smirched his fair fame by having to do with tricksters and jobbers. No editor in the country stands higher as a gentleman than Charles Gordon Greene.”

GREENOUGH, JOHN.

John Greenough, Esq., eldest son of Ebenezer and Mary (Flagg) Greenough, was born in Haverhill, Mass., 5 April, 1780. His father moved to Canterbury in 1793, and commenced trade there, employing his son John as clerk. Two years later, at the age of sixteen, he purchased the business, and carried it on successfully from that time. Success from so early an age was due to his ability, promptness, and systematic habits. In 1803 he married Nancy, daughter of Hon. Abiel Foster, of Canterbury. Their children were one daughter and five sons. She died in 1819. In 1814 he removed to Boscawen, having purchased the house and store previously owned and occupied by Col. Timothy Dix. His business requiring larger accommodation, in 1818 he built the brick store now standing, locating it a short distance north of his residence. In this store he continued business during the remainder of his life. His second wife was Mary Bridge, daughter of Samuel Bridge, Esq., of Billerica, Mass. Their children were three daughters and one son. In early life he connected himself with the Congregational church, and was always a willing and generous supporter of benevolent and religious institutions. He was ever interested in education. He did much towards building the academy on the Plain, and sustaining it. He was one of the original trustees,—an office which he held through life,—and most of the time was chairman of the board. His public spirit and sound judgment made him prominent in town affairs. He held the office of justice of the peace, was several times representative in the legislature of his state, and he was often consulted in legal matters and called upon to draw up legal instruments. He always took an interest in everything tending to advance the prosperity of Boscawen, and was ever ready to help, by counsel or pecuniary aid, those who were trying to help themselves. He died at the age of 82 years, retaining to the close of life his mental and physical faculties.

JACKMAN, CALEB,

Was born 5 July, 1794, and resided in Boscawen until 1845, when he removed to Canterbury, and in 1850 to Concord. He was married to Martha Burpee, daughter of Nathaniel Burpee,

who, after being a most faithful and devoted wife and mother for fifty-four years, was, at the age of 75, called to her rest. He had one son and one daughter,—Enoch and Emily. He was engaged in the business of farming, which he followed with marked activity and energy to an advanced age. The vigor of his constitution was not impaired by the use of tea, coffee, or any other warm drink, and at the age of nearly 84 years he had not been confined to his room, for a whole day, at any one time in his life.

His brothers were,—Moses, David, John, and Enoch; and his sisters,—Ruth, Sarah, and Martha. His father, Moses Jackman (taken captive by the Indians), was son of Richard Jackman, a first proprietor, from Newbury, and married Martha Morse, daughter of Moses Morse, also a first proprietor, from Newbury.

KILBURN, ELIPHALET, D.E.A.

He was born in Rowley. In 1775, on the 19th of April, he started for Lexington, and enlisted for eight months in Capt. Jacob Gerrish's company, which was quartered at Cambridge, Col. Moses Little's regiment, and was at Charlestown Neck at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill.

He reënlisted in the same company and under the same colonel in 1776; was stationed at Cambridge when the British evacuated Boston. He hired a man to take his place in the ranks, while he went home to Rowley.

He enlisted in the northern army the same year for six months, in Capt. Wm. Rogers's company, Col. Wigglesworth's regiment, Gen. Bricket's brigade, and proceeded to Ticonderoga.

In 1777 he enlisted as sergeant in Capt. Benjamin Adams's company, Col. Johnson's regiment, for six months. He was at Mount Independence, opposite Ticonderoga. At Saratoga the regiment was placed in Poor's brigade. He was in the battle of the 19th of August and 9th of October, and at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was honorably discharged upon the expiration of his enlistment.

In 1778 he enlisted for six months as sergeant in Capt. Enos's company, Col. _____'s regiment, and was under Gens. Sullivan and Lafayette at Rhode Island—a hard and hazardous campaign.

In 1779 he enlisted for four months as sergeant in Capt.

Stephen Jenkins's company, Col. J. Gerrish's regiment, and marched to Greenbush, N. Y., but was discharged with the regiment after about two months' service. His entire term of active service was about thirty months, most of the time as sergeant.

KILBURN, JR., ELIPHALET,

Was born in 1804, and resided through life upon the homestead, near Blackwater river. He enjoyed no educational privileges other than those of the district school, but ever made most of his opportunities for acquiring information. He was large-hearted, liberal in his ideas, and enthusiastic in his support of everything in which his sympathies were enlisted. He was foremost in advocating temperance and anti-slavery reforms, and was ever a friend to the needy, exemplifying in every station to which he was called those virtues which go to make up the earnest Christian, the active citizen, and the honest man.

KILBURN, ENOCH.

Enoch Kilburn and his twin sister Hannah were born in 1786, children of Dea. Eliphalet and Mary (Thorla) Kilburn. He had few advantages for obtaining an education. He married (1) Elizabeth Morse, of Boscawen, (2) Elizabeth Cogswell, of Derry, and settled on Battle street, in a house which was torn down in 1875. Upon the removal of Henry Little to Illinois in 1835, he purchased the farm then owned by him, now owned by Capt. William George; from thence he removed to Andover, where he resided the remainder of his life.

He early engaged in the business of drover, purchasing cattle and sheep in the vicinity, eventually extending his operations to the northern section of the state and to Vermont, selling his flocks and herds in Brighton. He conducted his business on an extensive scale, and became familiarly known to a very large number of people. He possessed a remarkable memory, and through life remembered minute transactions that had taken place,—even the weight, appearance, color, and shape of oxen which he had sold years previous. This faculty of memory enabled him to keep in mind from month to month the cattle that would be ready for market, and their probable weight and condition.

The business of drover was not what the railroad now makes it, but was a tedious journey of two weeks from Grafton county to Brighton. Through cold and heat, sunshine and storm, he followed his business. No "falling market" disturbed him. If he met with loss it was but a stimulant to induce him to retrieve his fortunes, his sanguine temperament ever leading him on.

He was an earnest supporter of religious institutions, a member of the church, and earnest and zealous in his advocacy of what he believed to be right. He was genial, kind, benevolent, and honest, and would suffer wrong rather than do wrong. He died in 1876. [See Gen.]

KIMBALL, PETER, CAPT.

Capt. Peter Kimball moved from Bradford, Mass., about 1765, and settled on Queen street. He was a man of strong character. Rev. Mr. Price says of him,—“Possessing great self-command, a sound judgment, and unwavering integrity, he soon came into public notice, and was elected selectman in 1768, in which office he served nine years. In our Revolutionary struggle he manifested a truly patriotic spirit, readily accepted those appointments with others which involved the dearest interests of individuals and of the public. He contributed to the security of our independence, not merely by his assiduous services at home, but endured the privations of four campaigns in defence of his country. In one of them he volunteered as a private soldier; but in the other three he bore a captain’s commission, and at Bennington received a wound at the head of his company—a precious memento of that signal battle. Capt. Kimball was a valuable citizen, a much esteemed neighbor, and consistent man.”

The diary kept by Capt. Kimball in the campaign of 1776, and at Bennington, is given in the body of this volume, in connection with the events of the Revolution, from which it will be seen that he was a prompt, efficient, and brave soldier. He barely mentions that he was wounded in the battle of Bennington,—leaving it to others to speak of his bravery.

He moved from Queen to Water street after the Revolution, and continued till his death, at the age of 72, a useful and honored citizen. It may be said that Capt. Peter Kimball and Col. Henry Gerrish were leading spirits in the town during the Revo-



L. F. Kimball

lutionary period. Both were military officers; and the promptness with which they ordered out their commands when called upon, attests their efficiency.

KIMBALL, BENJAMIN T.

The youngest son of Capt. Peter Kimball,—Benjamin Thurston Kimball,—was born in Boscawen, 4 May, 1784. He had no opportunity for education except the meagre instruction of the district school. He resided on the homestead where he was born, and built the house now occupied by Mr. Wade. He was an influential citizen, and a member of the Congregational church and society. He was an early advocate of anti-slavery, and cast his influence and his vote in its behalf. He longed for the day when the slave would be a freeman,—a consummation he was not permitted to see. He died 9 July, 1852. He was hospitable, kind to the poor, and charitable to those who differed from him in opinion. [See Gen.]

KIMBALL, DAVID F., COL.,

Oldest son of Benjamin T. Kimball, was born in Boscawen, 24 Dec., 1811, at the old homestead, and lived there until 1845. He was married in 1837 to Mary P. Kilburn, daughter of Enoch Kilburn, of Boscawen. [See Gen.] At the age of 19 he was appointed ensign in the first company of light infantry, when the New Hampshire militia was in its glory. The next year he was ranked to captain, commanding the company for three years. From captain he was ranked to the colonelcy of the 21st Regiment, which he commanded for four years, then was honorably discharged.

In 1846 he moved to Salisbury, N. H., and engaged in the tanning business, which he carried on successfully for ten years; moved to Beloit, Wis., in the spring of 1856; was in the grain trade for nearly three years; then moved to Chicago, Ill., where Mrs. Kimball died. He married again, in 1859, Mrs. Emily P. Burke, daughter of Dea. George T. Pillsbury, of Boscawen. He remained in Chicago in the grain and commission business eight years.

During the war, Colonel and Mrs. Kimball, with seventy others, went to the army after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, to care

for the sick and wounded soldiers. He there contracted the disease of the army, and after struggling with poor health for several years, returned east and settled in Concord, N. H.; resided there for five years, engaging in the same business as at Chicago. In 1871 he moved to Fisherville, N. H., where he now resides.

KIMBALL, PETER,

Was born 25 May, 1817, in Boscawen, son of Benjamin and Mary (Kilburn) Kimball. He remained at home till his majority, then entered the store of Greenleaf & Co., Salisbury. It was before the construction of the Northern Railroad, when the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike was a great thoroughfare, and Salisbury a centre of trade. After acquiring a knowledge of mercantile business, he married Miss Naney A. Adams, daughter of Cyrus Adams, of Grafton, and removed thither, where he has since resided, giving his attention to agriculture. He takes great interest and pride in his calling, is one of the prominent farmers of the state, and active in promoting the state and county agricultural societies.

KIMBALL, JOHN, HON.,

Son of Benjamin, born in Canterbury, 13 April, 1821, moved to Boscawen with his parents in the spring of 1824. His education was such as the town school afforded, and one year (1837) at the academy in Concord. Next year he was apprenticed with his father's cousin, William M., serving four years, constructing mills and machinery. His first work after attaining his majority was to rebuild the grist and flouring mills, in the valley near the north end of the Plain, in 1842, which are still in use. Afterwards he followed the same business in Suncook and Manchester, and in Lowell and Lawrence, Mass. In September, 1848, he was employed by the directors of the Concord Railroad to take charge of the new machine and car shops then building at Concord; promoted to master mechanic, 1850. He retained this position ten years, at which time circumstances rendered it desirable for him to relinquish mechanical labor for other pursuits.

As a mechanic Mr. Kimball has few superiors; and his sound judgment and skill were in constant requisition in the responsible position held for so many years at the Railroad shops in Concord.

The experience and training of those early days have also been of unquestionable value to the city and state; for the knowledge then acquired has contributed, not unfrequently, to the solution of the knotty mechanical and scientific questions which have constantly arisen in connection with the state and municipal offices he has been called upon to fill.

He was elected to the common council from Ward 5, in Concord, in 1856, '57—was president the last year; member of the legislature from the same ward 1858, '59, and chairman of Committee on State Prison; collector of taxes, and city marshal, 1859, '60, '61, '62; appointed by President Lincoln, in 1862, collector of internal revenue for the second district of New Hampshire, including the counties of Merrimack and Hillsborough, an office he held seven years, during which time he collected and paid over to the treasurer of the United States nearly seven millions of dollars; elected moderator of Ward 5, 1861, and reelected ten successive years. On the organization of the Merrimack County Savings Bank, in 1870, he was elected its treasurer, an office he now holds. He was elected mayor in 1872, '73, '74, '75; during the time was one of the water commissioners to supply the city with water—president of the board, in 1875; appointed in 1877 for three years. He was member of the constitutional convention of 1876, and chairman of the Committee on Finance. In August, 1877, was appointed by Gov. Prescott one of the commissioners to build a new state prison. At the first meeting of the commissioners, he was unanimously chosen chairman, and is now engaged with the architects in making preparation for prosecuting the work during 1878.

Mr. Kimball possesses rare business and financial ability, and his integrity is as firm as the everlasting hills of his native state. In his management of public affairs he has ever displayed enlarged and progressive views, sound judgment, and conscientious motives; and in private life he is a devoted friend, kind neighbor, esteemed citizen, and a charitable, tolerant, self-reliant, manly man, who alike honors his native town and the city of his adoption.

KIMBALL, BENJAMIN AMES,

Youngest child of Benjamin and Ruth (Ames) Kimball, was born in Boscawen (Fisherville) 22 Aug., 1833; learned the trade of

machinist of his brother John. After suitable preparation at Prof. Hildreth's academy in Derry, he entered the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth college in 1851, from which he graduated in 1854; immediately entered the Concord Railroad machine shop as draftsman and machinist; after two years was made foreman of the locomotive department; 1 Jan., 1858, succeeded his brother as master mechanic, where he labored successfully until 1 April, 1865, when he resigned to become a member of the firm of Ford & Kimball, manufacturers of car wheels and brass and iron castings.

Mr. Kimball is not inclined to seek political positions, but has filled several offices to the general satisfaction of his constituents. He was member of the legislature in 1870, but, owing to business considerations, declined a reëlection in 1871. He was appointed one of the water commissioners at the organization of the board in 1872, and is now serving the sixth year, and is its president. The complete success of this undertaking is no doubt largely due to his untiring and persistent labor, his ripe mechanical judgment, and his superior executive ability. He was returned as one of the members of the constitutional convention of 1876, from the sixth ward.

After the financial embarrassment of the "National" (now Concord) Savings Bank, he was named as one of the new trustees, and 15 Oct., 1874, was elected its president. This position he resigned in 1877, and now (1878) is travelling with his family in Europe.

LITTLE, ENOCH,

Was born in Newbury, 21 May, 1728, son of Tristram Little and Sarah (Dole) Little. He married Sarah Pettingill, of Newbury, 19 Feb., 1755, who died 10 March, 1758, the mother of two children,—Friend and Mary. He married for his second wife Hannah Hovey, of Newbury, 5 June, 1759. He was a weaver, and also learned to make shoes. He moved from Hampstead to Bos-cawen, April, 1774, a poor man with a large family. He passed the year in a house on the Hale Atkinson farm, Fish street, carrying on land on High street, near Salisbury line; also building a log house—his future home—on land now owned by his great-grandson, Sherman Little. He moved to his new home on the 2d of September, 1774. His house had no floor.

The fireplace, in all probability, was made of such stones as he could conveniently obtain. The whole surrounding region was a dense forest. Two other houses only had been erected west of Blackwater,—the “Day” house, on land owned now by Henry L. Dodge, and the “Cass” house, on the farm occupied by Mr. David Sweatt, near Long pond. Mr. Corser was living on Corser hill. Capt. Peter Coffin’s, and perhaps one or two other houses, had been erected on Water street. With neighbors so far away, in an unbroken forest, Mr. Little reared his humble home.

Rev. Mr. Price, in a biographical notice, says that “he became a Christian at the age of eleven, and, like Enoch of old, ‘walked with God’ seventy-seven years, sixty-four of which he was a disciple of Christ by a Christian profession. He sought retirement, particularly in his advanced age, for what was most congenial with the habits of his mind, giving himself to the reading of the scriptures and prayer.” He was the ancestor of numerous descendants, many of whom have entered the ministry. He died 21 Oct., 1816.

LITTLE, ENOCH, DEA.,

The second of the name in Boscawen, was the son of Enoch Little and Hannah (Hovey) Little. The incidents of his life are learned in part from an autobiographical sketch found among his papers.

“Enoch Little, born Jan. 17, 1763, in Newbury, Mass.

“1766. Moved to Hampstead at 3 years and 3 months old—lived there 8 years.

“1774. April, moved to Boscawen at 11 years and 3 months old.

“1785. At the age of 22 took my land wild and began to clear.

“1786. Went to school at Atkinson.

“1787. Kept school on Corser hill in winter, and worked on my land in summer.

“1787. Built my first barn.

“1788. Kept school on Corser Hill. Hired Oliver Clement 7 months this summer for 42 dollars. Cleared 6 acres on the hill, and by the lowest side of the new barn field.

“Kept school in Jo’s house this winter, and carried on my farm alone this summer, and in the fall began to cut timber for my house.

“1790. Prepared boards and shingles, bricks &c., for my house this winter. Raised my house in June, made my cellar, covered my house, built my chimneys this fall, and married the last day of Nov.

“Moved into my house Feb. 22, 1791.”

Mr. Little early in life identified himself with the cause of religion, became a prominent member of the church, and was elected deacon to succeed Dea. Benjamin Sweatt.

He kept a day-book for many years. Although his entries are brief, and almost phonographic, yet they are so terse that from them we get, now and then, a complete picture of the times. He was a natural poet, and many of his notes are in rhyme.

“ Sat. 9 May, 1807.

“ The ground is chiefly dressed in green,
But still some banks of snow are seen.

“ 1810, Tues. July 31.

“ My corn is yet exceeding low,
Although it now begins to grow;
The field I travelled wholly through
To find one spindle in the blow.

“ 1812, Jan. 24.

“ The Northern blast for three full weeks
Has reign'd triumphant thro' the land;
The frost each narrow crevice seeks,
The brooks in iron fetters chained;
Propitious Heaven! in mercy speak,
And bid the Southern breezes wake.”

The next day we find an entry in rhyme indicating that the weather has grown milder.

“ 1812, Jan. Sat. 25.

“ Now Sol, propitious, condescends to pay
A longer visit each succeeding day;
And as he runs his journey from the east,
Comfort administers to man & beast.”

In 1813, in the month of December, occurred an exceedingly disastrous fire at Portsmouth, the light of which was seen in Boscowen. His book contains these notes:

“ 1813, Dec. 25. Cold and windy. Went to Salisbury. Paid \$5.00 to those who suffered by fire.

“ The fire seen last Wednesday night,
Which burned so long and shone so bright,
In Portsmouth dreadful havoc made,
And wide its desolations spread;
Above an hundred dwelling-houses burned,
Above 1000 people out of doors are turned.”

Mr. Little delighted in abbreviating words. He was naturally a phonographer, and almost invariably wrote "taters" instead of potatoes, and "lasses" for molasses.

"Oct. 8, 1814.

" The tater tops are green as yet,
But very soon they must be bit.

"1815, Apr. 22.

" Our sheep have left the barn to-day,
Took up with grass and left the hay.
I've turned them out for good & all,
And fondly hope they'll stay till fall."

On his fifty-third birth-day, in four lines he throws a glance backward over the buried years and onward to the close of life. A pathetic minor chord runs through the stanza:

" 1816, Jan. 17. 53 years old to-day.

" My years are swiftly rolling on
And most of them are past :
Some one must end this mortal life,
And this may be my last."

In April the "notes" are ludicrous. During the month a woman partially insane suddenly disappeared from one of the neighbors' houses, and the neighborhood joined in searching for her. Hence the allusion :

" April 11. Strayed from Mr. Stickney's a large girl 16 hands high.

" April 12. Snowy day. Hunted for Sal Stickney."

The winter of 1819 was an open one. These are some of the notes :

" Dec. 20.

" My hogs are fat and fit to go,
But yet the price is very low.
I wait awhile for better times,
And spend my time in making rhymes.

" Feb. 10.

" No sleighs have gone to market this year.
" Stock is high and hay is low;
The ground is wholly void of snow."

The following prayer is remarkable for comprehensiveness and felicitous expression. Dea. Little often repeated it, and taught it to his children and grandchildren.

“AN EVENING PRAYER.

“Lord, thou hast kept me through the day,
For which to Thee my thanks I pay ;
O keep me safely through the night,
And bring me to the morning light.
Forgive my sins, renew my heart,
Wisdom and grace to me impart;
Grant me an interest in thy love,
And raise my thoughts to Thee above.”

His opportunities for obtaining an education were exceedingly limited. It is probable that during the eight years he lived at Hampstead he learned to read, but he left there at the age of 11. The next year, 1774, was taken up with the removal of the family to Boscawen, to the house on Fish street, and in getting the log cabin started on Little hill, and a patch of ground cleared. His father and his older brothers went up from Fish street at the beginning of the week chopping trees, and stayed till Saturday. Enoch, then 12 years old, and one of his brothers, had to keep them supplied with provisions. The house of Capt. Peter Coffin on Water street was the half-way place, where they rested, and ate a bowl of bread and milk which Mrs. Coffin gave them. Mr. Coffin had been several years in town,—had quite a patch of ground cleared, raised corn and rye, and was getting on in the world.

In the fall of 1775 his father moved into his log cabin, and during the long winter evenings Enoch employed his time in learning to write, by lying on the split floor before the pitch knot fire, with strips of birch bark for paper and a charred stick for a pen.

The family was very poor. There were many mouths to feed. Nothing had been raised. Corn was scarce and high, but there was one man to whom they could look for help,—Capt. Peter Coffin, who never took advantage of his opportunity, but who supplied them with corn at the regular price, on credit. There were so many to be provided for, that in midwinter some of the children were obliged to go with bare feet. Enoch often was obliged to

wrap his feet in swinging tow, and stand on a chip while cutting down trees in midwinter.

He went to Atkinson academy one term in 1786, when he was 23 years of age. There he made the acquaintance of a pleasant girl, Polly Noyes, 15 years of age, whom he asked to be his wife, and who accepted the offer,—agreeing to wait till he could get started a little in life. Her parents were prudent people, and the father was not quite sure whether or not the young man from the backwoods would succeed in getting a living; and so, when he went down to claim his bride, in 1790, the father informed him that the kettle, frying-pan, feather-bed, and quilts, which made up the daughter's outfit, were loaned to him. The young husband, flashing up, proposed not to take them. He would sleep on the floor, and cook his porridge as best he could. The pluck displayed pleased the father-in-law, and in November, 1790, with his bride seated on a pillion behind him, and all her outfit packed on a led horse, he rode from Atkinson to Little hill, and began married life on the farm now occupied by Dea. Francis B. Sawyer.

Before his marriage, as learned from his autobiography, he taught school on Corser hill, in the south-west corner room of the house occupied by Rev. Mr. Price, and later by S. B. Little, Esq., and then owned by Samuel Corser. The seats were of plank, without any backs. There were no desks. The only window was half a sash of six lights. He taught reading, spelling, and arithmetic. The school district embraced the whole of what is now the town of Webster. There were about forty boys, and a few girls. Many of the boys were from eighteen to twenty-four years of age, and it required tact, diplomacy, and dignity to preserve order; but the young man was equal to the occasion, and proved himself a competent master.

He was the first teacher of music in the town. His first school was taught in the house now owned by Henry L. Dodge. Mr. Little was at that time tending the saw-mill near by. He studied his arithmetic while the saw was going through a log, and in the evening taught music gratuitously one term, but charged a shilling—seventeen cents—an evening the second term.

In regard to his knowledge of music, he said,—“I knew but little about music, but I guess I knew more at that time than any other man in town.”

The rules were in rhyme—some of his own making. He had the idea that triple time was suited to pensive music.

He was a man of remarkable vigor, physically and mentally, lived in advance of his age, took long looks ahead, predicting great things in the future,—of the advancement of society in knowledge, and in the application of science to practical life. He ever kept pace with the times, and was the first to produce merino wool in the town, if not in the county.

He was long an officer of the church, and was decided in his own convictions, but tolerant of the opinions of others. His later years were devoted to the study of the Bible, in which he took great delight. He was kind, genial, witty, a natural poet, a good citizen, an earnest Christian, and an honor to his age and generation.

LITTLE, 2D, ENOCH, DEA.,

Son of Enoch, deacon, the third of the name, resided on Little hill. He was born in 1804, and acquired an academic education at Pembroke, under the tuition of Rev. Amos Burnham. He taught school in Bosawen and other towns, and settled on the homestead with his father. He gave attention to music, and for a long period was leader of the choir connected with the Webster Congregational church; taught singing-school in Webster and Salisbury; had a high sense of the value of sacred music as a means of public worship, and sung, not for the enjoyment that came from singing merely, but as an act of devotion and a religious duty.

He was a man of strong convictions, a diligent student of the Bible, a constant attendant upon church services, and for about thirty years an officer of the church; also one of the first to engage in Sunday-school work, beginning as a teacher when but eighteen years of age, and remaining to the close of life a constant attendant.

He was a prominent member of the Martin Luther Musical Society, a town organization, and also of the Central Musical Society, which flourished from 1820 to 1830; also a member of the Boston Academy of Music. He never sought public life, but represented the town one year. He was an active member and president of the Merrimack County Agricultural Society, and took

great interest in the advancement of agriculture and sheep husbandry.

He was ever ready to give to charitable and benevolent objects, and was a strong pillar in the Webster Congregational church. He had a vigorous mind, and was tenacious of his own convictions of duty and obligation. He died in the full hope of Christian immortality, honored and respected by all, October, 1875.

LITTLE, SIMEON B.

Simeon Bartlett Little, son of Benjamin Little, Esq., was born in Boscawen, 16 Dec., 1797. His education was acquired at the common school. In early life he was a news-carrier. The postal facilities were of little account, especially for newspapers, and he supplied the people of Hopkinton, Boscawen, Salisbury, and Andover with the Concord *Gazette*, printed by George Hough. Starting from home early on the morning of its publication, he rode to Concord on horseback, filled his saddle-bags with papers, then riding through Hopkinton, reached home at night, and on the second day made the round of Salisbury and Andover. In cold or stormy weather, three days were given to the distribution. Besides carrying papers he executed errands. By this means he acquired his first money.

In all communities there are men who come into active life without effort of their own,—who are recognized as possessing qualifications for leadership. Simeon B. Little was such a man. He was selectman ten years, two years a member of the legislature, and a delegate to the convention for the revision of the constitution. Between the years 1839 and 1858 inclusive, with but two exceptions, he was elected moderator at the annual town-meeting. He was endowed with a judicial mind, and held through the active years of life a magistrate's commission. He was administrator of between thirty and forty estates, and was concerned in the settlement of nearly as many more. He received nearly twenty appointments as guardian for minors or insane persons, and held a large amount of funds in trust.

His business as a conveyancer of deeds was very large,—nearly one thousand. Men who wished to make their last wills and testaments called upon him for counsel, and he wrote a large number. If parties came with complaints, desiring litigation, he

acted the part of peace-maker. "My docket," he said, near the close of life, "had but one criminal and two civil cases."

He was frequently chosen by parties, or was appointed by the courts, as referee. Six times he served as juror. He learned land-surveying at an early date, and surveyed many farms. He was for about fifteen years president or director of the Granite Fire Insurance Company, and for fifteen years or more director and secretary.

Mr. Little was one of the leading members of the church and religious society, giving his time, his counsel, and of his means to sustain what he conceived to be for the vital interests of the community. In speaking of the part he had taken in public life, he once said,—"I have been elected more times to some responsible office in town by ballots, from 1828 to 1860, than there are years, and I can say what many cannot, that I never, directly or indirectly, solicited a nomination or vote."

Mr. Little's strong common-sense, his habits of thought, and study of good models, gave him every facility in the use of language. He wrote many articles for the press, on a great variety of subjects. His contributions were noted for their strength, clearness, and incisiveness. He greatly deplored his lack of education. His attendance at the district school closed when he was seventeen. His academical instruction was limited to eight weeks. Mentally and physically he was sturdy and honest. It is not easy to estimate the influence of such a man,—one who stood with all his might for the maintenance of his convictions of truth and justice. He had no sympathy with anything that in any way tended to debase the tone of society.

Mr. Little was naturally conservative, and his fears that radicalism might overturn the foundations of society led him to resist all innovations. He was a Puritan of the eighteenth century. Such men make mistakes, but they are errors of the head and not of the heart; and their fellow-men will overlook any error of judgment when they see that it is error and not fraud or hypocrisy. Men who opposed him politically, who dissented from his views, ever acknowledged his integrity, the honesty of his intentions, and his sterling worth.

During his last years he suffered partial paralysis that incapacitated him for labor, but, even while the fires of life were dying

out, he manifested a desire to do what he could for the good of his fellow-men. [See Gen.]

LITTLE, THOMAS, CAPT.,

Son of Jesse and Martha (Gerrish) Little, was born in Boscawen, 2 Jan., 1802. He had no educational advantages other than those furnished by the district school. He remained at home upon the farm now owned by Mr. Clifford, while two of his elder brothers, Jacob and Henry, entered college and studied for the ministry, and another elder brother, John, became a dresser of cloth. He married Myra, daughter of Capt. Joseph Ames, 1829 [see Gen.], and moved to West Creek, Ind., 1854, where he resided till his death.

He was kind, genial, warm-hearted, and had an overflow of good nature which made him everywhere welcome. He loved children, and was beloved by them. He was a good citizen, was several times elected selectman, and was as faithful in public as in private life. He was hearty in his support of the religious and charitable institutions of the day. His influence was ever for good, and he was respected and honored by all who knew him. He died at West Creek, 19 Aug., 1877.

LITTLE, HORACE,

Son of Richard and Mary (Pillsbury) Little, was born 17 Sept., 1832. His father dying when he was but eight years of age, deprived him of parental care and help. He attended the district school, and went to Pennsylvania in 1851, where he has since resided. His present home is at Ridgeway. He was employed for several years as a land-surveyor, and while thus engaged had an opportunity of making observations of the value of real estate in the lumber regions, which he has since turned to good account. He has been a large operator in land and lumber. He married Lucy A. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, and has five children. [See Gen.]

LITTLE, CHARLES HERBERT,

Was the youngest son of Benjamin and Rhoda (Bartlett) Little. He was born in Boscawen, 5 Dec., 1804, and prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. Daniel Lancaster and Rev. Samuel

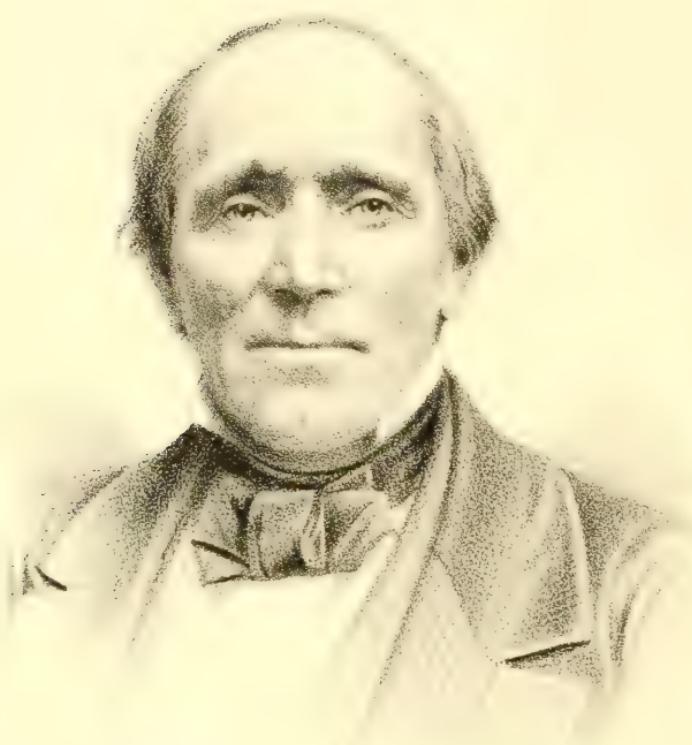
Wood. After graduating in 1827 he completed the course at Andover Theological Seminary in 1830. Hoping to find a more congenial climate, he passed most of the two subsequent years as a teacher in a private family, and in a female academy in South Carolina. He returned to New Hampshire in August, 1833, and became joint editor and proprietor of the *New Hampshire Observer*, a religious paper printed at Concord. He resigned the editorship in February, 1835, on account of gradually failing health. He returned to his home, lingered till 1 Jan., 1836, when he calmly passed away. His disease was consumption.

LITTLE, CHARLES, M. D.

Charles Little, son of Capt. Richard and Mary C. Little, was born at Little hill, West Boscawen, 14 Feb., 1837. At the age of fifteen he united with the Congregational church. He fitted for college at Andover, Mass., entered Dartmouth in 1856, and was graduated in 1860. He began at once the study of medicine. Liberty-loving and eager for the service of his country, he enlisted as hospital steward with the 15th Regiment Vt. V. M. in 1862. He was earnest and faithful in his work, enduring much hardship upon the march and in care of the sick, often acting as nurse, and watching through the long nights alone, with men who were too sick to be moved when the orders came to "strike tents." It was said of him, that among the sick he had the touch of a woman.

He took his medical degree at Hanover, N. H., October, 1863, and in November entered the U. S. Navy as acting assistant surgeon. He was appointed to the "Winona," a vessel of the blockading fleet off Charleston harbor, S. C. He had the medical care of about one hundred men until the close of the war in 1865.

Life at sea was sometimes monotonous, but subject at all times, night and day, to sudden and intense excitements,—keeping clear of torpedoes, sighting strange-looking craft, with now and then a hot pursuit for a prize. The one grand, joyful event to them was the receiving of the mail. Shut out as they were from the world, the suspense was sometimes terrible, so words from home and news of the progress of the war were eagerly received. The longed-for news came at length. He says, in his diary, 15 April, 1865,—"The Canonicus came in with the certain information that Gen. Lee has surrendered. Glory to God!"



Henry Little

Upon his discharge from service he continued the study of medicine six months at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. June 11, 1866, he married the only daughter of Harris Cowdrey, M. D., of Acton, Mass., and began in that town the general practice of his profession. He entered upon his work with zeal and ambition, and with such success as to give promise of high rank among physicians.

He died of consumption 16 Nov., 1869, aged 32 years and 10 months. His career was brief, but it was eventful and manly.

LITTLE, HENRY, D. D.,

Son of Jesse and Martha (Gerrish) Little, was born in Boscawen, 23 March, 1800. At the age of 15 he united with the church over which Rev. E. Price was pastor, and, with Enoch Kilburn, Simeon B. Little, and other young men, sustained a young people's prayer-meeting every Saturday evening for five years.

At 17 and 18 he taught school at Canterbury, N. H., and at 19 the school on Water street, Boscawen, in which fourteen of his scholars became Christians. In the reformation that winter, he took an active part in the meetings, visited from house to house, and helped twelve men to commence family worship.

This revival settled the question in regard to entering the ministry, and near his twentieth birthday he began to fit for college, studying with Samuel Wood, D. D., of Boscawen, at Salisbury academy, and at Hanover. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1826, at Andover Theological Seminary in 1829, and was ordained as an evangelist the next day, 24 Sept., in Park Street church, Boston, with fifteen other home and foreign missionaries, by the Presbytery of Newburyport, Mass.

While a senior at Andover, Dr. Porter gave Mr. L. the credit of bringing twenty from the two classes below him in college to the seminary. His influence over so many students induced Dr. Porter and the other professors, with Dr. Cornelius, then secretary of the American Education Society, to select him as agent for that object, which position he filled for about two years in New England and the West, commencing in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Continuing in the same work, he visited the Western States, travelling on horseback over western Pennsylvania, western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennes-

see ; also through a part of Illinois and Michigan. He soon accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Oxford, Ohio (June, 1831), where in less than two years 297 were added to its number. His pastorate closed in April, 1833.

About this date, the American Board of Foreign Missions and the American Home Missionary Society, with the American Tract Society and the American Education Society, all had a branch of their work for the great West at Cincinnati, Ohio, each of them wishing him to be their secretary and general agent. He soon received the appointment of secretary and agent for the Board of Agency of the Western States for the American Home Missionary Society.

Thus located at Cincinnati, the whole country west of the Alleghanies was his field, and his zealous, constant, and efficient labors were crowned with success. He had not yet given up the idea of being pastor, and had a successful pastorate of two years in Madison, Ind. (from Nov., 1838, to 1840), during which time sixty united with the church.

He once turned aside to beg \$50,000 for Lane Theological Seminary, and once \$10,000 for the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio ; but his main life-work has been that of home missions. In many of the past years, between the fall and spring presbyteries, he has preached as often as once a day for five or six months, and has seen thousands become Christians.

Dr. Little has ever been an earnest Sabbath-school worker, beginning at Boscowen, when such schools were first formed in that town. The graded school system, and its adoption by the state of Indiana, found in him an earnest advocate ; and in the Indiana Centennial School Report, Dr. Henry Little's name is given as the originator of the first graded school in that state.

Dr. L. has twice had applications to be a professor in college, has received invitations to settle over churches in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Lowell, Mass., and other places ; but, after entering the home missionary work the second time, in 1840, it seemed his duty to continue in it the rest of his life. He married, 19 Sept., 1831, Miss Susan Norton Smith, of Hatfield, Mass., a pupil of Miss Grant and Miss Mary Lyon. Of his eight children, four are sons, all ministers, and settled over Presbyterian churches at Washington, D. C., New Albany, Ind., Mankato, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo.

An article in the *Independent*, 9th May, 1867, written by the president of Wabash college, Rev. Dr. Tuttle, sets forth the labors of Dr. Little:

“ During a brief pastorate, many scores were converted, and some of these fill places of great usefulness in the church and state. There is no labor he shuns, in prosecuting his work as a sort of home missionary bishop. Along the Miami, the Scioto, the Muskingum, the White, and the Wabash, in the heats of summer and the tremendous discomforts of a Western winter, he pushes his work,—now in the grand old woods, now in the log school-house or private mansion, or in the humble meeting-house, telling men of Christ. He has rode four continuous days on horseback, in the mud and rain, to reach an appointment.

“ From Marietta to Evansville, from Cleveland to La Porte, this man has gone, planting churches, building up waste places, encouraging home missionaries, searching out the scattered sheep, holding protracted meetings, everywhere welcomed, honored, and loved. *Thirty-six years has he been at this work*, until he has publicly addressed more audiences, visited more churches, worked directly in more revivals in Ohio and Indiana, talked to more people, seen more changes in communities and persons, than any man that can be named.

“ Go where he will, he meets those who owe everything to him as God’s instrument, those who have been encouraged by him, those who have caught the best impulses of life from him;—and now, in this year 1867, this blessed man has preached fourteen times in eight days in one pulpit, preaching the gospel in such a cheerful light that his hearers exclaim, ‘Would to God we could love it as he does!’ ”

The above was written in 1867. Rev. Dr. Little is still engaged in the work of planting churches, making, since his ordination in 1829, more than forty-eight years of continuous labor. He is now superintendent of missions for the state of Indiana. The honorable title of D. D. was conferred on him by Wabash college in 1865.

LITTLE, ALFRED, M.A.J.,

Son of Henry and Susan Little, and grandson of Enoch and Jesse Little, was born in Boscawen, 3 June, 1823. At six years of age a partial paralysis disabled one limb, obliging him to use a crutch. In May, 1836, the family moved to Peoria, Ill., where a severe attack of rheumatic fever in part destroyed the use of his other leg. After the death of his father (who died suddenly,

29 April, 1838) he returned to Boscawen, in May, 1840, and in the autumn of the same year commenced to work in the melodeon and seraphine shop of Mr. Charles Austin, at Concord, N. H., one of the very earliest manufacturers of reed instruments in America.

Noted from a child for his musical talents and correct ear, he soon became tuner of these instruments, being among the first to introduce various improvements in the voicing and tuning of reeds, which have since been adopted by his brother craftsmen throughout the country.

Two serious faults of the early instruments of this description were, first, slowness of speech, and, second, a crude and reedy quality of tone. To obviate these defects, Maj. Little soon found that a material change could be made by bending and shaping the reeds, divesting them of their harsh and unpleasant sound, and giving to them a tone more round and mellow. By this method, an even tone of the same quality throughout the scale was produced, and with greater freedom of vibration, causing them, in tuner's language, to "speak quick."

The *Music Trade Review*, New York, of 3 Sept., 1877, contains an article, entitled "Who was the original inventor of the art of voicing reeds?" in which the following extract of a letter from J. D. Cheney, tuner and manufacturer of cabinet organs at Stevens Plain, Me., is given:

"I was at A. Prescott's, Concord, N. H., from the winter of 1845-6 to 1850, and I am sure that Alfred Little, who was then tuning for Charles Austin, used to bend the points of the reeds, as he said, '*to take away a part of the snarl!*'"

"This was previous to Mr. Carhart's improved tube-board, and was done in connection with the old style force-bellows, round-keyed melodeon."

At a Mechanic's Fair, held in Boston, the attention of Dea. Timothy Gilbert, piano-maker, was called to the peculiar quality and pure tone of an instrument tuned by Maj. Little, and he ever after procured his reeds of Mr. Austin for the "Æolian attachment" to his pianos.

Maj. Little claims to be the first tuner in America who regularly set the equal temperament on reed instruments, and in this was several years in advance of his contemporaries. For his first efforts in this direction, he was greatly indebted to the late Prof.

George Wood, the sweet singer of Concord, N. H. It is probably true that he tuned the first double-reed instrument in this country,—a seraphine, made by Charles Austin. He also tuned melodeons for Dearborn & Bartlett, of Concord, N. H., continuing in the business until 1852. At this date he invented and manufactured, for his own use, an instrument of considerable power, and yet of remarkable sweetness, which has been his constant companion to the present day. On listening to its tones, an eminent musical critic pronounced it a "miniature orchestra," which suggested its name,—the Orchestral Melodeon [see engraving]. For its versatility of musical effects, its inimitable *tremolo*, and the dynamical expression of which it is capable, this instrument is unsurpassed.

The round-keyed melodeon, in use from 1838 to 1850, has almost wholly disappeared, having been succeeded by the cabinet organ. The original melodeon (as seen in engraving) was blown by the left arm, a movement awkward to most men, and giving a limited use of the left hand. Maj. Little soon attained wonderful skillfulness in the manipulation of this instrument, and as a player of the round-keyed melodeon he is without a peer in the world.

Possessing the rare gift of improvisation, seemingly without any study he calls forth from his instrument many a gem of melody and harmony, which "to hear once is to wish to hear again." Endowed with a voice of great sweetness and pathos, though not of remarkable compass, and having a high appreciation of the beautiful in poetry as well as in music, he became popular as a concert giver. His first musical entertainment was in Pantheon hall, Fisherville, N. H., March, 1846. Since then he has given delight to hundreds of thousands in New England, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Ever ready to respond with voice and instrument to the calls of charity and patriotism, cheering the patient on his bed of suffering, or teaching a Sabbath-school song to children, he has made friends everywhere; and many a wayfarer has been aided by his helping hand, or cheered by his buoyant sympathy.

He was appointed fife-major of the 21st N. H. Regiment by Col. Joseph L. Pillsbury, receiving the honorary commission at the hands of Gov. N. B. Baker.

Nature does not always endow her poets with an exquisite

sense of melody, or enable them to produce her harmonies in music; but she has made an exception in the person of Maj. Little;—he is both musician and poet. Few men have a profounder appreciation of the melodies of Haydn, or the soul-inspiring harmonies of Handel and Beethoven, than he; and there are few who take greater delight in the study of Milton and Shakespeare.

That Maj. Little has poetic talent is manifest by the following song—an apostrophe to a fine group of trees still adorning the old homestead, now owned by Capt. William D. George:

MY MERRY MAPLE GROVE.

There is a spot to mem'ry dear,
Where oft in childhood I would rove,
The merry wildbird's song to hear:
It was my Maple Grove.
How fair the view on every side—
The church on yonder hill,
Kearsarge in all its lofty pride,
The pond so clear and still.

And then the moss-grown rock I'd climb,
To pick the berries ripe and red;
While squirrels scattered from the limb
Their nutshells on my head.
'Twas there I hammered from the ledge
Bright garnets hued like wine,
Or gathered from its western edge
The nodding columbine.

Dear Maple Grove! I see thee now,
Enrobed in dress of flowing green;
There stands my boyhood's home below,
With grassy lane between.
Though fairer scenes perchance may be
To win a poet's love,—
Yet thou art ever dear to me,
My merry Maple Grove.

There's not a tree that braves the gale,
Or towering rock or purling rill,
But telleth each its simple tale
Of recollection still.
Though flowers may fade and friends may die,
Though far away I rove,—
Yet oft shall wingéd mem'ry fly
To thee! my Maple Grove.

LITTLE, JACOB, D. D.,

Son of Jesse and Martha (Gerrish) Little, was born in Boscawen, N. H., 1 May, 1795. At the age of eleven years he became a

Christian, and united with the Congregational church of Bos-
cawen, West Parish, 25 June, 1815. He fitted for college under
Samuel Wood, D. D., of Boscawen, and at Meriden academy; grad-
uated at Dartmouth in 1822; and at Andover Theological Semi-
nary in 1825. He was ordained as an evangelist, at Goffstown,
N. H., and first preached six months at Hoosick, N. Y.

In 1826 he entered the employ of the Washington County
(Ohio) Missionary Society, reaching Belpre (near Marietta) June
30. His labors in this and other towns within the county con-
tinued about one year. Here, and in neighboring places, Bible-
classes (the first in that section) were formed; here, also, he
preached his first temperance sermon.

He commenced his labors at Granville, Licking county, Ohio,
1 June, 1827, and at the end of six months was settled over the
Congregational church in that place, where he continued as pastor
until 4 Dec., 1864, a period of thirty-seven and one half years.

In this charming town of central Ohio, long noted for its cul-
tured men and women, its churches and various institutions of
learning, Dr. Little, with his shrewd good sense and pious exam-
ple, led the people for nearly forty years.

Previous to his removal to Granville, an unhappy quarrel had
split the church into factions; but with the most consummate tact
—he was the very prince of Christian tacticians—he brought
these factions together, and became the pastor of the now reunited
organization. In this, and in other matters connected with his
people, Dr. Little showed himself to be by nature a commander,
in knowing what ought to be done, and how to do it. "Blessed
are the peace-makers," and he and his people were soon blessed
with a revival of wonderful power, the first of thirteen great re-
vivals during his ministry.

His labors were so eminently successful that the church at
Granville soon became the most noted religious organization in
central Ohio. The parish was six miles square, but the pastor
systematically visited every family belonging to his congregation,
organizing conference and prayer meetings as well as Bible-
classes in every district, which were conducted with astonishing
efficiency. In teaching and explaining the scriptures he took
great delight, and spent much time in fitting himself for this im-
portant duty.

Dr. Little had the rare faculty of setting everybody to work. There was hardly a male member in his church that did not pray in public, and a large part of them exhorted publicly in the conference meeting. He soon became known as the "plain preacher"—the man who dared to speak boldly in condemnation of vice. His "New Years' Sermons," on the first Sunday in January, were always reviews of the year, and on that day every seat and aisle in the meeting-house was occupied. Several of these sermons were published. A letter in the *New York Tribune*, 29 July, 1854, gives the following sketch of Dr. L.:

"The most remarkable man in Granville, if not in the whole county, is the Rev. Jacob Little, pastor of the Congregational church. He is a graduate of Dartmouth college, and keeps his polite studies bright by practice. He is extremely plain in his appearance, and in the pulpit has none of the mannerisms of his profession. In style he is perfectly simple, and yet there is such robust good sense in all that he does, and such sagacity of judgment, rarely in error, accompanied by a rare purity and integrity of character, that it may be said he stands among the foremost ranks of his profession in this great state. His goodness is so good as to amount to genius, and his simplicity of manner and style at times produces the effects of the highest eloquence. He has a wonderful passion for statistics connected with his own locality, and can tell you how many get drunk, how many drink intoxicating liquor, how many use tobacco, how many have died since he was in Granville, and at what age and of what disease, how many attend church, and who visit and travel on Sundays," &c., &c.

The following is an extract from Dr. Little's new year's sermon of 1849:

"This township has 411 families and 1,376 adults. It has 37 drinking families, 119 drinking adults, 21 drunkards, and during the past year has consumed 4,153 gallons of intoxicating liquor. The families having no altar are 219; reading no religious papers, 223; children between six and twenty-one attending no Sabbath-school, 179; adults who visit, work, or journey on the Sabbath, 183; neglect public worship, 113; cannot read, 22; use profane language, 189; use tobacco, 364; play cards, 83; attend balls, 40; supposed to be impenitent, 777. The sending 150 persons to Botany bay would blot from our history most of the above number."

During Dr. Little's pastorate at Granville, there were added to his church 1,041 members, of whom 664 were received upon



Jacob Little

profession of their faith. In these years he preached about 5,000 sermons, and more than 1,000 persons are supposed to have been led to a religious life through his ministry.

His kind and genial nature secured the love and confidence of children and youth, who ever felt free to come to him for needed sympathy and counsel. His varied duties as pastor and preacher led him to be systematic and exact. Says a writer in the New York *Evangelist*,—"I never saw Jacob Little off duty and at leisure. His industry was restless, and his method unyielding as iron bands." As a writer, he was simple and plain, preferring force to elegance, choosing to have his sentiments rather than his sentences remembered.

In 1863, Dr. Little delivered a course of lectures at Lane Theological Seminary, on Pastoral Theology; and from January, 1867, to July, 1869, furnished a column each week for the *Christian Herald*, published at Cincinnati, entitled "The Pastor." Besides the "New Years' Sermons," he published several other discourses, as well as many delightful and valuable articles in the religious newspapers. Perhaps his most important work is the "History of Granville," published in fifty-nine numbers of the *Ohio Observer*, at Hudson, about the year 1845.

The male academy and the female seminary of Granville (of the latter of which he was trustee) owed their existence and much of their prosperity to his efforts. For a number of years he was trustee of Western Reserve college, and of Central college, Ohio. He also served as trustee of Marietta college from 1845 to 1870.

In person, Dr. Little was a large man, and possessed great physical activity and endurance. For thirty years his average weight in the winter was 200 pounds. For thirty-five years he never lost a Sabbath from ill health. This he attributed largely to his regular and temperate habits, using neither tea, coffee, nor tobacco.

At the close of 1864, Dr. Little resigned his pastorate over the church at Granville, and removed to his farm near Warsaw, Ind., where he resided until 1874, preaching to unsupplied churches about one third of the time. His strength beginning to fail, he then removed to the home of his son, Rev. Charles Little, at Wabash, Ind., where he passed to his rest, 17 Dec., 1876, aged 81 years, 7 months, and 16 days.

In 1855, the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Marietta

college. He married, 1st, Lucy, daughter of Capt. Joseph Gerrish, of Canterbury, N. H., 1 June, 1826, who died 5 Oct., 1834; 2d, Ann Dorothy, daughter of Hon. T. M. Thompson, of Granville, Ohio, 23 March, 1836. Four children,—one son by his first and two sons and a daughter by his second marriage,—are now living, the three sons being ministers of the Presbyterian church. (See Gen.)

MACURDY, DAVID A., CAPT.,

Enlisted as a private, with his brother Matthew, 11 Aug., 1862, in the 14th Regiment [for movements of which see Adjutant-General's Report, state of New Hampshire]. During the fall and winter the regiment was on duty at Washington and along the Potomac, picketing the river for a distance of forty miles, enduring great hardships. The summer of 1863 was passed in doing guard duty from Harper's Ferry to Fortress Monroe. In the spring of 1864, the regiment was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, and came near being shipwrecked on the voyage to New Orleans. After a short service on the Mississippi, the regiment returned to the Potomac, and was ordered to the Shenandoah, joining Sheridan's corps, Aug. 18.

On the 19th of Sept. occurred the battle of Perryville. The regiment was on the march at 2 A. M. The artillery fire began before daylight, but the battle did not become general till 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The 14th N. H. was on the extreme right of Sheridan's infantry line. The advance of the Union troops was so impetuous that the enemy were driven at every point, but in the ardor of pursuit the line became confused. The artillery of the enemy opened with deadly effect. The order was given to fall back. While the movement was being executed, Capt. Macurdy's younger brother, Matthew, was instantly killed, and the captain himself (then lieutenant) wounded. The loss to the regiment was thirteen officers and one hundred and thirty privates killed and wounded. After his wound had healed, Capt. Macurdy rejoined his regiment, which was ordered to Savannah 1 Jan., 1865, where it remained till the close of the war. Capt. Macurdy was commissioned first lieutenant 27 May, 1864; promoted to captaincy 22 Nov., 1864; and mustered out 8 July, 1865.

He has been honored by his fellow-citizens with the offices of

selectman and representative [see Town Officers]. He has followed the occupation of trader in Webster, Concord, and again in Webster.

MORRILL, ROBIE, REV.

The second minister of Boscowen was Rev. Robie Morrill, son of Abraham Morrill, of Salisbury, Mass. [see Gen.], where he was born 28 Aug., 1734, the year in which the first band of settlers reared their log cabins in Contoocook. He graduated at Harvard, 1755, studied theology, and was ordained minister 29 Dec., 1761. He preached about five years, and then, owing to some disaffection [see Civil Hist.], resigned his ministerial office. He never again engaged in preaching, but became a teacher, and taught many years during the closing decades of the last century. He was a useful citizen, a gentleman of the old school, punctilious in dress, yielding never to the changes of fashion, but wearing to the close of life his wig, his black silk stockings, silver shoe and knee buckles. He was small of stature, and was bald-headed, but the loss of hair was supplied by a wig and cue, which the roguishly inclined, roystering school-boys had the temerity to dandle at times, not unfrequently paying for it with aching palms.

Rev. Mr. Morrill was erratic in his ways. Tradition reports that he once selected for his text the pronoun "it;" that once he astonished his congregation by exclaiming,—"There goes a mouse!" But if erratic, he was possessed of a rich vein of humor. Some of the members of his congregation not unfrequently fell asleep during his long-drawn sermon, and disturbed the preacher by their snoring. On a Sunday Mrs. Morrill dropped asleep, whereupon her husband paused in his preaching and thus addressed one of his wakeful hearers: "My friend, won't you please punch that man who snores so loud, for if he goes on at that rate he will wake up my wife."

Mr. Morrill erected the house now standing near the site of the ancient fort, the oldest framed house in the town. He was a man of sterling character, and in the formative period, during the Revolutionary war and the first years of the republic, when society and political institutions were undergoing a change, his influence was ever on the right side. He died in 1813, greatly respected by his fellow-citizens.

MOODY, PHEBE K., MRS.

Phebe Knight, daughter of Caleb Knight, came to Boscowen with her father in 1792, from Newbury, Mass. She was employed as a school-teacher,—one of the few female teachers of the last century. She was united in marriage to Nicholas Moody, who resided in a secluded locality west of Little hill. Mrs. Moody, though bound down by the prosaic occupations of a farmer's household, and cut off from associations generally deemed necessary to literary culture, found time to throw off, now and then, a poetical effusion for her friends. At the close of the last century there were few newspapers, and fewer magazines; nevertheless some of her poetical scraps found their way into print, and were greatly admired. She was endowed with native poetic talent of a high order, a delicate appreciation of the beautiful, and rare facility of expression, as will be seen by the few fragments that have been preserved:

POETICAL EPISTLE TO A YOUNG FRIEND.

Dear Miss:

Your friend has requested a letter for you,
But at present I know not what theme to pursue,
Unless of my dwelling I give you a view.
I'm of the earth, earthly; and therefore my mind
To things of small moment is mostly inclined.
My time and my thoughts are employ'd in my dairy,
Though sometimes I scribble when of that I'm weary.
My writing, you'll notice, is none of the best,
Though perhaps not so coarse as my genius and taste.

But enough of this preface: I now will proceed
To draw you a landscape if you it can read.
In this lonely vale, half a mile from the road,
Shut out from the world, is my rural abode.
A mile to the west you may houses discern;
But here quite alone stand my cottage and barn;
And around it are sporting the flocks and the herds,
The turkeys and chickens, the squirrels and birds.
And here is my garden, but we'll pass and not heed it;
Like my heart, 'tis uncultured—I've neglected to weed it.
But the fields and the orchards, that ask not my care,
Are teeming with good fruit, and look very fair.
See yonder the ridge and the wood-cover'd hill,
And down in the hollow there ripples a rill;
In pleasing meanders it plays through the wood,
Till it meets and unites in a neighboring flood.
The wide-spreading meadow, the sweet-flowing fountain,
The tall dusky forest, the high lofty mountain,
The steep craggy rock, and the grove and the brook,—
The prospect is pleasant wherever you look.

On all sides are blooming the beauties of spring;
 Clad with corn and with clover, the vales shout and sing;
 The sweet-scented briers that deck this green bed,
 The soft fragrant zephyrs that play round my head,
 The sweet little songsters that carol above,
 All, all I have nam'd are the offspring of love!

Our God's name is Love, and love is his nature,
 He rules us, he governs all worlds and each creature.
 Whatever he formed his goodness protects,
 And his tender mercies are o'er all his works.
 But man is his best lov'd, man's nature he took;
 That wonderful story we read in his Book,—
 How for us he suffer'd, obey'd, liv'd, and died,
 To make of us, rebels, his children and bride.

And now to this Jesus, whose name we adore,
 Be blessing, and honor, and glory, and power:
 To Jesus—Jehovah, the Ancient of Days—
 Be blessing, and honor, and glory, and praise.
 Two natures united in our dearest Lord,
 For the Word was made flesh, and the Word it was God.
 He's God in the Father and God in the Son,
 And God in the Spirit, and these three are one!
 Oh, wonders on wonders! what myst'ry is here!
 What heights and what depths in our Jesus appear!
 The Creator and creature in unison join:
 How blest are the branches of Jesus the vine!
 What though modern Pharisees say he's not God,
 And treat with indignity our dearest Lord,—
 Yet, yet it is written, that Jesus the Lamb,
 Is God over all, the eternal I Am.
 Seducers are saying, lo! here, and lo! there
 Is Jesus the Saviour, but let us beware;
 For, though these false teachers will many deceive,
 Our Jesus forbids us their lies to believe.

The things are fulfilling that Jesus foretold,
 The signs of his coming we clearly behold;
 False Christs and false prophets now swarm all around,
 And faith uncorrupted is scarce to be found;
 Of blasphemous errors, behold what a flood!
 Denying the Saviour, who bought them with blood!
 But Jesus will come in his glory ere long,
 And by his own power will silence each tongue
 That now speaks against him, perverting his word:
 On such daring sinner have mercy, dear Lord!

MY COTTAGE.

In this retreat, remote and still,
 My fav'rite solitude I find;
 This little cot beneath the hill
 Has charms congenial to my mind.

How gracious, Heaven, art thou to me,
 In answ'ring thus my early prayers;
 From youth I ever wished to be
 Far from the world and all its cares.

Far from the world of noise and strife,
 With quiet here I'll pass my days;
 In this sequester'd vale of life,
 I've found that peace which ne'er decays.

And from this humble shade ere long,
 To heaven, my home, I hope to rise,
 Borne on the balmy wings of love,
 To fairer mansions in the skies.

There Jesus sits, that God of love!
 His glorious throne 's exalted high;
 Though once he groan'd and bled and died
 To save such guilty worms as I.

And is it not worth dying for,
 To see my Heavenly Father's face,
 Who sav'd me from destruction's jaws,
 And bid me seek superior bliss?

A FRAGMENT.

THE PEN.

“How great is my use!” cries the quill of a goose;
 “Who duly my merits appraise?
 My praises resound the world all around,
 I make even fools to be wise.”

THE NEEDLE.

“Hold! hold! prating goose, for I'm of most use,
 Although I am shorter and slimmer;
 By my little head many thousands are fed,
 Whilst your scribble won't purchase a dinner.”

THE WHEEL.

“And what were your head were it not for my thread?
 So, then, independent Miss Steel,
 Just acknowledge thy due to the wheel.”

THE LOOM.

“And what were your worth were it not for my cloth?”
 The loom, looking largely, replied.
 “Both needle and thread might beg for their bread,
 If I did not keep them employed.”

THE AXE.

Mr. Axe raised his head, and to them he said,—
 “Come, yield the precedence to me;
 For to me you must know your being you owe,
 For I hewed you out of the tree.”

In this dispute among the tools,
 We see how much we look like fools
 When pride begins to swell and rise,
 And makes us great in our own eyes.
 Shall human tools contend with God,
 And boast as if they were no wood?
 We are his clay, formed by his hand,
 For his own use, at his command.
 Let not curst pride our hearts deceive,
 For what have we we've not received?

PEARSON, NATHAN,

Son of Nathan Pearson, was born in Boscawen, 22 Sept., 1802. He had no special advantages for obtaining an education, being limited to the meagre instruction furnished by the district school. He married Eliza Couch, daughter of John Couch, of Salisbury, and settled on the homestead now owned by Ephraim Little. Mr. Pearson was a man of few words, who did his own thinking, and was independent in his opinions. He was a good friend and citizen, a constant attendant upon public worship, and endeavored to supply, by reading and observation, the lack of opportunities for education in his early years. He was elected selectman in 1841 and 1842, and representative in 1843 and 1844. Upon the division of the town, he was elected chairman of the board of selectmen for Webster. He died 8 Oct., 1868.

PECKER, J. E., COL.,

For several years a citizen of Boscawen, is a son of the late Jeremiah Pecker, Jr., and great grandson of Capt. John Chandler, and was born in East Concord, 28 May, 1838. He attended the Franklin Hall school in Concord, and graduated from the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth college in 1858. Subsequently he engaged in teaching, and for a number of years was principal of the Fisherville high school. He then read law, but abandoned the idea of that profession to become a correspondent and reporter of the *Boston Journal*, upon which paper he has been regularly employed since 1862.

In 1865 he was historian in the military department of the state government, and aided largely in the preparation of the extended reports issued that year by the adjutant-general.

He is now manager of the New Hampshire News Bureau of the *Boston Journal*, having charge of its interests in this state. As a newspaper correspondent, he has travelled extensively in Canada and the provinces, and in the Western and Southern states.

In 1877 he was commissioned aide-de-camp on the military staff of Gov. Prescott, with the rank of colonel. He is biographical secretary of the Chandler Alumni Association of Dartmouth college.

PETERSON, DANIEL, M. D.

The first physician in Boscawen was Dr. Daniel Peterson, who built the house afterwards occupied by Benjamin Oak and by James West as a hotel, and now occupied by Mr. Dow. He moved into town about 1770, and was a surgeon in the Bennington and other campaigns. He was a physician of the old school;—indeed, there was no other school. Bleeding, blistering, cuppings, calomel, and jalop were its characteristics. The “school” believed in an active treatment.

Dr. Peterson had an extensive practice in Boscawen, Salisbury, Sanbornton, Canterbury, Warner, Wilmot, and other towns, riding as far north as Haverhill, always on horseback, with his saddle-bags stuffed with medicines.

He married a sister of Nathaniel Greene, Esq., and was uncle to the late Senator Fessenden.

One of his fellow-physicians was Dr. Long, of Hopkinton. Together Drs. Peterson and Long rode to Haverhill, N. H., and were present at the execution of a negro who had committed a heinous crime, and who had sold his body to the two physicians for dissection. Dr. Long skinned the body after the execution, had the skin tanned, and a pair of boots made from it. Dr. Peterson, from his service in the army, became widely known, and was regarded as one of the best surgeons of his time.

PILLSBURY, JOSEPH L., COL.,

Son of Dea. Joseph and Martha (Little) Pillsbury, was born in Boscawen, N. H., 10 Feb., 1829. At the age of twelve years he accompanied his father to Pennsylvania, where he spent one summer with a surveying party, acting as chain-bearer. He was not a robust youth, but life in the woods improved his health, and he early matured to a vigorous manhood.

At the age of sixteen he displayed a military spirit, making himself familiar with tactics and drill exercises. At eighteen he was captain, and at twenty-one was colonel of the 21st N. H. Regiment. He commenced the study of medicine, which he soon after abandoned, and in 1851 went to Pittsburgh, where for about three years he acted as paymaster of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad. Possessing a mathematical and scientific mind, he



J. L. Pillsbury

qualified himself for the duties of civil engineer, which calling he followed for about twenty years.

In 1854 Col. Pillsbury commenced as contractor and builder of railroads in the South and West, doing an extensive business on the Mobile & Girard, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and also on a road running west from Dubuque, Iowa. Associated with him in part of these contracts was his brother, Henry W. Pillsbury.

Subsequently Col. Pillsbury was engaged in the oil business in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, where a number of oil wells were bored by him. He was also superintendent of the Deep Oil Mining Company, in northern Ohio.

Col. Pillsbury excelled as a hydraulic engineer. His first important work in this direction was the building of the Canton (Ohio) water-works, in 1869, '70. He was also advising hydraulic engineer for various cities in the West.

The last great labor of his life was at Columbus, Ohio, where in 1870 he was employed as chief engineer to supply that capital with water from the Scioto river. During the progress of this enterprise his health was seriously impaired, and soon after its successful completion he returned with his son and daughter to Boscawen, where he died, 10 Jan., 1874.

Col. Pillsbury was a man of positive character, indomitable energy, and of great nobility and kindness of heart. In writing, he had the happy faculty of expressing himself with fluency, and to the point. From his youth he was an extensive reader of books that required thought, whether in poetry or prose; was a diligent student, and greatly interested in mechanical and scientific pursuits. In the study of geology he took great delight, and in this, as well as in other departments of science, his mind was a rich storehouse of useful and interesting facts. He invented several valuable improvements pertaining to his various fields of labor, and secured a patent on a hydrant for city water-works.

Col. Pillsbury was an active and esteemed member of the Episcopal church, at Canton, Ohio, and was always ready to do his part in every good word and work. He married, 18 May, 1854, Mary Anna Ely, of Wooster, Ohio, daughter of Col. Daniel Ely, of Owego, N. Y. She died at Delaware, Ohio, 18 Aug., 1867.
[See Gen.]

PILLSBURY, MOODY A., GEN.

Gen. Moody Adams Pillsbury, son of Daniel and Eunice (Thorla) Pillsbury, was born in Boscawen, 4 May, 1794. His educational advantages, like those of most boys of his time, were those of the district school. Upon arriving at his majority he settled in Bashan, upon the farm where he lived through life, giving more attention to his saw-mill than to his farm. Bashan was a new section, densely timbered, and his mills became a source of profit.

He became an officer in the militia, was colonel of the 21st Regiment for several years, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general.

Gen. Pillsbury took an active interest in the events of his time. He was a constant attendant upon the public religious services of the Sabbath, gave liberally to the support of benevolent objects, and was long a member of the church. He was one of the first to espouse anti-slavery principles, and gave to the cause of freedom his whole heart. He was a kind neighbor, a friend to the poor, and a genial companion. He married, first, Miss Rachel Dix, sister of Gen. John A. Dix; second, Miss Louisa Frances Dix, her sister. He died 8 Jan., 1863.

PILLSBURY, GEORGE T.,

Son of Daniel Pillsbury, was born in the house now occupied by Miss Sarah Pillsbury, on Water street. He learned his father's trade—that of carpenter—and built the house near the school-house, on Little hill, where he resided a few years. He erected many buildings in Concord, and began the erection of the South Congregational meeting-house in that town in 1835, in partnership with Capt. Wm. Abbott. He received an injury in one of his legs, which was followed by mortification and death in 1836. He was a man of decided convictions, and active in all matters relating to religion and temperance. He was elected deacon of the church in Webster, to succeed Dea. Enoch Little, 2d. His death cast a gloom upon the community, and his funeral was notably one of the largest ever attended in Webster. He died as he had lived, in the full triumph of Christian faith.

PRICE, EBENEZER, REV.,

The first pastor of the Congregational church in Webster, was born in Newburyport, 14 Sept., 1771, and was the youngest child of William Price [see Gen.]. His parents, from his birth, designed that he should receive a collegiate education. He began his preparatory studies at the age of seventeen, in Moore's Charity School, Hanover, then under the tuition of Rev. Daniel Dana. He entered Dartmouth in 1789, and graduated in 1793. His sister had married Rev. Mr. Hidden, of Tamworth, with whom he passed several months after graduating, where he made a public profession of religion, 24 Aug., 1794. Deciding to enter the ministry, he placed himself under the theological instruction of Rev. Elihu Thayer, D. D., of Kingston. He was licensed to preach, January, 1795, by the Deerfield association of ministers, and began his labor as a minister of the gospel in Belfast, Me., March, 1796, and was ordained pastor of the church in that place on the 26th of December following. He was married 20 Jan., 1799, to Miss Lucy Farrer, eldest daughter of Humphrey and Lucy Farrer, of Hanover, N. H. He remained in Belfast till the 22d of September, 1802, a period of six years.

The burning of the meeting-house at the east end of Bos-cawen, the refusal of the town to build a second edifice, and the erection of a building by a society on the Plain, brought about an abnormal state of affairs. The town owned the frame at the West end, and individuals owned the pews. There was no church or society. At the invitation of the citizens of this section, Mr. Price began his labors. His preaching was followed by a manifest increase of attention to religion on the part of the people. The Westerly Religious Society was organized in January, 1804, and a church of eight members formed the 10th of September following. Mr. Price accepted a call to become their pastor, and was installed on the 26th of September. He maintained this pastoral relation thirty-three years, the connection being dissolved by mutual council, 10 May, 1837.

During his pastorate, there were several marked seasons of religious interest. The whole number added to the church during his pastorate was 262. The greatest number in any one year was 60, in 1838. The greatest number of members on the church rolls at any one period was 198.

Mr. Price continued to reside in the town, and became superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which position he held for eleven years.

Upon the formation of the Granite Mutual Fire Insurance Co., he was elected secretary, which office he held till he removed to Boston, in 1859, to live with his eldest son, Ebenezer Sewell Price, where he died in 1863, aged 92.

He took a lively interest in every benevolent or other movement looking to the welfare of the community. He was a genial man, a perfect gentleman, respecting the rights of all, and exceedingly courteous. He dignified his office as a minister of the gospel, and adorned it by an exemplary life. Those most prejudiced against religion could find no word of fault against it on account of any dereliction of duty on his part. Being one of the superintending school committee from 1809 to 1835, he became acquainted with nearly all the children in town; and if they stood in awe of him on account of his official position, they learned to love and respect the man who placed his hands on their heads so benignantly, smiled so genially, and overlooked their shortcomings in the kindness of his nature.

He was fond of riding on horseback, and no gentleman of the old school ever sat more gracefully than he in the saddle.

He was settled in town at a time when liberty gave place to license, when there was an uprising of some of the worst elements in society; and in the middle period of his ministry came the struggle for possession of the West meeting-house. But those who dissented from his religious opinions respected him as a man, and welcomed him heartily to their homes. His influence was ever on the side of law and order, justice and right. After his retirement from the ministry, his fellow-citizens manifested their regard for him by twice electing him to represent them in the legislature.

In 1820 Mr. Price collected materials for a chronological history of the town. Much of his information in regard to the early settlement of the town was obtained from George Jackman, Esq., and from conversation with the oldest inhabitants. It was printed in 1823, by Jacob B. Moore, of Concord. The town appropriated fifty dollars as compensation. It was published by private subscription. His sermons preached at the

funeral of Dea. Benjamin Sweatt, and upon the death of Rev. Dr. Wood, were published by request. He was the author of the letter to Hon. Daniel Webster, which elicited his reply to his New Hampshire neighbors. The letter and reply are to be found in the published correspondence of Mr. Webster.

His relations to the church and society, and especially to his successor in the ministry, Rev. Edward Buxton, were always fraternal and helpful. As a pastor, he was ever mindful of the wants of his people, sympathizing with them in their bereavements and afflictions, and entering as heartily into all their joys. He was so mindful of all classes, that in his public prayers "the aged, the middle-aged, the young, the youth, the infants," were all remembered. His desire to leave nothing undone, to neglect no class, to fill the full measure of his own responsibility, not infrequently made his prayers and sermons of undue length. On special occasions his prayers sometimes exceeded his sermons in length, occupying from fifty to seventy minutes.

In this respect he did not stand alone. In the ministry at that period, brevity was the exception, length the rule. At the beginning of the century, people expected a service to occupy at least two hours. During the short days of winter, those who lived farthest from meeting sometimes saw the sun disappear behind the Warner hills before they reached home. Nor were they restless under a sermon that occupied an hour in the delivery. They expected a long sermon, and would have found fault with the brevity of the sermon of the present day.

His last years were marked by serene peace and composure. He was an attendant at Mount Vernon church, in Boston, and listened with delight to the preaching of Rev. Dr. Kirk, who looked upon him as a father in the ministry. His influence for good never can be measured, for under his preaching such men as Rev. Enoch Corser, and Revs. Jacob and Henry Little, were led to enter the ministry; and through their instrumentality thousands have been brought to a religious life.

The night before his death, Father Price called his son Sewell and wife to his bedside, and, taking their hands in his, thanked them for their continued kindness to him, and trusted that in their last days they might be cared for as tenderly. Sewell asked his father how he felt in regard to death. "Oh! that was all fixed

years and years ago. I committed myself into the hands of my Maker: he has taken care of me hitherto, and I have no fears for the future."

Rev. Jacob Little, in a sermon preached in Granville, Ohio, and published in the *Church Union*, 20 May, 1876, thus alludes to Rev. Mr. Price:

" * * * A good man never dies. His good works follow him, and he lives in them.

" Ready to return from a New England visit, I called to say good-by to my pastor, who had outlived his years of preaching. With tearful eyes he said,—' I shall never see you again. You will again visit your friends, but before that time I shall die.' Wishing to cheer him, I replied,—' Mr. Price, you will never die. I have received from you doctrines, precepts, feelings, and ways of doing good, and in central Ohio am impressing them on a great people. Sabbath teachers and preachers are coming up in my congregation to scatter what I have received from your lips, and pass it to the next generation. In Indiana, Bro. Henry is doing the same thing on a larger scale, and so are others who have gone from your congregation. What you have taught by example and precept is spreading wider and wider, and going to the second and third generations, and will ever keep going, so that you will never die.' "

ROGERS, JOHN, M. D.

Maj. William Rogers was born in Newbury, Mass., 1741, and married Abigail Worth of the same town. He was a lineal descendant of John Rogers, who was burned at the stake in Smithfield in 1555. He was drowned at the mouth of Merrimack river, 25 Sept., 1786. They had five children.

John was born 24 May, 1787, at Newburyport, Mass. His mother married Moody Chase, and moved to Chester, N. H. Before preparing for college, he learned the art of dressing cloth of William Hesalton, of Suncook. He graduated at Dartmouth, 1816, studied medicine with Dr. Chadbourne, of Concord, graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth college in 1819, commenced the practice of medicine in Chester, and removed to Boscawen in 1821 or 1822. He lived in the large dwelling-house (shown in the cut) near the church, where he practised medicine until his death, 5 Jan., 1830. He married Sarah, daughter of Caleb Knight, of Boscawen, in May, 1825. Their

children were,—Sarah, born 23 Sept., 1826, married W. H. Harlow, of Everett, Mass.; John, born 23 Sept., 1826, died September, 1828; Abbie, born 6 Feb., 1828, who resides with her sister.

SARGENT, WALTER H.,

Son of Isaac and Rebecca (Farnum) Sargent, was born in Bos-cawen in 1825. He enlisted in 1862, in Co. D, 14th N. H. Regiment, was appointed sergeant, and on account of a fracture of one of his legs was appointed recruiting officer, and enlisted fourteen soldiers from Webster and vicinity. The regiment was on duty along the Potomac during the fall and winter of 1862-3, and he was detailed at Georgetown to prevent the smuggling of liquor and other contraband articles into camp, a position requiring the closest scrutiny and circumspection.

From Georgetown he was detailed with fifty-seven men to do guard duty at the old capitol prison. It was in midsummer. The officers and soldiers were ordered to appear at all times in regulation dress, an order of the regulation martinet, who sacrificed the health of the detachment to sustain military red-tape. Broken down in health, Lieut. Sargent was ordered to New Hampshire upon recruiting service, where he remained till the last of January, 1864.

While on duty near Harper's Ferry he fell upon the ice and injured one of his legs—one that had previously been broken—which became exceedingly painful. While suffering from the fall, he commanded a scouting party of twenty men, reconnoitering the country as far south as Snicker's Gap.

On the 20th of March, 1864, the regiment sailed from New York, on steamer Daniel Webster, for New Orleans. The vessel came near foundering in a terrific storm, which carried away wheel-houses and bulwarks. The steam-pipe burst. The steamer, however, reached Hilton Head, was refitted, and the regiment finally reached Carrollton, a suburb of New Orleans, April 12. After service on the Mississippi the regiment returned to Fortress Monroe, joined the army under Gen. Grant at Petersburg, was joined to the 14th Army Corps, sent to the Shenandoah, and was in the battle of Perryville, in the thick of the fight. The regiment charged across an open field, driving the enemy. A rebel

fire at Lieut. Sargent from behind a tree, but missed him; whereupon Lieut. Sargent rushed upon him, and the man threw down his gun, and surrendered. A second rebel drew up his gun to fire, but a stroke from the lieutenant's sword induced him to change his mind, and both were brought into the lines prisoners. In the retreat which the regiment was compelled to make, Lieut. Sargent was knocked down by a piece of shell. In the mêlée which followed the charge of the enemy, he was wounded in the arm, while a second bullet struck him above the right eye. His clothes were riddled, and he fell forward upon his face. The enemy rushed over him. A rebel surgeon came to take his sword. Lieut. Sargent gave him his revolver, but refused to surrender his sword except to an officer of the line. The surgeon took him to a major, and the sword was given up.

With other prisoners he was taken up the Shenandoah valley. Watching an opportunity he secreted himself in the bushes at night, but was discovered. He ran through a piece of woods, gained the river, plunged in, dived beneath a pile of drift-wood, and managed to get his head above the water amid the brush, but was discovered and delivered to the provost guard. He was closely watched. From being chilled he came near dying, but was compelled to march day after day. He had nothing to eat for several days except raw corn, and a bit of bread which a rebel officer gave him from his own rations. His arm was fearfully swollen, and his lame leg was exceedingly painful, while his feet were worn to the bone. He could go no farther. His guard ordered him to move on, and stated that his orders were to shoot him if he did not move. "I shall not move, and you will not dare to shoot me," was the fearless reply. The soldier cocked his gun and levelled it, but did not dare to fire. He was put in an ambulance, taken to Libby prison, and endured its horrors till 7 Oct., when he was paroled. On the 15th of January following, he was honorably discharged.

Lieut. Sargent resides in Bridgewater, N. H. He is fond of hunting, and is renowned for his success in that line.

SHEPARD, FOREST, PROF.

Prof. Forest Shepard, son of Daniel and Ann (Forest) Shepard, was born in Boscawen, 31 Oct., 1800. He graduated at Dartmouth college, 1827, and studied theology at New Haven.

Prof. Shepard early manifested a love for science, especially geology and mineralogy. He has been connected with the various geological surveys of the United States and Canada, and his observations have been extended over a large area. In Canada he explored the region occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company. He has visited England, and made the acquaintance of the scientists of that country. His explorations have been extended to Panama, Cuba, New Grenada, Mexico, and California. He has made many important discoveries of mines. He has filled the chair of natural science at Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio, and at other institutions. He married Miss Sophia W. Storer, of Rutland, Vt. His present residence is in Connecticut.

STONE, PETER.

Dea. Peter Stone, son of George and Hannah (Lovering) Stone, was born in Boscawen, 19 Dec., 1799, and has always resided upon the old homestead. He married Ruth Call, daughter of Silas Call, of Boscawen. He was an active member and officer of the Christian church and society, while that denomination maintained public worship, and when emigration and change made it impossible longer to sustain a church of his order, with a catholic spirit he became an attendant upon the Congregational church. He has been an exceedingly industrious man, laboring early and late, not compelled by necessity, but doing it as a duty and pleasure, carrying into his daily life the scriptural injunction, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

STONE, FREDERICK P., CAPT.

Capt. Frederick P. Stone, son of Peter, was born 24 March, 1841. He remained on his father's farm until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the cavalry [see Military Hist.], Co. I, 17 Dec., 1861. He was promoted to first sergeant 1 March, 1863, reënlisted 5 June, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant Co. D,

15 April, 1864, and captain 10 June, 1865. He was in the following engagements:

Warrenton Junction,	16 April, 1862.
Rappahannock,	18 " "
Cedar Mountain,	9 Aug., "
North Rappahannock,	21 " "
Catlett station,	" " "
Rappahannock station,	23 " "
Sulphur spring,	26 " "
Groveton,	28 " "
Second Bull Run,	30 " "
Chantilly,	1 Sept., "
White's Ford,	12 Oct., "
Mountville,	31 " "
Hazel Run,	16 Nov., "
Fredericksburg,	13 Dec., "
Hartwood church,	25 Feb., 1863.
Rapidan river,	1 May, "
Ellis ford,	4 " "
Brandy station,	9 June, "
Middlebury,	17 " "
Warrenton,	12 Oct., "
Auburn,	14 " "
Bristow station,	14 " "

Some of these engagements were between small parties, others where the enemy was in force. At Groveton, a valuable horse which Capt. Stone had taken from Boseawen was shot beneath him. At Chantilly he was near Gen. Kearney when he fell. At Mountville he was one of six that escaped, out of a party of sixty that were captured. At Middlebury, which was one of the sharp cavalry engagements of the war, he was taken prisoner and immured in Libby prison, Richmond, and at Belle Isle was kept in durance thirty-five days.

After his reënlistment his regiment was attached to Sheridan's command in the valley of the Shenandoah. At the battle of Winchester, fought 21 Sept., 1864, he was again captured, was again sent to Libby, thence to Salisbury, N. C., and thence to Danville, Va., in all, five months. He reached Washington in season to join the corps that hunted down the assassins



Fred P. Stone

who were engaged in the plot to murder President Lincoln and Secretary Seward.

He was mustered out of service 15 July, 1865, was married to Miss Lovilla Sanborn, daughter of Joseph K. Sanborn, of Webster, and sailed for California 22 Oct., 1865, since which time he has been connected with the great publishing house of Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, holding a position of honor and profit, enjoying in a great degree the confidence of his employers, and the respect of his fellow-citizens.

SULLIVAN, MARIAN M., MRS.

She was daughter of Col. Timothy Dix. After his death she moved to Littleton, Mass., where she married John W. Sullivan, Esq., a merchant of Boston. During her early married life she wrote for the press, particularly for the *New England Magazine*, and for Mrs. Hale's *Ladies' Magazine*. She early gave her attention to music, and became a teacher of the piano-forte and guitar, and a composer of ballads. The "Blue Juniata" and the "Field of Monterey" became immensely popular. Her genius for musical composition led to the publishing of two volumes of music,—the "Juniata Ballads" and "Bible Songs."

Not merely as a writer and composer will she be remembered, but as a woman of rare virtues,—sweet, gentle, sympathetic, quick in her perceptions of the beautiful in nature, keenly alive to want and suffering, ever ready to aid where help and sympathy were needed, visiting the homes of the poor, caring for the widow and orphan. By such virtues as these she endeared herself to all. Her death occurred in 1860.

SMITH, AMBROSE, REV.,

Was born in Ossipee July 9, 1820, son of John and Sally (Ambrose) Smith. He graduated at Dartmouth, 1845, studied theology at Andover, graduating there in 1849. He was ordained as a minister at Northfield, 9 July, 1850, and was installed at Bos-cawen, 15 June, 1853. He died in office, greatly beloved by his people. His style was clear, forcible, and impressive. He had great excellence of character, and his loss was deeply felt. He married Cynthia Maria Edgerton, of Hartford, Vt.

WEBSTER, JOHN, CAPT.

One of the proprietors of Boscawen, Capt. John Webster, was from Kingston. His name frequently appears on the proprietors' records. He took an active part in promoting their interests. When the Indian troubles broke out, in 1745, he joined Capt. John Chandler's company, and scouted around Penacook and Contoocook, in midwinter, from 21 Jan. to 16 Feb.

He enlisted in Capt. John Goffe's company, 1 Jan., 1746, and was in service till the 7th of April. Dea. Jesse Flanders, John Flanders, Jr., and Wm. Corser enlisted in the same company in March. They scoured the woods all the country round.

In 1748 he was lieutenant of Capt. Goffe's company from 28 May to 5 Oct. The company consisted of 54 men, and kept a vigilant watch of the frontier.

In 1754 began what is known as the French and Indian war. The Indians began hostilities by capturing Nathaniel Meloon's family at West Stevenstown. Gov. Wentworth at once ordered out a company, and gave the command to John Webster, whose energy, efficiency, and experience admirably fitted him for the place. His command consisted of twenty men, who served about six weeks,—returning home 24 July. The next week the Indians killed Mrs. Call in East Stevenstown (Franklin), and Gov. Wentworth ordered out a full company of sixty-two men, under Capt. Blanchard, to do service in the Merrimack valley. This enabled Capt. Webster and his men to rest.

In 1755 New Hampshire sent a regiment of six hundred men, under Col. Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable, against Crown Point. In this expedition Capt. Webster served as a private in Capt. Joseph Eastman's company. This was the regiment that made its rendezvous on the Webster farm at South Franklin, and built boats to pass up the Merrimack river and into the Connecticut by water, so little was the country between the two rivers known. It finally marched across the state to No. 4, and then to Albany and Crown Point.

The next year, 1756, another expedition was sent against Crown Point, and the energetic John Webster enlisted,—this time in Capt. Doe's company. Col. Meserve, of Portsmouth, commanded

the regiment. He enlisted 1 May, and was in service till 21 Sept.

In 1757 another expedition was sent out. Col. Meserve was appointed a second time to the command, and John Webster enlisted in Capt. Emery's company,—serving from 7 March to 5 Nov. The regiment was at Fort William Henry when it surrendered, and suffered terribly in the massacre that took place.

Upon the close of the war Capt. Webster was instrumental in obtaining a charter for the town, and was one of the first selectmen in 1760. The succeeding year he was chairman of the board.

The proprietors of Stevenstown, in 1759, granted him one hundred acres of land for the building of a saw-mill. There was no obligation, no contract, but the mill was built on Punch brook,—on land owned by Ebenezer Webster, father of Ezekiel and Daniel, and not far from their birthplace. The foundations of the dam are still visible, and the rude stones of the grist-mill are still lying by the brook.

Capt. Webster remained a citizen of Boscawen till about 1764, when he removed to Salisbury, and became one of the leading spirits of that town, as he had been of Contoocook. He was one of its best citizens, and exercised a wide influence for good. The one hundred acres of land granted him by the Stevenstown proprietors is the land upon which the West village in Franklin is now located. Capt. Webster died in 1788, aged 77.

DANIEL WEBSTER, HON.,

America's greatest statesman, prepared for college and began his public life in Boscawen. He was a citizen of the town for about three years, identified himself with its interests, voted at town-meeting, paid taxes, enrolled himself as a member of the religious society, and took part in the district school meetings. It was ever a pleasure to him to return to the place, not alone to visit his brother Ezekiel, but to renew his acquaintance with the people. The history of the town would be incomplete if no allusion were made to his residence here.

He came to Dr. Wood's in February, 1797, at the age of fifteen. He had been to Exeter academy, where he had spent six months, and had seen a little of the world,—for Exeter was the capital, and

there was more life there than in the quiet Salisbury home. Of his residence with Dr. Wood, Mr. Webster thus speaks in his autobiography :

“ In February, 1797, my father carried me to the Rev. Samuel Wood, in Boscawen, and placed me under the tuition of that most benevolent and excellent man. On the way to Mr. Wood’s, my father first intimated to me his intention of sending me to college. The very idea thrilled my whole frame. He said he then lived but for his children, and if I would do all I could for myself he would do all he could for me. I remember that I was quite overcome, and my head grew dizzy. The thing appeared to me so high, and the expense and sacrifice it was to cost my father so great, I could only press his hands, and shed tears. Excellent, excellent parent! I cannot think of him now without being a child again.

“ Mr. Wood put me on Virgil and Tully, and I conceived a pleasure in the study of them, especially the latter, which rendered application no longer a task. With what vehemence did I denounce Catiline! With what earnestness struggle for Milo! In the spring I began the Greek grammar, and at midsummer Mr. Wood said to me,—‘ I expected to keep you till next year; but I am tired of you, and I shall put you into college next month.’ And so he did. But it was a mere breaking-in. I was indeed miserably prepared, both in Latin and Greek. But Mr. Wood accomplished his promise, and I entered Dartmouth college as a Freshman, August, 1797. At Boscawen I found a circulating library, and read many of its volumes. I remember especially that I found Don Quixote in the common translation, and in an edition, as I think, of three or four duodecimo volumes. I began to read it, and it is literally true that I never closed my eyes till I had finished it; nor did I lay it down for five minutes, so great was the power of that extraordinary book on my imagination.”

While he was at Dr. Wood’s, his father sent for him in July, to help at haying.

“ My father put me to work to turn hay. It was pretty lonely there, and after working some time I found it very dull; and as I knew my father was gone away, I walked home, and asked my sister Sally if she didn’t want to go and pick some whortleberries. She said yes. So I went and got the horses, put the side-saddle on one of them, and we set off. We did not get home till pretty late, and I soon went to bed. When my father came home he asked my mother where I was, and what I had been about. She told him. The next morning, when I awoke, I saw all my clothes that I had brought from Dr. Wood’s tied up in a small

bundle again. When I saw my father, he asked me how I liked haying. I told him I found it pretty dull and lonesome. 'Well,' said he, 'I believe you may as well go back to Dr. Wood's.' So I took my bundle under my arm, and on my way met Thomas W. Thompson, a lawyer in Salisbury. He laughed heartily when he saw me. 'So,' said he, 'your farming is over, is it?'

A young man named David Palmer, a senior of Dartmouth college, was employed by Dr. Wood to teach him Greek. He had less than six weeks to prepare in.

Mr. Palmer was from Windham, Conn., studied theology, and was minister at Townsend, Mass., from 1800 to 1831. He died in 1849.

During the spring and summer months, while keeping up his studies, getting so far in advance of his associates that Dr. Wood was "tired" of him, Daniel found time to visit Mill brook, with his fish-hook and line, and, cutting an alder for a rod, obtain fine strings of trout, which doubtless were always acceptable at Dr. Wood's table.

He wrote thus in regard to his college life:

"My college life was not an idle one. Besides the regular attendance on prescribed duties and studies, I read something of English history and English literature. I even paid my board for a year by superintending a little weekly newspaper, and making selections for it from books of literature and from the contemporary publications."

From Benjamin Clark, who was in college with Daniel, we learn that collegians then were not much different from collegians of all time—ever ready to play pranks upon the faculty and upon each other. There were strong ties between Daniel and his associates, so enduring that practical jokes never sundered them. It is related that these friends and brothers, as they called themselves, occupied adjoining rooms, and, in order to facilitate social enjoyments without the cognizance of the Faculty, so fixed the panels in the ceiling that there was free passage from room to room.

"They had all things in common. The first to rise in the morning dressed himself in the best which the united apartments afforded, and so of the rest successively; but woe to the latest riser, whose equipments might have been furnished at Rag Fair!"

Mr. Clark, who was from Princeton, Mass., who afterwards

lived in New York, and was known as the "Honest Quaker," was the fortunate possessor of a new beaver hat which cost some eight or ten dollars, and was the envy of the college. One day it was missing. He searched high and low, but could not find it. He found an old slouch felt hat, which he was obliged to wear. Several weeks passed. Daniel Webster was absent from college, keeping school. He returned at length, and with him came the beaver hat, which he had borrowed for a few weeks! He and Clark shook hands over the joke, and were better friends than ever.

Mr. Webster graduated in August, 1801, and studied law with Mr. Thompson, of Salisbury (Franklin), a near neighbor. His first "case"—not in court, but outside of it—occurred while he was with Mr. Thompson. A trader in New Chester (Hill) had failed, and his Boston creditors thought it was a voluntary suspension, with the intention of making money. They placed their accounts in the hands of Mr. Thompson, who sent Daniel to New Chester with the sheriff to investigate affairs. They found the store closed—shutters up and door locked—and a process served upon the goods. Daniel pondered the situation, then seized a heavy log of wood and hurled it against the door. The lock gave way, and the door was open. He was careful not to put his foot inside the door, for that would have been "breaking and entering," a criminal affair which would have sent him to Hopkinton jail for a term of years; but breaking was only a trespass, a matter of damage to the door and lock, an affair of a dollar or two. The sheriff could not batter down the door. That would be malfeasance of office, and would send him to the jail; but seeing the door was open he could go in, and serve his attachments. It is related that the Boston creditors were well pleased with the result.

After teaching school at Fryeburg, and studying in Mr. Gore's office, in Boston, after declining the tempting offer of the clerkship of Hillsborough county, he came to Boscawen, in March, 1805, and opened his first office, in the house now occupied by Mr. Meader, in the north-west corner chamber. The furniture consisted of a pine table, a few shelves for books, and some chairs. He remained in Boscawen till September, 1807, and then removed to Portsmouth, turning over his business to his brother Ezekiel. How many cases he had in court is not known. At the April

term, 1807, he had the suit of Jacob Martin against Benjamin Carter, for debt. Mr. Martin was a shoemaker, and his account runs from 1802 to 1806 :

“ Benjamin Carter to Jacob Martin Dr		
1802		s p
Dec.	To pare of shoes for your Dafter	6— 0
	To pare of shoes for one children	4— 6
	To Caping and tapin your Boys' shoes	3— 6
	To pare of shoes for your Littel gall	4— 0
January		
1803	to mending your shoes	1—10
Febry	to mending your galls shoes	2— 6
March	To mending mikels shoes	3— 9
	To mending your shoes	3— 0
June	To mending pare of pumps for your Dafter	4— 6
26	To hoing one Day 3 ^s to making you a pare of shoes 4	7— 0
	To Bushel of turnops 2 ^s to pare of shoes for yourself 9	11— 0
Nov	To making pare of shoes for your Wife	11— 0
	To making a pare of shoes for Betsey & one pare for Naty	6— 0
	To making a pare of shoes for mik	3— 0
	To onions 7—6—to making pare of shoes 3—6	11— 0
23	To making pare of shoes for you	3— 6
December	to making a small pare of shoes	2— 4
1804	to making you a pare of shoes 4—6, to mend- ing 1—3	5— 9
Aug	To 4 days of Mr Conor	1— 0— 0
	to mending a small pare of shoes	1— 6
	To mending mikis shoes	9
	To making your gal a pare of shoes	3— 9
	To mending your Boots	1— 4
Nov 2	To making your wife a pare of shoes	3— 6
	To Cash	4— 6
	To mending pare of shoes	2— 6
Jan 1805	to making your wife a pare of shoes,	3— 6
	to mending your shoes,	3— 0
	To Baral of Cyder	9— 0
	To making Jeremiah pare of shoes	4— 0
	To pare of shoes for Doley	5— 0
	To your shoes	3— 0

		s p
Jan 1805	To mending your Wifes	1— 0
	To galand of Cydar	1— 0
	to half Bushel of Corn	2— 6
1806	To keeping your mare	5— 6
	To Quarter Lam	2— 7
	To House Rent	1—16— 0
		<hr/>
		£10—12— 5

Erros excepted

Jacob Martin

[In Mr. Webster's writing] Dols 35.41

25th April 1807

for service	23
travel	9
<hr/>	
0—32 "	

There are many anecdotes extant of Mr. Webster during the two and a half years he resided in Boscawen. He loved to hunt and fish. He knew every brook and pond, the best places for trout, the choicest spots among the lily-pads for pickerel.

One of his companions on his hunting expeditions was Nehemiah Clark. It was currently reported that one day, while gunning, a gray squirrel seereted himself among the thick foliage of a tree, and that Clark climbed the tree to rout him from his hiding-place.

"I see him," shouted Webster, from the ground, raising his gun to fire.

"Don't you shoot me!" said Clark.

"No, I won't; you just keep still and I will bring him down."

The story runs that the charge entered Mr. Clark's knee, and lamed him for life, which probably is an exaggeration. It is quite probable that a scattering shot hit Clark, but his lameness arose from other causes. Mr. Webster never lost his friendship for Clark, but was accustomed to call upon him whenever he visited Boscawen.

While a citizen of the town he had a volunteer military company. At that period a large business was done in the making of staves, and there was an extensive coopering establishment on the west side of King street, where a dozen or more men were employed. These were Mr. Webster's soldiers, with others



David Webster

on the street. In moonlight evenings, with hoop-poles for weapons, they were marshalled by the young lawyer, then twenty-four years of age, who wheeled, marched, and countermarched them up and down the street to the music of the fife and drum.

About the time of his coming to Boscawen, he sent \$85 to Boston to purchase law books, by a Mr. —— of Salisbury, who lost the money; but Mr. Webster did not allow the loss to trouble him. In a letter to Ezekiel, he writes, under date of April 30, 1805,—

“Mr. ——’s family felt pretty sensibly Jonathan’s misfortune, but I believe are now reconciled to it.

“Fol de dol, dol de dol, di dol;
I’ll never make money my idol;
Far away our dollars will fly all.
With my friend and my pitcher
I’m twenty times richer
Than if I made money my idol—
Fol de dol, dol de dol, di dol!”

On the 30th of April he wrote to Ezekiel,—

“My residence here is tolerably pleasant. I live with Mr. French [Mr. Joel French, who lived in the one story house north of the present parsonage]. Some little business is done here, and I get a part. In time, perhaps, I shall gratify my moderate rational wishes.”

To his classmate, Mr. Bingham, at Lempster, he writes :

“Boscawen, May 4, 1805.

“Dear Bingham: You must know that I have opened a shop in this village for the manufacture of justice writs. Other mechanics do pretty well here, and I am determined to try my luck, among others. March 25, I left Boston with a good deal of regret, I assure you. I was then bound for Portsmouth, but I found my father extremely ill, and little fit to be left by all his sons; and, therefore, partly through duty, partly through necessity, and partly through choice, I concluded to make my stand here. Some little business is doing in this neighborhood, and of that little I hope to get a little part. This is all I at present can say of my prospects. For one thing I ought to be thankful. If poverty brings me so near to the wind that I cannot stay here in duty to my stomach, I have only to take my hickory and walk. The disagreeable incumbrances of houses, lands, and property need not delay me a moment. Nor shall I be hindered by love, nor fastened to Boscawen by the power of beauty.”

That Mr. Webster had started well is evident from a sentence in a letter written by Ezekiel:

“Boscawen, May 19, 1805.

“Dear Daniel: Before Mr. French [Mr. French was a trader, and visited Boston to furnish goods] had given me your letter, I had forwarded your trunk, with the blank books you so much need for the entry of your fourteen actions.”

He had been in Boscawen five weeks, and had fourteen cases.

His sister Sally came from Salisbury to see him in his new quarters, and wrote to Ezekiel in regard to him,—

“Daniel is at the other end of the room filling out a blank; he looks pleasant. I suppose he intends to get a dollar for it, towards the eighty he has lost. It has been remarked that a bad beginning makes a good ending. If that is the case, I think he will undoubtedly have a good end.”

Daniel to Ezekiel:

“Sunday, June, 1805.

“Dear Zeke: I got home alive last evening, although most killed by hot weather. Have not seen our folks, but hear they are well. Pray send me a pair of gaiters like Fifield's. In going to church to-day, I feel that man is dust, and can think of nothing to guard against sand better than they do.

“Adieu, which is a very affectionate term from the French *a-dieu*, and is synonymous with ‘I commend you to God.’”

On the 4th of July Mr. Webster gave an oration at Salisbury south village. Party spirit was running high. He spoke to the Federalists, while Mr. Pettingill addressed his fellow democrats at the centre village, a mile distant. The last of July Mr. Webster wrote to Ezekiel,—

“I shall make as many entries at the next court as I expected to, perhaps a few more. I pick up, however, but very little cash, hardly laying my hand on a single dollar.”

In a letter to his classmate Bingham, dated Jan. 19, 1806, we get a glimpse of his business:

“It is now eight months since I opened an office in this town, during which time I have led a life which I know not how to describe better than by calling it a life of writs and summonses. Not that I have dealt greatly in those articles, but that I have done little else. My business

has been just about so, so; its quantity less objectionable than its quality.

"I shall be able at the end of the year to pay my bills, and pay perhaps sixty pounds for books. I practise in Hillsborough, Rockingham, and Grafton. Scattering business over so much surface is like spilling water on the ground. * * I make no poetry,—five lines to D. Abbott are the Alpha and Omega of my poetical labors for the year. In this particular I mean to reform. How would it do, think ye, to write writs in verse? For instance, let one be *clausum in his verbis*—that is to say, being interpreted, wrapt up in these words,—

"All good sheriffs in the land
We command
That forthwith you arrest John Dyer,
Esquire,
If in your precinct you can find him,
And bind him—&c., &c., &c."

He removed to Portsmouth in September, 1807, transferring his business in Boscawen to his brother Ezekiel.

Daniel Webster's entrance upon public life was not of his own seeking. Samuel Batchelder, of Cambridge, Mass., still living at the age of 94, was formerly a resident of New Hampshire, and was instrumental in securing Mr. Webster's first nomination to congress. He furnishes the following statement:

"For several years previous to 1812, the Democratic party was a majority in the state of New Hampshire; but in 1812 the Federalists began to have hopes that by the nomination of a strong list of candidates for members of congress, who were chosen by a general ticket, they might carry the election. For this purpose Judge Timothy Farrar was induced to consent to head the list. The judge had never been an active politician, and was not ambitious of distinction, having been a judge for more than thirty years, and at one time had resigned a place on the bench of the Supreme Court in order to take a place as judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

"In the course of the year 1812 political feeling was undergoing such a change that the Federal party felt confident of success, and there was a strong disposition to send Mr. Webster to congress; and it was known that Judge Farrar had consented very reluctantly to his own nomination, and would be glad to have Mr. Webster take his place, on account of friendship for him as well as for his father, who was a judge on the same bench with himself. Accordingly a meeting was held at Concord during the session of the legislature, in June, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Judge Jeremiah Smith, Ezekiel Webster, and

myself, to consult Judge Farrar, and make arrangements such as were known would be agreeable to him.

“The committee agreed upon a day to meet at New Ipswich and attend to their duty; and Judge Smith took the stage by way of Boston, and Ezekiel Webster got into my chaise and proceeded with me to New Ipswich, and arrangements were made with Judge Farrar to the satisfaction of all parties. Accordingly a meeting was held at Brentwood, in August, at which the famous Rockingham memorial and resolutions, drawn by Mr. Webster, were adopted. Mr. Webster’s name was placed at the head of the list for congress, and Judge Farrar was nominated one of the electors of president.”

WEBSTER, EZEKIEL, HON.

Ezekiel Webster, elder brother of Daniel, was born in Salisbury, April 11, 1780. The first nineteen years of his life were spent on his father’s farm, and it was settled in the mind of Judge Webster that he was to remain at home and be a farmer, while Daniel, who had less physical strength in childhood, who seems to have had little inclination for farming, was to be educated to one of the learned professions.

Daniel entered college in 1797. It troubled him, however, to think that Ezekiel was at home plodding on the farm while he was obtaining an education. He says in his autobiography,—

“I soon began to grow uneasy at my brother’s situation. His prospects were not promising, and he himself felt and saw this, and had aspirations beyond his condition. Nothing was proposed, however, by way of change of plan, till two years later.

“In the spring of 1799, at the May vacation, being then a sophomore, I visited my family, and then held serious consultation with my brother. I remember well when we went to bed we began to talk matters over, and that we rose after sunrise without having shut our eyes. But we had settled our plan.

“He had thought of going into some new part of the country. That was discussed and disagreed to. All the *pros* and *cons* of the question of remaining at home were weighed and considered, and when our council broke up, or, rather, got up, its result was that I should propose to my father that he, late as it was, should be sent to school, and also to college. This we knew would be a trying thing to my father and mother and two unmarried sisters. My father was growing old, his health not good, and his circumstances far from easy. The farm was to be carried on, and the family taken care of; and there was nobody to do

all this but him who was regarded as the main stay, that is to say, Ezekiel. However, I ventured on the negotiation, and it was carried, as other things often are, by the earnest and sanguine manner of youth. I told him that I was unhappy at my brother's prospects. For myself I saw my way to knowledge, respectability, and self-protection, but as to him, all looked the other way; that I would keep school, and get along as well as I could—be more than four years in getting through college, if necessary—provided he also could be sent to study.

“He said, at once, he lived but for his children; that he had but little, and on that little he put no value, except so far as it might be useful to them; that to carry us both through college would take all he was worth; that for himself he was willing to run the risk, but that this was a serious matter to our mother and two unmarried sisters; that we must settle the matter with them, and if their consent was obtained he would trust to Providence and get along as well as he could.”

The father laid the case before the mother. “The farm is already mortgaged, and if we send Ezekiel to college it will take all we have; but the boys think they can take care of us,” he said.

It did not take the strong-hearted, sagacious woman long to decide the matter: “We can trust the boys.”

The question was settled. Daniel went back to Hanover, while Ezekiel went, bundle in hand, to Dr. Wood's, and began the study of Latin. He spent two terms at a school kept at Salisbury, South Road village, and returned again to Dr. Wood's, where his expenses were about one dollar per week.

While thus studying and taking recreation beneath the magnificent beeches that stood before the house, he kept up a frequent correspondence with Daniel at Hanover. Ezekiel distrusted his ability to get on. Daniel makes this reply to him, in a letter written April 25, 1800:

“You tell me that you have difficulties to encounter which I know nothing of. What do you mean, Ezekiel? Do you mean to flatter? That don't become you. Or do you think you are inferior to me in natural abilities? If so, be assured you greatly mistake. Therefore, in the future say in your letters to me, 'I am superior to you in natural endowments; I will know more in one year than you do now, and more in six than you ever will.'

“I should not resent the language,—I should be very well pleased in hearing it; but be assured, as mighty as you are, your great puissance shall never insure you a victory without a contest.”

With such words Daniel endeavored to cheer the struggling elder brother.

In November, 1802, Daniel was at home in Salisbury, while Ezekiel was struggling with poverty at Hanover. Funds were getting low in the Webster homestead. Daniel writes under date of Nov. 4th :

“ Now, Zeke, you will not read half a sentence, no, not one syllable before you have thoroughly searched this sheet for scrip ; but my word for it, you'll find no scrip here. We held a sanhedrim this morning on the subject of cash. Could not hit upon any way to get you any. Just before we went away to hang ourselves through disappointment, it came into our heads that next week might do. The truth is, father had an execution against Hubbard of N. Chester for about one hundred dollars. The money was collecting and just ready to drop into the hands of the creditors, when Hubbard suddenly died. This, you see, stays the execution till the long process of administering is completed.

“ I have now by me two cents in lawful federal currency. Next week I shall send them, if they be all. They will buy a pipe; with a pipe you can smoke; smoking inspires wisdom; wisdom is allied to fortitude; from fortitude it is but one step to stoicism; and stoicism never pants for this world's goods;—so perhaps my two cents, by this process, may put you quite at ease about cash. * * *

“ We are all here just in the old way, always behind and lacking. Boys digging potatoes with frozen fingers, and girls washing without wood.”

Two days later Ezekiel writes to Daniel. It is not an answer; the letters doubtless passed each other on the way. Ezekiel, after giving a just criticism on the writings of Horace, thus closes his epistle :

“ These cold frosty mornings very sensibly inform me that I want a warm great-coat. I wish, Daniel, it might be convenient to send me cloth for one, otherwise I shall be necessitated to purchase one here. I do not care what color it is, or what kind of cloth it is—anything that will keep the frost out. Some kind of shaggy cloth, I think, would be cheapest. Deacon Pettingill has written, offering me fourteen dollars a month [to keep school]. I believe I shall take it.

“ Money, Daniel, money! As I was walking down to the office after a letter, I happened to have one cent, which is the only money I have had since the second day after I came on. It is a fact, Dan, that I was



Erastus Webster.

called on for a dollar where I owed it, and borrowed it, and have borrowed it four times since to pay those I borrowed of."

From a paragraph in a letter, written by Daniel to his classmate, Bingham, of Lempster, it would appear that Ezekiel taught school in Sanbornton in December, 1803:

"Zeke is at Sanbornton. He comes home once in a while, sits down before the kitchen fire, begins to poke and rattle the andirons. I know what is coming, and am mute. At length he puts his feet into the oven's mouth, places his right eyebrow up on his forehead, & begins a very pathetic lecture on the evils of poverty. It is like church service. He does all the talking, and I only say 'Amen! amen!'"

Ezekiel's funds failed in the spring of 1804, and by permission of the Faculty he left Dartmouth, went to Boston, where he purchased the good-will of a private school, which he taught with great success till April, 1805. He was graduated at Dartmouth meanwhile in 1804, having spent but three years in college.

While earning a livelihood by teaching, he studied law with Gov. Sullivan, then attorney-general of Massachusetts. In 1806 he studied with Parker Noyes, Esq., of Salisbury, next door to Judge Webster's house. Daniel having decided to leave Boscowen and take up his residence in Portsmouth, turned over his practice to Ezekiel, who entered upon his profession as a lawyer in Boscowen in the month of September, 1807. His legal knowledge and moral worth soon became known, and acquired for him an extensive business. He was not ambitious to excel as an orator, and it was only the urgent appeal of duty or the imperative obligation to his profession that overcame his instinctive aversion to a crowd, and called forth his highest powers of eloquence. He never encouraged litigation, but always used his personal influence to bring about a private adjustment of most of the contested matters originating in the town. He repeatedly represented the town in the legislature. He was educated a Federalist by his father, a Whig of 1776. He was old enough to remember the administration of Washington, and believed with all his heart in the political principles adhered to by the Federal party, which was in a minority in the state after he came into public life. This adherence to political principle prevented his election to congress, and from holding other offices in the gift of the people.

Although devoted to his profession, he loved agriculture, and retained the homestead at Salisbury after his father's death, which occurred in 1806. He was one of the projectors and an active member of the Merrimack Agricultural Society, and was active in advancing improved methods of husbandry.

He was simple in his tastes, kind, genial, polite, and a perfect gentleman. He attended to all the details of life, served as assessor in the religious society, and as committee-man for the school district. He looked upon Dr. Wood as a loving child looks upon a devoted parent. A member of the bar, spending a Sabbath with Mr. Webster, and hearing Dr. Wood, took occasion to disparage the sermon. Mr. Webster replied pointedly and with spirit, that he doubted the gentleman's ability to appreciate the performance. He was ever Dr. Wood's confidential friend and adviser. Together they planned the establishing of Boscawen academy. Mr. Webster contributed fully \$300 to the institution, and by his heartiness and zeal stimulated his fellow-townersmen to carry on the project, while Daniel, then almost in the zenith of his fame, contributed the bell.

He was an exemplary member of the church, and his influence was ever on the side of right. He was a constant attendant upon religious services, and always maintained religious devotions in his home.

On the 10th of April, 1829, he was making a plea before the Merrimack bar at Concord. He was standing erect. The court-room was crowded, for whenever the lawyer from Boscawen made a plea the people flocked to hear him. The court, jurors, lawyers, and audience were listening to his words, and noticing the play of his clear cut features and the manly dignity of his commanding presence. He was speaking with vigor and earnestness. His periods were rounded as usual, his utterance clear, his enunciation perfect. He closed one branch of his argument, uttered the concluding sentence and the final word, distinctly and with his accustomed cadence, his form erect as ever, his eye clear and bright, his arms hanging naturally by his side, and then, without a murmur, a groan, a lisp, raising not a hand, clutching at nothing, with no bending of a joint or quivering of the eyelids, he fell backward upon the floor—dead! With the quickness of the light-

ning's flash, from the full vigor of a manly life, at the age of 49, he died—one of the most remarkable deaths on record.

His funeral was attended on the following Sunday by a vast concourse of people, and he was mourned by the entire community.

A writer in a public journal describes his appearance :

“ He was nearly six feet in height, finely proportioned, with a very commanding presence. His was a magnificent form, crowned with a princely head, that in his last years was thickly covered with snowy hair. His complexion was just the opposite of Daniel's. His countenance was open as the day; his heart was warm and affectionate; his manners kind and courteous.”

Daniel, in a letter written in 1846, thus spoke of him :

“ He appeared to me the finest human form that ever I laid eyes on. I saw him in his coffin, a tinged cheek, a complexion clear as the heavenly light.”

One who saw him at church, on a cold day the winter before, speaks of his appearance. It was before the introduction of a stove. Mr. Webster came in, wearing a jacket, or “ Spencer,” as the garment was called, over his coat, bringing a foot-stove in his hand, which with princely politeness he placed at the feet of Mrs. Webster, and then took his seat, and joined reverently in the worship.

He held important trusts,—was trustee of Dartmouth college from 1819 till his death, and repeatedly represented the town in the legislature. He married (1) Alice Bridge, of Billerica, Mass., 13 Jan., 1809; (2) Achsa Pollard, of Concord, 1825. He left two daughters,—Alice Bridge, who married Jarvis Gregg, January 1, 1836, the first preceptor of Boscawen academy—from 1828 to 1830. He was son of Dea. James and Betsey (Hopkins) Gregg, of Londonderry; studied theology at Andover; ordained as minister, 1835; and became Professor of Natural Philosophy and Rhetoric at Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio, 1835, where he died. His widow married Prof. Guthrie, of Marietta college. His second daughter, Mary Ann, married Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn, LL. D., of Dartmouth college, 11 Dec., 1837. He is son of David E. and Harriet (Hook) Sanborn, and was born at Gilman-ton in 1808. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1832, studied theol-

ogy at Andover, became tutor at Dartmouth in 1835, professor of Latin and Greek from 1835 to 1837, and professor of Latin from 1837 to 1859. He became president of Washington University, St. Louis, from 1859 to 1863, but returned to Hanover, where he now is professor of oratory and belles-lettres.

WEBSTER, ELIPHALET K.,

Son of Rev. Josiah Webster, was born in Essex, Mass., 3 May, 1802. His father removed to Hampstead in 1808, where he was installed pastor of the Congregational church, continuing the relation till his death, in 1837. He had several other sons,—one, Gen. J. D. Webster, of Chicago, chief of Gen. Grant's staff in the early campaigns of the war; another is president of Olivet college, Mich.

Eliphalet K. was educated at Hampton academy, and at Phillips academy, Exeter. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Farley of Francestown, continued with Dr. Ramsey, of Greenfield, one year. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1829, began practice at Hill, then New Chester, in February, 1833. He married Emily Webster, daughter of Col. Ebenezer Webster, of Salisbury,—youngest sister of Daniel,—August, 1833.

Dr. Webster moved to Boscawen in 1844, and engaged in a lucrative practice. He was post-master from 1854 to 1862, superintending school committee for a period of twelve years, was elected secretary of the N. H. Medical Society for many years, and was honored by being elected president of the society in 1861. He removed to Billerica, Mass., in 1870, where he still resides.

WINN, ABNER BOWMAN,

Son of Reuben, was born in Hudson, 10 October, 1816; married Frances M., daughter of Jonathan Harvey, of Surry, Mass., March 18, 1837, and moved to Boscawen in December, 1838. He was the first in Fisherville to set in motion machinery for making cloth, commencing in the lower story of the stone factory (erected in 1836), and continued in the same and similar business until his death, 16 Sept., 1855.

He was a skilful mechanic, much devoted to his occupation, a kind husband and neighbor, open and generous in his disposition, and held the confidence of all his associates. He was elected to the legislature in 1855, but next year declined a reëlection.

WOOD, REV. SAMUEL, D. D.,

Was born in Mansfield, Conn., 11 May, 1752, and was the oldest of thirteen children. In his childhood he suffered from a sickness which retarded his growth and strength. At an early age he became religious, and had a desire to be a minister of the gospel. His father removed to Lebanon, N. H., in 1766, being one of the early settlers of the town. There were no schools, nor advantages of any kind for obtaining an education. It was a great trial to a lad who had an ardent thirst for knowledge. He worked hard to help his father clear his newly acquired land.

He united with the Lebanon church at its formation, four years later, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Potter. The long desired opportunity for the acquisition of an education came, perhaps sooner than he expected. Dartmouth college was established in 1769, within six miles of his home. He entered that institution in August, 1775, at the age of 24. He was obliged to exercise a rigid economy while going through his college course. He graduated in 1779, giving the valedictory on that occasion, showing his high standing as a student, the class numbering seventeen. His theme on that occasion was, "The Importance of Education."

During his senior year, having the ministry in view, he gave attention to the study of theology; and having been licensed to preach, gave his first sermon at Lebanon, 13 October, of the same year. His text in the morning was from John 12:21,— "Sir, we would see Jesus." At the close of the service two men came to him inquiring the way of salvation. In the afternoon he preached from John 9:27,— "Will ye also be his disciples?" During the remainder of 1779 he preached in the surrounding towns.

October 17, 1780, he married Miss Eunice Bliss, youngest daughter of Hezekiah Bliss, of Lebanon, who had moved from Connecticut with his large family of twelve children—six sons

and six daughters. Miss Bliss was twenty-five, Mr. Wood twenty-nine years of age; and the marriage thus consummated was a happy union that continued fifty-six years.

In the fall after his marriage Mr. Wood visited in Connecticut, and received an invitation to settle there, but declined it. In the spring of 1781 he received an application from the town of Boscawen, to preach six months; and his ministry was so acceptable that he was ordained as pastor of the church and minister of the town, 17 October, the same year.

“ At the time of his settlement [says Rev. Mr. Price, in Dr. Wood’s funeral sermon] he felt himself alone, as there were but three ministers within forty miles who united with him in religious sentiment. The others were either Armenians, or so loose in sentiment that he could not exchange labors with them without sacrificing principle; and to use his own words, ‘ I was a speckled bird.’ * * * A great revival of religion was enjoyed at the opening of the spring of 1782. It was the first ever experienced in the town, and it was a wonderful event to all the people in all the region. Among the subjects of this work of grace were between thirty and forty heads of families.”

Dr. Wood’s civil contract with the town was dissolved, 7 May, 1802, though his pastoral relation with the church still continued. In 1804, the Second church was organized, in the western section of the town, and Rev. Ebenezer Price settled as its pastor.

Rev. Mr. Wood, during these years, prepared a number of young men for college. Among them was Daniel Webster. Four were fitted for the ministry that did not go through college, four received their entire help from him to carry them through college, while fifteen others were aided in part. The last pupil fitted by him entered the class of 1830—a promising young man from Dunbarton, by the name of Wilson, who died before completing his course. Nearly fifty young men and women were prepared as teachers in the public schools.

From 1809 he was actively engaged in promoting the cause of education, and acted as visiting committee for twenty years.

As early as the year 1797 he endeavored to secure the establishment of an academy, but, failing in that, was the means of starting a library. Thirty years later the project of an academy was revived, and through the energy and liberality of Hon. Ezekiel Webster, and the hearty coöperation of the citizens, Dr. Wood

had the gratification of seeing the realization of his early plans. He contributed liberally to establish the institution,—giving the shingles, which he had shaved with his own hands. His salary during the first twenty years of his ministry was \$233.34, and the parsonage income, amounting to a few dollars. During the last thirty-five years of his ministry it was \$230 and exemption from taxation. He delighted in husbandry, and took great pains to obtain choice varieties of fruit. At one period he gave his attention to the production of silk. He never neglected his parochial duties, and during a period of forty-nine years lost but nine Sabbaths on account of sickness.

During a period of a half century there were ten revivals of religion. Under his ministration 480 were added to the church by profession. There were 825 baptisms and 212 marriages solemnized by him. The degree of *D. D.* was conferred on him by his Alma Mater, Dartmouth, in 1820. He took an active and leading part in all the benevolent institutions of the day, and his genial and kindly disposition, and his ability as a preacher, gave him great influence. He was ever highly respected and honored. He did much towards forming public sentiment in the town, and his influence will be felt for good far and wide through coming generations.

GENEALOGICAL.

THE compilation of the Family Records in connection with the History of Boscowen has been attended by many difficulties. With the utmost painstaking it has been impossible to obtain complete and accurate genealogies. The change from the Old to the New Style, by which, in 1752, eleven days were stricken from the Calendar, wrought great confusion of dates. Years elapsed before the New Style came into general use;—hence the contradictory records between the births and deaths, as preserved in family Bibles and in the town records. Many families having no written record, have supplied names and dates from memory,—an unsatisfactory record being the result.

The genealogies being prepared by different individuals vary in method. The only practicable method is that which adheres strictly to the family name. The system which gives the families of female members after marriage leads to confusion;—hence the compilers have endeavored, as far as practicable, to present the genealogies by the system which experience teaches is the best.

Abbreviations :	b.	born.
	d.	died.
	m.	married.
	dau.	daughter.
	s.	son.
	B.	Boscowen.

ABBOT.

Compiled by John Kimball.

GEORGE¹ came from England 1640, was ancestor of the Abbot families of Andover, Mass., Concord, and Boscawen, d. 5 Oct., 1681.

JAMES³ (William,² George¹) came to Concord in 1735; lived on the farm now the homestead and residence of Simeon Abbot.

REUBEN⁴ (James,³ William,² George¹) settled in Concord, west of Long pond; reached a more advanced age than any other man that ever lived in Concord; saw his descendants of the same name to the fourth generation occupying the same house; d. 13 May, 1822, aged 99.

EZRA⁵ (Reuben⁴) m. Mary Walker; had nine children. Two of his sons, Timothy and Job, settled in B.; also a dau., Ruth, who m. Samuel Ellsworth.

TIMOTHY⁶ (Ezra⁵), b. 21 Dec., 1788; m. Rhoda, dau. Jonathan Johnson, and granddau. of Reuben,⁴ 8 Aug., 1818. He settled on Contoocook river, near the lower falls. For several years, in company with his brother Job and others, he carried on the lumber business, and at one time owned a share in the mills near his residence; d. 6 Jan., 1847.

Charles, b. 29 July, 1822.

JOB⁶ (Ezra⁵), b. 14 Nov., 1790; lived in the house with his brother Timothy; m. Lydia, dau. of John Morrison, of Sanbornton, 9 May, 1816; d. 20 Sept., 1876.

Samuel W., b. 9 March, 1817; d. 18 Feb., 1819.

Ezra M., b. 18 Jan., 1819; d. 22 Feb., 1819.

Mary Esther, b. 12 June, 1820; d. 17 June, 1832.

Judith E., b. 31 March, 1822; d. 23 Sept., 1827.

Abigail, b. 29 March, 1824; m. James Tallant.

Emeline, b. 19 Nov., 1826; m. B. W. Jewett.

Judith, b. 12 July, 1829.

Lydia Ann, b. 10 Nov., 1831; m. Isaac N. Farley.

Achsah W., b. 12 Nov., 1833; d. 31 Oct., 1854.

Augustus P., b. 9 Dec., 1835; m. Rose L. Withers.

JABEZ⁴ (James,³ William,² George,¹) with two brothers, settled near Sewell's falls, in Concord; m. Phebe, dau. of Edward³ Abbot, and had four children.

Joseph, b. 5 Aug., 1759.

JOSEPH⁵ (Jabez⁴) served in the war of the revolution, in Col. Peabody's regiment; in 1791 purchased the N. W. corner lot in B., now Webster; m. Molly Melloon, of Salisbury, 3 April, 1794. She was granddau. of Nathaniel, who, with his family, was taken captive by the Indians, 16 May, 1753.

Phoebe, b. 17 Dec., 1794; d. 27 March, 1796.

Nathaniel, b. 17 Aug., 1796.

Joseph, b. 22 April, 1798.

Jabez, b. 3 July, 1800.

Clarissa, b. 3 Jan., 1803; d. 24 Sept., 1804.

Phoebe, 2d, b. 26 Feb., 1805; m. Jason D. Watkins, of Warner.

Ira, b. 10 Sept., 1807.

Nathan, b. 7 Feb., 1811.

NATHANIEL⁶ (Joseph⁵) m. Mary Fitts, of Sandown; d. at Fisherville, 28 Feb., 1865.

Horace, b. 23 Nov., 1829; merchant at Fisherville; d. 28 June, 1865.

Mary J., b. 5 June, 1831; d. 1 Oct., 1834.

Maria F., b. 28 March, 1833; d. 5 Aug., 1851.

Julia A., b. 22 May, 1834.

Mary J., 2d, b. 7 Jan., 1836.

George W., b. 13 March, 1837.

JOSEPH⁶ (Joseph⁵) m. Mary Elkins, of Hampton; lived in B.; moved to Oakland, Cal.

John E., b. 18 Nov., 1834; lawyer at Vallejo, Cal.

Joseph E., b. 23 Sept., 1836; lives in San Francisco.

Oliver B., b. 26 July, 1838; served in the Union army; d. July, 1865.

Charles M., b. 11 May, 1843; lives at Oakland, Cal.

JABEZ⁶ (Joseph⁵), farmer, now living in Webster, on Little hill; m. Eunice K. Moody.

Harriet, b. 12 Dec., 1829.

Ellen K., b. 8 Dec., 1831; teacher.

Elmira, b. 11 March, 1833; d. 5 April, 1834.

Livonia, b. 11 March, 1834; d. 22 Aug., 1851.

Charles M., b. 6 March, 1836; d. 18 April, 1852.

Warren, b. 20 March, 1838; teacher, lives in Webster.

Joshua P., b. 3 March, 1840; lawyer in California.

Jane, b. 5 April, 1846.

IRA⁶ (Joseph⁵) m. Almira Elkins, of Sanbornton; d. 25 March, 1877.

Lydia A., b. 22 Oct., 1838.

Almira, b. 4 Jan., 1842.

Seth, b. 25 Jan., 1845.

Mary C., b. 5 May, 1848; d. 21 Jan., 1875.

NATHAN⁶ (Joseph⁵), m. Janette C. Ryan; lives in Fisherville.

Lucretia M., b. 4 Nov., 1839; d. 10 July, 1868.

Luannah M., b. 27 March, 1848.

GEORGE W.⁷ (Nathaniel⁶) served three years in the Union army, 7th Regt. N. H. V.; was wounded at the battle of Olustee, Florida; resides at Fisherville; m., 1st, Almira, dau. of James I. Tucker, of Boston; 2d, Addie (Morrill) Batchelder.

Harry S., b. 12 May, 1866; d. 29 Aug., 1867; child of Almira.
Myra M., b. 27 Oct., 1872; child of Addie,

CHARLES⁷ (Timothy,⁶ Ezra,⁵ Reuben⁴) m., 1st, Martha, dau. of Benj. Haselton, of Springfield; 2d, Sarah E., dau. of Eben Haselton, of Springfield.

Rosette, b. 6 Sept., 1846; d. 6 Sept., 1848.

Martha E., b. 26 Jan., 1848; m. Rufus Cass, 14 Nov., 1867.

Nahum G., b. 6 Aug., 1850; m. Fanny H. James, 27 July, 1872.

Willie, b. 29 May, 1861.

Children of Sarah E.:

Dan G., b. 21 Nov., 1862; d. 15 Oct., 1867.

Lena M., b. 26 May, 1867.

Fred S., b. 17 June, 1869; d. 4 Sept., 1870.

WILLIAM, Col.⁶ (Nathan,⁵ Reuben,⁴ James,³ William,² George¹), b. 23 Aug., 1793, m. Dorcas, dau. of Ephraim Carter, 7 March, 1820,—joiner and carpenter. Settled in B., on Water st.; erected house now occupied by Jeremiah C. Chadwick. He built churches at Somersworth, Cornish, Wentworth, Unity, Thornton, Henniker, and West Concord; also many residences,—that of the late Henry and Abial Gerrish, being a part of the Merrimack county almshouse, burned March 12, 1878, and that now occupied by Mr. Raymond. He was a liberal, energetic man, given to hospitality, active in every good work, ready to assist in all public enterprises designed for the good of the community. He went through all grades of official position, from sergeant in the 1st Company of Infantry, to ensign, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the 21st Regiment. He employed a large number of workmen, and his joiners' shop, which stood between the residences of Jeremiah C. Chadwick and L. M. Chadwick, was ever an active place of business. It was burned in 1833, or about that time, but, through the kind-heartedness of his neighbors and his own indomitable energy, workmen were hewing the timber for a new shop the same afternoon. He took an active part in the temperance reformation. At the time of the erection of the meeting-house at West Concord, in 1832, the question came up as to the use of ardent spirits at the raising. Those

who still advocated moderate drinking urged the use of rum: the temperance people opposed its use. The argument of the moderate drinkers was, that no meeting-house had ever been raised without rum, and predicted that it would not be possible to rear the frame without liquor. "If there are not temperance men enough in Concord to raise it, I will try and find them otherwheres," was the quiet reply of the energetic builder. "Send me down a dozen or more good men," was the message sent to Thomas Coffin, who had zealously espoused the temperance movement. The messenger who brought the verbal request enlarged the same, and thought that fifty men would be needed; whereupon Mr. Coffin rallied the temperance men of Boscawen, and so many were ready to go that the volunteers swelled the number to fully one hundred, who were on the ground at an early hour, and reared the frame with a zeal and alacrity that amazed those who had predicted that it would not be possible to raise it without the stimulus of rum. Mr. Abbot d. at Concord, 3 Feb., 1837.

Julia Ann P., b. 17 Oct., 1823; m. Henry C. Wade, of Lowell; resides on Water street, B.

William P., b. 15 Dec., 1824.

Emily E., b. 1 Jan., 1827; m. Leonard Gerrish, of Northfield [see Gerrish gen.].

George W., b. 23 Jan., 1831.

Charles C., b. 13 Feb., 1833; resides in Worcester.

Rogers A., b. 15 July, 1835; m. Anna Varney; resides in Worcester.

WILLIAM P.⁷ (William, Col.⁶ Nathan,⁵ Reuben⁴) m. Emily E. Uran.

Frank W., b. May, 1854; d. 1 April, 1859.

GEORGE W.⁷ (William, Col.⁶) m. Elvira Whittemore.

Charles M., Freddie, George H.

CHARLES C.⁷ (William, Col.⁶ Nathan,⁵ Reuben⁴) m. Dorinda B. Stevens.

Charles E., Arthur, William S., Dora, Edmund S., Florette.

JAMES BUSWELL, m. d.⁶ (Elias,⁵ Reuben⁴), b. 24 June, 1799; m., 1st, Nancy B. Rogers, of Northfield, 15 Nov., 1827, who died 11 Nov., 1837; 2d, Elizabeth B. Rogers, sister of Nancy, 2 Oct., 1838, who died 27 Nov., 1842; 3d, Sarah, dau. of Capt. Joseph Gerrish, of Canterbury, 22 March, 1843 [see Gerrish genealogy]. His father moved to Northfield, 1801. James B.

began his studies for the medical profession with Dr. Enos Hoyt, of Northfield, and received the degree of M. D., at Dartmouth, in 1826. He began practice in Canterbury, removed to Loudon, but settled in B. in 1837, living in the house now occupied by S. B. G. Corser. In 1832 he was elected Fellow of the N. H. Medical Society, and represented the society in a national convention at Baltimore. He died at Sanbornton, 6 July, 1870, where he had been a practising physician for several years.

Children of Elizabeth :

James H., b. 3 Oct., 1839; d. 29 Feb., 1840.

James Henry White, b. 30 May, 1842; d. 12 Jan., 1865.

Child of Sarah :

Joseph Gerrish, b. 4 Oct., 1845.

AMES.

Compiled by John Kimball.

The Ames families of Boscawen and Canterbury probably came from Amesbury, and were related to those of Bridgewater and Easton, Mass. The name in early records is sometimes spelled Amos, Emos, and Eames.

JACOB¹ was the earliest of the family known.

SAMUEL² b. 1724, and his wife Hannah, came to Canterbury. Died 16 Jan., 1803. Hannah d. 23 Jan., 1804.

Samuel, b. 1745.

David, b. 27 May, 1749.

SAMUEL³ (Samuel,² Jacob¹) came from Canterbury to B.; m. Jane, only sister of Col. Henry Gerrish, and settled on High street. He served in the revolutionary war, at the battle of Stillwater, under Gen. Gates. Tradition says that his wife and son Joseph carried on the farm while he went to the war against Burgoyne; was chosen one of the selectmen in 1791. A noted hunter. Died 1 Sept., 1825. Jane, his wife, d. 30 March, 1814.

Joseph, b. 31 May, 1771.

Hannah, b. 14 Jan., 1776; m. Stephen Gerrish, 7 Feb., 1796; d. 18 Nov., 1834. [See Gerrish gen.]

Sarah, b. 15 Nov., 1780; m. Nathan Plummer, 14 June, 1804; d. 25 Feb., 1842.

Polly, b. 1783; d. 7 Dec., 1843, unmarried.

DAVID³ (Samuel,² Jacob¹) remained at Canterbury; m. Phebe Hoyt. They lived near the meeting-house, and afterward moved to a large farm in the "Borough," which is now in the possession of his descendants. Five of their daughters m. and settled in B. He d. 22 Sept., 1812. His wife d. 30 Oct., 1838.

Hannah, b. 11 Aug., 1775; m. Joseph Ames; d. 18 June, 1827.
Thomas, b. 6 Oct., 1777; m. Lucy Foster; d. 19 Nov., 1840.
Sarah, b. 9 Dec., 1781; m. Jacob Gerrish; d. 23 Oct., 1848.
Samuel, b. 29 July, 1784; m. Myra Ayers; d. 30 June, 1870.
Mary, b. 14 Jan., 1786; m. Josiah Haines; d. 7 Sept., 1872.
David, b. 15 May, 1788; m. — Fisk; d. July, 1870.
Myra, b. 28 Sept., 1792; m. Samuel Tilton; d. 7 Mar., 1857.
Phebe, b. 21 Jan., 1795; m. Charles Moody; d. 6 Sept., 1862.
Ruth, b. 29 July, 1797; m. Benj. Kimball; d. 22 Oct., 1874.
Rhoda, b. 20 Dec., 1799; m. 1st, Ira Elliott; 2d, Laban Morrill; d. 10 Sept., 1869.

JOSEPH⁴ (Samuel,³ Samuel²) m. Hannah, dau. of David,³ of Canterbury, and resided on High street, where he kept a hotel; a man highly esteemed; was selectman 1812, '13, '14; d. 15 June, 1851. His wife d. 18 June, 1827, æ. 48.

Myra, b. 4 Jan., 1804; m. Thomas Little, 2 June, 1829; d. 17 June, 1869.

Joseph, b. 29 June, 1806; d. 20 Sept., 1826.

Lucy, b. 13 Sept., 1808; d. 30 Nov., 1840.

David, b. 20 Dec., 1810; lives West Creek, Ind.

Samuel, b. 14 July, 1813.

Nathan Plummer, b. 16 June, 1816.

Stephen, b. 16 June, 1816; d. 1 Oct., 1826.

Phebe Jane, b. 22 Dec., 1819; d. 6 Aug., 1836.

SAMUEL⁵ (Joseph,⁴ Samuel,³ Samuel²) m. Lizzie Hubbard; lived for a time on the Walker farm, in Concord; moved to West Creek, Ind.; represented his district in the legislature of that state 1875, '76.

Edward Payson.

Lizzie.

NATHAN P.⁵ (Joseph,⁴ Samuel³) m. Elvira, dau. of Thomas Coffin, 18 Feb., 1841; resided for a time on the old homestead inherited from his father, and moved to Chicago, Ill.; was colonel of the 21st Regt. N. H. Militia.

Livonia Coffin, b. 18 April, 1843; m. Geo. W. Ware, Worcester, Mass.

Charles Henry, b. 5 Feb., 1847; graduated at Amherst College, 1870.

Lucia Jane, b. 5 May, 1856.

Clara Preston, b. 13 May, 1859.

FISHER⁵ (Thomas,⁴ David,³ Samuel,² Jacob¹), b. in Canterbury, 18 Oct., 1814; m. Mary, dau. of Nathan Plummer, 15 Feb., 1844; resided on Fish street for a time; now lives in Fisherville.

Sara P., b. 10 Jan., 1845.

Henry Gerrish, b. 16 Sept., 1848; m. Emily L. Robie, 3 July, 1873; 1 child, *Gracie Brown*, b. 9 Dec., 1875; d. 27 July, 1876.

ATKINSON.

Compiled by Samuel Barnard Elliot, Pataskala, O.

THOMAS,¹ elder brother of Theodore Atkinson, of Boston,—ancestor of the distinguished statesman of the province of New Hampshire,—came from Bury, Lancashire, England, and settled in Concord, Mass. He took the free-man's oath 7 Dec., 1636, and d. in Nov., 1646.

Rebecca, b. 1638; m. John Hayward, of Concord.

John, b. 1640.

Susanna, b. 28 April, 1641; m. Caleb Brooks, 10 April, 1660; d. 19 Jan., 1669.

Hannah, b. 5 March, 1644; m. Caleb Brooks, 1670.

JOHN² (Thomas¹), b. in Concord, Mass., 1640. After the death of his father, he was adopted by his uncle Theodore, of Boston, of whom he learned the hatters' trade, and settled in Newbury, Mass.; m., 1st, Sarah Myrick, who was mother of all his children; 2d, widow Hannah Cheney, 3 June, 1700. She d. 5 Jan., 1705.

Sarah, b. 27 Nov. 1665; m. Stephen Coffin, of Newbury, Mass., 1685.

John, b. 1667.

Thomas, b. 27 Dec., 1669; grad. H. C., 1691.

Theodore, b. 23 Jan., 1672; drowned 24 July, 1685.

Abigail, b. 8 Nov., 1673.

Samuel, b. 16 Jan., 1676.

Nathaniel, b. 29 Nov., 1677.

Elizabeth, b. 20 June, 1680.

Joseph, b. 1 May, 1682; killed by Indians in Maine, 1706; unmarried.

Rebecca.

JOHN³ (John,² Thomas¹), b. 1667; m. Sarah, dau. of Jonathan Woodman. They joined the Congregational church of Newbury, 1710.

Thomas, b. 16 March, 1694.

John, b. 29 Oct., 1695.

Theodore, b. 8 Oct., 1698.

Sarah, b. 6 Nov., 1700.

Hannah, b. 21 Jan., 1703.

NATHANIEL³ (John,² Thomas¹), b. 29 Nov., 1677; m. Deborah Knight, 22 Jan., 1707. She joined the Congregational church, 1729.

Mary, b. 1708.

Sarah, b. 1710.

Margaret, b. 1712.

Nathaniel, b. 19 March, 1717.

Joseph, b. 28 Nov., 1718.

NATHANIEL⁴ (Nathaniel³, John,² Thomas¹), b. at Newbury, Mass., 19 March, 1717; m., 1st, Elizabeth Greenleaf, 30 Nov., 1738. They joined the First Congregational church of Newbury, 1741. She d. in 1755. M., 2d, Sarah Morse, 1756. He moved to B. late in 1769, and d. there 26 Oct., 1794.

Children of Elizabeth:

Parker, b. 1 Feb., 1739.

Michael.

Mary, b. 18 May, 1742; m. Moses Coffin; died soon after.

Stephen, b. 15 Dec., 1744; published to Mercy Clark, 15 Dec., 1770.

Elizabeth, b. 10 Aug., 1747; m., 1st, Jos. Adams; 2d, —— Rowe; 3d, Jonathan Morse.

Susanna, b. 11 Aug., 1750; died 5 Oct., 1753.

Nathaniel, b. 12 Dec., 1753.

Children of Sarah:

Jonathan, b. 30 Dec., 1756.

Joseph, b. 28 April, 1758.

John, b. 30 Oct., 1759; unmarried; d. 21 Dec., 1845.

Benjamin, b. 7 Jan., 1761.

Sarah, b. 8 Jan., 1763; m. Samuel Morrill, 28 April, 1785; d. 27 Feb., 1844.

Mary, b. May, 1764; m. Daniel Carter, 15 April, 1784; d. 15 Sept., 1854, at 90.

Judith, b. 1765; m. Joseph H. Morrill, 24 June, 1790; d. 3 Dec., 1797, at 32.

Eunice, b. 1767; m. Joseph Kimball.

Hannah, d. young.

Theodore, b. 30 Sept., 1769.

JOSEPH⁴ (Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. in Newbury, Mass., 28 Nov., 1718; m., 1st, Hannah, dau. of Samuel Hale, of Newbury, Mass., 23 June, 1745. She was b. 24 Jan., 1720; d. 7 April, 1790. Her children were first cousins to Nathan Hale, the martyr spy, in the war of Independence. He moved to B. in 1767, and m., 2d, Mrs. Mary Couch, who d. 14 Dec., 1818, at 92. He d. 29 Aug., 1801, at 82.

Samuel, b. 24 Sept., 1748.

Simeon, b. 30 March, 1754.

Susanna, b. 15 June, 1758; m. Edmund Chadwick, 27 June, 1778.
She d. 10 March, 1829.

Hannah, b. 15 July, 1760; m. Joseph Pearson, of Haverhill, and
d. 7 Oct., 1839.

Sarah, b. 11 May, 1764; m. Michael Johnston, of Haverhill.

NATHANIEL⁵ (Nathaniel⁴ Nathaniel³ John² Thomas¹), b. in
Newbury, Mass., 12 Dec., 1753; m. Abigail Bradley,
24 Sept., 1782; she was b. in Haverhill, Mass., 10
May, 1760, and d. in B. 31 Oct., 1836. He d. in B.
4 March, 1841.

Elizabeth, b. 1 Sept., 1784; m. Timothy Copp.

Isaac, b. 8 Dec., 1786.

Mary, b. 10 Aug. 1788; m. —— Bean, of Salisbury; d. 22 Aug.,
1834.

Hannah, b. 19 March, 1791; m. —— Hubbard, of Canterbury, and
d. 17 July, 1835.

Benjamin, b. 10 Aug., 1792; moved to Maine; unmarried.

Abigail, b. 2 March, 1798; m. —— Laws; d. in Peterborough, 4
Oct., 1832.

JONATHAN⁵ (Nathaniel⁴ Nathaniel³ John² Thomas¹), b. in New-
bury, Mass., 30 Dec., 1756; grad. at D. C.; m. Bet-
sey Pettingill, 6 Feb., 1794, and was ordained pastor
of the Congregational church in Limington, Me., 15
Oct., same year; d. 27 March, 1837.

Jonathan, b. 16 March, 1795, in Limington, Me., and d. in Lowell,
Mass., 11 March, 1852.

Nathaniel, b. 16 Aug., 1796; d. 18 Oct., 1796.

Nathaniel, b. 10 Aug., 1797, in Limington, Me., and d. there, 29
March, 1834.

Richard P., b. 5 April, 1799.

JOSEPH⁵ (Nathaniel⁴ Nathaniel³ John² Thomas¹), b. in New-
bury, Mass., 28 April, 1758; m. Anna Atkinson,
grand-dau. of his uncle Joseph. He moved to B. with
his father in 1769, and d. 20 March, 1830.

Peabody, b. 30 Dec., 1804.

Hervey, b. 19 July, 1806; unmarried; resides on the old homestead
in B.

Susan, b. 12 March, 1808; m. Geo. Johnston, of Haverhill.

Henry, b. 10 July, 1809; m. Mary, dau. of his uncle Theodore, and
d. 5 April, 1864.

Ann, b. 30 July, 1812; m. Michael Johnston, of Haverhill; d.
April, 1859.

BENJAMIN⁵ (Nathaniel⁴ Nathaniel³ John² Thomas¹), b. 7 Jan.,
1761; m. Jane Varney 8 July, 1784; lived in B.

Sarah, b. 19 July, 1785; m. Dyer Abbot, of Henniker.

James Varney, b. 9 Dec., 1787; d. 1875, in Lowell, Mass.

Jane, b. 30 June, 1791; d. in Rochester, N. Y.



Henry Atkinson

THEODORE⁵ (Nathaniel,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. in Newbury, Mass., 30 Sept., 1769; m. Abiah Kimball, 4 Sept., 1803; lived in Boscowen, and d. 30 Sept., 1828.

Peter Kimball, b. 20 July, 1804; d. 20 March, 1817.

Fanny b. April, 1807; m. Sullivan Jackman, 1837; d. 1844.

George W., b. March, 1810; unmarried.

Mary, b. April, 1814; m. Henry Atkinson, Dec., 1842.

Ruth, b. 1818; d. 1822.

Abiah, b. 1821; m. Henry Rolfe.

SAMUEL⁵ (Joseph,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. in Newbury, Mass., 24 Sept., 1748, and lived in B. He served as a lieutenant and captain in the war of Independence; m. Sarah Bamford, of Sanbornton, 1777; d. 4 Oct., 1796. She d. 30 Jan., 1843, æt. 87.

Joseph, b. 6 Dec., 1777.

Susanna, b. 30 Oct., 1779; d. 1804.

Anna, b. 13 April, 1782; m. Joseph Atkinson.

Nathaniel Peabody, b. 15 Jan., 1785.

Samuel, b. 27 Sept., 1788.

Jacob, b. 30 Dec., 1790; unmarried; grad. at Brown University; d. 13 Feb., 1836.

SIMEON⁵ (Joseph,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. in Newbury, Mass., 30 March, 1754; moved to B. with his father, and settled on Fish street, in 1767; m. Phebe Clark, 23 April, 1781; d. 24 Feb., 1827. She d. 2 April, 1830.

Silas, b. 28 Dec., 1781.

Daniel Clark, b. 8 Sept., 1784.

Simeon, b. 10 Feb., 1791; unmarried; d. 20 Aug., 1865.

Hannah, b. 8 July, 1795; m. James H. Gill, 12 Aug., 1830; d. 22 July, 1850.

Hale, b. 3 March, 1799; unmarried; d. 15 April, 1874.

ISAAC⁶ (Nathaniel,⁵ Nathaniel,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. 6 Dec., 1786; m. —— Bean; d. 27 Jan., 1858.

Bradley, b. 10 May, 1810.

PEABODY⁶ (Joseph,⁵ Nathaniel,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. in B. 30 Dec., 1804; m. Marenda Elliot, of B., 31 Oct., 1831; moved to Ohio, and settled in Licking Co. He d. at Pataskala, 8 July, 1863. She d. 3 May, 1866.

Mary Frances, b. 4 Nov., 1832.

William Henry, b. 26 Nov., 1836; d. 25 July, 1839.

Joseph, b. 23 Jan., 1839.

George Johnston, b. 22 Feb., 1841.

Samuel Peabody, b. 24 Nov., 1843; grad. D. C., 1866; m. Irene Schobe; lives in Champaign Co., Ill.

Annie Louisa, b. 16 Nov., 1847; d. 5 July, 1848.

Nettie Eliza, b. 9 Jan., 1852; d. March, 1856.

JOSEPH⁶ (Samuel,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. in B., 6 Dec., 1777; m. Sarah Blaisdell, 1807. He was colonel of the 21st Regt. N. H. Militia. He d. 28 Feb., 1845.

Hiram Lang, b. 1807.

Franklin Peabody, b. 6 June, 1810; m. Irene Hosmer; no children. *Amanda*, b. 12 Dec., 1812; m. Dr. James Ewing, of Hebron, O., Nov., 1835. She d. 1845.

NATHANIEL PEABODY⁶ (Samuel,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. in B. 15 Jan., 1785; m. Betsey D., dau. of Michael and Sarah Atkinson Johnston, 8 Oct., 1827; lived in Ohio Co., W. Va.; d. 13 Nov., 1868.

Charles Peabody, b. 8 Oct., 1828.

Hale Johnston, b. 31 Jan., 1830; d. 25 Aug., 1832.

Sarah Johnston, b. 26 Jan., 1834.

Julia Amanda, b. 25 Nov., 1835.

Augusta Hale, b. 25 Sept., 1838; d. 13 Feb., 1840.

Samuel B., b. 24 Aug., 1840; d. 30 July, 1844.

Edward Melanthon, b. 3 May, 1842.

Helen Maria, b. 14 April, 1845.

SAMUEL⁶ (Samuel,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. in B. 27 Sept., 1788; grad. at Brown University; m., 1st, Lucy Moulton, 13 May, 1819; 2d, Mary Chase Moulton, 22 July, 1822; 3d, Maria Withington, 17 March, 1825. Resided in Chillicothe, O., Wheeling, W. Va., and Pataskala, O.

Lucy Moulton, b. in Chillicothe, O., 13 Dec., 1820; m. Dr. Wm. W. Sanger, 28 Dec., 1849.

Charles Hammond, b. 26 Jan., 1824; d. 19 Aug., 1824.

Mary Moulton, b. 31 July, 1827; d. 26 July, 1828.

Sarah Ann, b. at Wheeling, W. Va., 11 Feb., 1829; d. 15 Feb., 1846.

William Edgerton, b. at Wheeling, W. Va., 25 June, 1832.

Mary W., b. 11 May, 1835; m. Jonas Aylsworth; d. at Attica, Ind., 9 Sept., 1877.

Samuel Peabody, b. 9 Dec., 1836; d. 23 July, 1838.

Henry Martyn, b. 9 Sept., 1838.

Susan Lambdin, b. 8 Jan., 1841; d. young.

Maria Sumner, b. 5 June, 1843; d. 20 Dec., 1844.

SILAS⁶ (Simcon,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. 28 Dec., 1781; m., 1st, Dorothy Shepard; 2d, Sally Hutchins. He d. at Sanbornton, 25 Sept., 1837.

Dorothy, b. 28 March, 1812; m. Samuel A. Ambrose, 23 Nov., 1836; d. 23 May, 1870.

Atherates, b. 14 Feb., 1815.

Asenath H., b. 17 March, 1817; m. John M. Whicher, of Northfield, 19 Nov., 1840.

Alexander Wellington, b. 1 Feb., 1819; d., at Yonkers, N. Y., 23 March, 1839.

Horatio Nelson, b. 20 July, 1832.

Hannah, b. 7 Sept., 1827; drowned 25 Aug., 1830.

Simeon Aristides, b. 25 Sept., 1830.

DANIEL CLARK⁶ (*Simeon*,⁵ *Joseph*,⁴ *Nathaniel*,³ *John*,² *Thomas*¹), b. 8 Sept., 1784. His talents, early developed, induced his father to place him under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Wood, where he was fitted for and entered Dartmouth college, in 1802. His college life was characterized by industry, sobriety, and fidelity, and in 1806 he graduated with a full share of the honors of his class. Soon after, he entered the law office of Daniel Webster, of Boscawen, as a student, to receive the guidance and instruction of that distinguished lawyer and civilian, then in the morning of his intellectual superiority. Remaining there until Mr. Webster removed to Portsmouth, he continued his legal studies with Parker Noyes, of Salisbury (now Franklin). After three years' preparation with Mr. Webster and Mr. Noyes, he was admitted to the bar in 1809, when he opened an office at Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton), which he occupied until his death. He was elected to the senate and council for successive years, when he was appointed by Gov. Morrill judge of probate for old Strafford county, comprising what is now Strafford, Belknap, and Carroll counties—an office he held until 1839. His public services cover a period of nineteen years. After his death, Hon. Lyman B. Walker said of him,—“His heart and hand were unaffectedly open as day to melting charity. Where can the poor man, the widow, and the orphan now find a living heart so feeling and ready to relieve as was his? To the traveller long accustomed to pass through that interesting village, what can he see that does not remind him of Daniel Clark Atkinson? Is it the Academy? He obtained its charter, and more than helped to build that institution. Is it the two churches to be seen there? In them, too, he lives as first patron. With most there seen is mingled the memory of his originating, devising, and helping hand, to bring them into sight and usefulness. The doors of his house and heart were never closed against the oppressed and suffering, by night or by day. His surviving neighbors, few, very few, of his acquaintance, can withhold the tribute of a tear to moisten the cypress that waves over his tomb.” M., 1st, Mahala Tilton; 2d, Mehitable, her sister. He d. 5 April, 1842.

Child of Mahala :

Napoleon Bonaparte, b. 14 April, 1819.

Children of Mehitable :

Mahala T., b. 26 Feb., 1833; d. 12 Dec., 1851.

Josephine B., b. 25 Oct., 1835; m. John H. Goodale; resides in Nashua; three children,—one, Charlotte Atkinson, living.

Charlotte, b. 29 Dec., 1837; music teacher in Concord.

RICHARD⁶ (Jonathan,⁵ Nathaniel,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. and lived on the old homestead, in Limington, Me.; m. Alice Gerry, 15 Oct., 1837; d. 2 Dec., 1865.

Nathaniel, b. 17 Oct., 1838; d. 12 May, 1873, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

John P., b. 14 Dec., 1840; d. 9 Nov., 1862, Leesburg, Va., while in the service of his country.

William H., b. 29 Jan., 1842.

Elizabeth, b. 27 Jan., 1844; m. Ezra Miles, Jr., of Limington, Me.

Anna J., b. 31 Oct., 1851; m. P. S. Griffith, of Boston.

BRADLEY⁷ (Isaac,⁶ Nathaniel,⁵ Nathaniel,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. 10 May, 1810; m., 1st, Hannah Tucker, 19 Dec., 1838, who d. 1850; 2d. Susan S. Thurston, 11 May, 1852; resides in Boscawen.

Elvira C., b. 8 Nov., 1839.

Edmund W., b. 10 Jan., 1843.

Edwin B., b. 3 May, 1847.

George C., b. 22 May, 1858.

JOSEPH⁷ (Peabody,⁶ Joseph,⁵ Nathaniel,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. 23 Jan., 1839; m. Julia C., dau. of Dr. James Ewing, of Hebron, O., 10 Oct., 1872. He resides on the homestead, from which his father cleared the primeval forest, near Pataskala, O.

Charles Ewing, b. 20 July, 1873.

Florence Elliot, b. 14 April, 1875.

Frank Peabody, b. 1 April, 1877.

GEORGE JOHNSTON⁷ (Peabody,⁶ Joseph,⁵ Nathaniel,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. 22 Feb., 1841; grad. at Marietta College, 1864; attorney-at-law, Columbus, O.; m. Madge R. McGeah, 12 Sept., 1872.

John Guy McGeah, b. 9 Sept., 1873.

Ethel Elliot, b. 13 Feb., 1876.

HIRAM LANG⁷ (Joseph,⁶ Samuel,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. in B., 1807; resided in Licking Co., O.; m. Elizabeth Beach, April, 1839; d. Dec., 1840. She d. Feb., 1841.

Martha Beach, b. June, 1840; d. 1864.

WILLIAM EDGERTON⁷ (Samuel,⁶ Samuel,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹) b. at Wheeling, W. Va., 25 June,

1832; m. Mary Frances, dau. of Peabody Atkinson, 28 Dec., 1857; resides in Newark, O.

Alice Wilkington, b. 6 Nov., 1858.

Samuel McClellan, $\frac{1}{2}$ b. 17 April, 1861, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 4 Nov., 1863.

Thomas Peabody, $\frac{1}{2}$ b. 17 Oct., 1863.

Nathaniel Peabody, b. 11 Oct., 1864.

William Harry, b. 9 Jan., 1870.

HENRY MARTYN⁷ (Samuel,⁶ Samuel,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. at Wheeling, W. Va., 9 Sept., 1838; m. Kate, dau. of Hon. Thomas W. Tipton, of Brownville, Neb. He is now surveyor-general of the territory of New Mexico, and resides at Santa Fé.

Alice.

ATHARATES⁷ (Silas,⁶ Simeon,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. in B., 14 Feb., 1815; m. Martha Jane Fort, of Milledgeville, Ga., 25 Dec., 1839; resides in Madison, Ga.

Charles Bacon, b. 21 Sept., 1840.

Alfred Overton, b. 13 Dec., 1841.

Marcellus, b. 1 May, 1843.

Alexander Wellington, b. 22 June, 1844.

Helen Oteliea, b. 22 Sept., 1845.

Silas Fort, b. 12 July, 1847.

Hale Aristides, b. 14 Nov., 1848.

Eugene Judson, b. 13 June, 1850.

Everett Gill, b. 11 April, 1852.

Cora Virginia, b. 12 Oct., 1853.

Rosa Bell, b. 22 Sept., 1855.

Millard Fillmore, b. 15 Oct., 1856.

Paul Foster, b. 18 Sept., 1858.

Beatrice May, b. 26 Jan., 1860.

HORATIO NELSON⁷ (Silas,⁶ Simeon,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. in B. 20 July, 1822; m. Susan Pearson Durgin, 10 Nov., 1846; resides in Tilton.

Frances Maria, b. 28 Oct., 1849: d. 10 July, 1863.

Leroy Samuel, b. 31 March, 1852.

SIMEON ARISTIDES⁷ (Silas,⁶ Simeon,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. in Sanbornton, 25 Sept., 1830; m. Mary Etholinda Potter, of Madison, Ga., a native of St. Croix, W. I., 8 Oct., 1851.

Frank Hale, b. in Marietta, Ga., 6 July, 1852.

Alice Louisa, b. in Marietta, Ga., 25 Dec., 1854; d. 4 March, 1875.

Sally Hutchins, b. in Augusta, Ga., 7 June, 1857.

Leora Etholinda, b. in Augusta, Ga., 15 Sept. 1859.

Simeon Arthur, b. in Augusta, Ga., 15 Jan., 1862.

Marie Eddrienne, b. in Madison, Ga., 4 Sept., 1864.

Katie Lena, b. in Athens, Ga., 27 Nov., 1871.

Cora Adelia, b. in Mount Vernon, N. Y., 15 Jan., 1875.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE⁷ (Daniel Clark,⁶ Simeon,⁵ Joseph,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. in Sanbornton, 14 April, 1819; m. Zapharine Robinson, of Sanbornton; resides in Madison, Ga.

Mary Ella, b. 23 March, 1855; d. 24 July, 1855.

WILLIAM H.⁷ (Richard P.,⁶ Jonathan,⁵ Nathaniel,⁴ Nathaniel,³ John,² Thomas¹), b. 29 Jan., 1842; m. Mary H. Currier, 9 Jan., 1868; resides in Chelsea, Mass.

George T., b. 6 Nov., 1868.

Arthur P., b. 21 Nov., 1870; d. 4 Jan., 1876.

Louisa F., b. 27 June, 1873.

BISHOP.

BISHOP, JOSIAH.¹ One of the first settlers of B. He was captured by the Indians in 1746, at the south end of King st., while at work in his field, taken into the woods, and killed. [See Civil Hist.]

ENOS,² son of Josiah, m. Elizabeth Bellamy, of Newbury, 21 Nov., 1749. In 1754, when the Indians attacked the house of Philip Call, at South Franklin, he was one of the party sent in pursuit of the savages, and was captured [see Hist.] and taken to Canada, from whence he made his escape; enlisted in Revolutionary service, Col. Cilley's reg't; was in battles of Saratoga and Stillwater; d. in the army, 8 Aug., 1778.

Jonah, b. 7 Oct., 1750.

Susannah, b. 5 Dec., 1753.

John, b. 10 Dec., 1757; son of a second wife,—Anna.

Elizabeth, b. 31 Jan., 1760.

Sarah, b. 31 Jan., 1762; m. Ezekiel Flanders.

Hannah, b. 17 May, 1764.

Benjamin, b. 22 Oct., 1766.

Enos, b. 21 Nov., 1769. The family moved to Lisbon, N. H., in 1769.

BURBANK.

JOSEPH¹ came to America in the ship Abigail, from London, 1635. He spelled his name Barebanke. He is registered as being 24 years old at the time. It is not known where he settled.

JOHN,² of Haverhill, probably was his son. He married 15 Oct., 1663, Susanna, dau. Nathan Morrill. He moved from Haverhill to Suffield, 1680.

MOSES⁴ Capt. It is supposed that he was grandson of John. He was one of the first settlers of B., and came from Bradford, Mass., 1733. He m. Sarah Emery, probably sister of Edward Emery, a first settler of B.

Moses, b. 26 June, 1741; m. Sarah Danforth.

Samuel, b. Aug., 1745; m. Eunice Pettingill.

Nathaniel, b. 14 Dec., 1747; m. Mary Durgin.

Molly, b. 22 Feb., 1749; m. Cutting Noyes; resided in B.

David, b. 4 July, 1754; d. 4 Nov., 1815.

Wells, b. 8 Aug., 1756. He lived at one time on Water st., in a log house, on land now owned by G. W. Fisher; taught school.

Sarah, b. Sept., 1758; m. Benjamin Blanchard.

Betty, b. 1 Dec., 1760; m. Benjamin Bolter.

Eleazer, b. 19 Jan., 1763; m. Abigail Burbank.

MOSES⁵ (Moses,⁴ Capt.), b. 1741; m. Mary Danforth.

Josiah, b. 30 June, 1761; probably taught school in West Bos-cawen, 1784.

Nathaniel, b. 1 Sept., 1763.

Jonathan, b. 29 May, 1765; m. Salome Cass.

Daniel, b. 4 Jan., 1767; m. Hannah Eastman. He was school teacher in 1788.

Stephen, b. 3 Feb., 1768; d. same year.

Stephen, b. 1769; m. Mary Garven.

Silas, b. 10 March, 1771; d. in the army.

Priscilla, b. 8 April, 1773; m. Jedediah Danforth.

Hazen, b. 18 Oct., 1775.

Hannah, b. 12 April, 1779.

Moses, b. 4 Jan., 1781.

SAMUEL⁵ (Moses,⁴ Capt.), b. Aug., 1745; m. Eunice Pettingill.

Joseph, b. 23 Aug., 1771; unmarried.

Sarah, b. 28 Aug., 1773; m. Caleb Colman.

Eunice, b. 2 May, 1775.

Samuel, b. 25 March, 1777; m. Molly Jackman.

Moses, b. 12 Oct., 1778.

Judith, b. 25 Sept., 1780; m. David Corser.

Josiah, b. 11 July, 1782; m. —— Chandler.

Jonathan, b. 11 April, 1784.

Nathan, b. 24 Feb., 1786.

Elizabeth, b. 6 June, 1788.

Caleb, Rev., b. 12 Aug., 1792; m., 1st, Elizabeth Gillet, Kingsville, O., 1830; 2d, Delphia Harris, Florence, O., 1833.

NATHANIEL⁵ (Moses,⁴ Capt.), b. 1747; m. Mary Durgin.

John, b. 10 Aug., 1778.

DAVID⁵ (Moses,⁴ Capt.), b. 4 July, 1754; m., 1st, Mary Little, dau. of Enoch Little; 2d, Dorothy Lowell. He built and lived in the parsonage on Boscawen Plain, moved from thence to Bashan, to the farm now owned by

Azro S. Burbank, thence to the house now occupied by Friend L. Burbank, thence to "Schoodic," in Warner, where he d.

Children of Mary :

Sarah, b. 9 Feb., 1779; m. Moses Smith, Salisbury.
Abigail, b. 20 March, 1780; d. 18 July, 1816.
Abraham, b. 16 Nov., 1781; d. 14 Jan., 1856.
Eliz'zer, b. 1 Jan., 1785; m. Drusilla Flanders, of B.
Little, b. 2 Feb., 1787; d. 17 Nov., 1870.
Jesse, b. 13 June, 1790; d. in U. S. Navy.
Enoch, b. 20 July, 1793; moved to Michigan.
Judith, b. 10 July, 1798; m. Benj. Carter, of B.

Children of Dorothy :

Micah, m. Mary Eastman.
Mary, m. True Jones.

WELLS⁵ (Moses,⁴ Capt.), b. 1756.

Molly, b. 2 Sept., 1784.
Betsey, b. 26 Feb., 1787.
Eliezer, b. 13 Nov., 1788.

ABRAHAM⁶ (David⁵) m., 1st, Mary Call; 2d, Polly, dau. of Benj. Jackman, of B. [See Biog.]

Children of Mary :

Friend Little, b. 29 June, 1803.
Joanna Call, b. 5 March, 1808; d. 19 Feb., 1843.
Mary Little, b. 16 Nov., 1809; m. Woodman Jackman, of B.
Sophronia Gerrish, b. 25 Aug., 1812; d. 22 Feb., 1847.
Judith Call, b. 2 Nov., 1815; m. J. Warren Jackman; d. 21 Nov., 1847.

Children of Polly :

George Washington, b. 29 June, 1819; d. 16 May, 1873.
David Emory, b. 16 May, 1822.
Bitfield Plummer, b. 1 March, 1824; d. in Cal., 1860.
Abraham Pettingill, b. 2 Nov., 1825; m. Augusta Runnels, of B.; resides in Cal.
Azro Sheridan, b. 29 Aug., 1827.
Ezekiel Webster, b. 16 June, 1829; m., 1st, Martha A. Pillsbury, of B.; 2d, Emelie Hunkins, of Sanbornton; volunteer 16th N. H. Reg't; d. on the Mississippi, 1863.
Amanda Jane, b. 11 June, 1831; m. Horatio N. Webber, of B.

LITTLE,⁶ Capt. (David,⁵ Moses,⁴ Capt.) m. Judith C., dau. of Joshua Jackman. [See Biog.]

Lucretia Little, b. 13 April, 1819; d. 12 Dec., 1838.
Hannah Farmer, b. 27 Sept., 1821; d. 19 Feb., 1842.
Emulous Warren, b. 20 Nov., 1825.
Calvin Morris, b. 16 June, 1832; d. May, 1866.

FRIEND LITTLE⁷ (Abraham,⁶ David⁵) m. Dorothy Jaekman, of B.
[See Biog.]

Lucretia Little, b. 21 May, 1849; d. 10 Aug., 1861.

William Wirt, b. 13 Sept., 1842.

Joanna Clough, b. 22 June, 1846; d. 23 Dec., 1848.

Irvine Abram, b. 18 April, 1854.

Almon Friend, b. 17 Oct., 1857.

DAVID E.⁷ (Abraham,⁶ David⁵) m. Mary Elliot, of Canterbury; resides at Norwich, Vt.; Lieut. 16th N. H. Volunteers.
[See Biog.]

Alma M., b. 1 Jan., 1847; m. William Walton, Phila.

Emily, b. 23 Sept., 1848; m. Wm. T. Strout, Manchester, N. H.

Ann M., b. 24 May, 1850.

Winfield S., b. 27 Jan., 1852; d. 13 Feb., 1852.

Charles E., b. 19 Jan., 1856; d. 19 Nov., 1857.

William E., b. 19 June, 1860.

Alfred P., b. 26 Feb., 1863; d. 15 May, 1877.

Cora E., b. 8 Nov., 1864.

AZRO SHERIDAN⁷ (Abraham,⁶ David⁵) m. Emeline S. Burpee, of B.; resides in Webster.

Carrie Maud, b. 6 Jan., 1865.

Effa Adell, b. 28 April, 1869.

EMULOUS W.⁷ (Little,⁶ David⁵) m. Mary A. Runnels; resides in Lawrence, Mass.

Alvin H., b. 30 July, 1851; m. Ella Hustus, of Lawrence, Mass.

Anna Augusta, b. 19 Oct., 1861; d. 6 Dec., 1861.

Ernest Wilcox, b. 29 Oct., 1863.

CALVIN MORRIS⁷ (Little,⁶ David⁵) m. Louisa Nichols. [See Biog.]
Louisa Nichols, b. 29 June, 1856.

WILLIAM WIRT⁸ (Friend L.,⁶ Abraham⁷) m. Ellen M. Dow, of Concord.

Ellen Lucretia, b. 12 June, 1867.

Sarah Chandler, b. 2 June, 1869.

Alice Mabel, b. 4 June, 1871.

BURPEE.

Compiled by Augustus Burpee, of New Hampton.

JEREMIAH¹ b. in Candia, 1748; m. Elizabeth, dau. of —— Maxfield; settled first in Sandwich, afterwards in Epping; moved to B., 1792, on to a farm since owned by Solomon Arey. He was a brickmaker by trade.

Betsey, d. young.

Jeremiah, b. 1781.

Nathaniel, b. 1783.

Betsey.

Eliphalet, d. at French Mills, Ca.

Esther, m. John Jackman; d. 6 Dec., 1850.

Martha, m. Caleb Jackman.

JEREMIAH² (Jeremiah¹) m. Nancy Wells, of Loudon, 1804; settled near the "Gulf," on the turnpike, where he carried on the pottery and brick-making business until his death, 16 Nov., 1862. His wife was thrown from the Gulf bridge and killed, 27 Dec., 1817. He m., 2d, Sally D., dau. of William Gill, 28 April, 1818.

Children of Nancy :

Eliza, b. 4 Feb., 1805; m. John Knowlton.

Judith W., b. 8 March, 1807; m. Reuben Goodwin, of Concord.

Joshua W., b. 28 April, 1809; m. Mary Ann Webster, of Salisbury, 1 Jan., 1833; d. 23 Dec., 1839.

Lewis, b. 1811; d. 16 Nov., 1813.

Augustus, b. 12 July, 1812; m. Sarah, dau. of Benjamin Robinson, of New Hampton, 25 Sept., 1837, where they now reside. Member of the legislature, 1875. Three children.

Roxa, b. 3 Feb., 1815; m. James H. Peabody, of Methuen, Mass.

Mary S., b. 9 Feb., 1817; m. Hiram Simpson, 24 March, 1836.

Children of Sally :

Wells, b. 29 Dec., 1818; d. 22 Feb., 1819.

Ruth, b. 4 July, 1820; d. 10 Dec., 1833.

Samuel G., b. 3 Aug., 1822; m. Betsey E. Patch.

Jeremiah, b. 20 July, 1824; m. Ann E. Reed.

Sally Ann., b. 15 Oct., 1827; m. Levi Carter, 19 Dec., 1860; d. 6 Aug., 1866.

James G., b. 3 June, 1830; m. Rebecca E. Jackson, 6 March, 1863; d. 27 July, 1876.

John G., b. 1 Aug., 1832; d. 15 March, 1859.

Grace Ann, b. 28 Feb., 1835; d. 1840.

Infant, b. and d. Nov., 1836.

Daniel Webster, b. 8 June, 1838; d. 1839.

Martha J., b. 4 Oct., 1841; m. Geo. L. Raymond, 14 Dec., 1861.

NATHANIEL² b. 27 Feb., 1782; m. Catharine Griffin, of Deerfield, 1803; moved to Cambridge, Mass., in 1825; d. there 4 Aug., 1868.

Thomas G., b. 16 Oct., 1805; d. 22 April, 1807.

Joseph E., b. 1 Feb., 1807; m. Belinda Woodbury, 8 Jan., 1835.

Fanny G., b. 17 Nov., 1809; d. March, 1877.

Nathaniel, b. 21 April, 1812; d. 19 Oct., 1836.

Eliphalet, b. 25 Feb., 1814; m. Jane Masterman.

Catharine, b. 23 Feb., 1817; d. 14 Feb., 1819.

Sally G., b. 1 March, 1819; d. 5 Nov., 1822.

Samuel W., b. 8 April, 1821; d. 4 June, 1876.

Martha T. J., b. 19 Sept., 1823.

Abigail G., b. 6 July, 1827

BUTLER.

NEHEMIAH, lawyer, descended from the first settlers of Pelham, was born in that town 22 Feb., 1824; received his education at the common schools in his native town, at Pinkerton academy, in Derry, and at Pembroke academy; studied law at the law school at Harvard University, and in the office of Hon. Asa Fowler, in Concord; was admitted to the Merrimack county bar in March, 1848, and soon after commenced the business of his profession in B. He married Mary Magoon, dau. of Richard Gage, 14 Nov., 1849. In Nov., 1852, he was appointed clerk of the Superior Court of Judicature, and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Merrimack, succeeding Hon. N. B. Baker, and moved to Concord, where he resided and held said clerkship until 1860, when he returned to B. and resumed the practice of law. In March, 1862, he was elected a county commissioner, and held that office until April, 1868. Upon the decease of Hon. J. D. Sleeper, he was reappointed clerk of the courts for Merrimack county, and held that office one year. In 1869 and 1870 he represented the town of B. in the legislature. During the late war he was agent of the town to furnish its quota of soldiers and attend to the financial affairs connected therewith. He also served in the capacity of selectman and town treasurer seven years. July 25th, 1876, he was appointed judge of probate for the county of Merrimack, which office he now holds.

Charles Nehemiah, b. 26 April, 1853.

George Gage, b. 31 March, 1854; d. 27 July, 1854.

Susan Olive, b. 17 June, 1855; d. 5 Aug., 1856.

John Gage, b. 1 Dec., 1856.

Benjamin Franklin, b. 30 Oct., 1858.

Calvin Gage, b. 8 Feb., 1865.

BUXTON.

EDWARD, REV., pastor Cong. church, Webster; b. in New Boston [see Biog.]; m., 1st, Elizabeth McFarland, of Concord; 2d, Lois Jewett, of Laconia; 3d, Mrs. Louise Frances [Dix] Pillsbury, of B.

Children of Elizabeth:

Elizabeth McFarland, b. 2 April, 1839. Preceptress Female Academy, Zanesville, O.

Edward, b. 25 May, 1841; d. 6 Dec., 1844.

CARTER.

The Carter family of Boscowen descended from THOMAS¹ and Mary Carter, who were among the early settlers of Salisbury, Mass.

JOHN,² b. 18 May, 1650; m. Martha ——.

THOMAS,³ b. 9 March, 1683; m. Ann ——.

THOMAS,⁴ b. 29 Oct., 1707; m. Juda, b. 1714, who d. 13 Jan., 1761. He went first to South Hampton, thence to B. Children recorded:

Winthrop, b. 1736; d. 8 June, 1808.

Jesse, b. 29 Oct., 1750. "When 9 years old, was killed while playing upon a side hill, by a stump rolling over him." [Price's Hist. Boscowen.]

David, b. 5 Jan., 1753. "Supposed to have been killed by the kick of a horse, and his wagon wheel passing over his body." [Ib.]

Levi.

Anne, m. William Corser, who, with his son, was drowned in Great Pond.

WINTHROP,⁵ Lieut. (Thomas,⁴ Thomas,³ John²), m. Susanna, dau. of Joseph and Dorothy Eastman, 1757. She d. 9 March, 1828. Lieut. Carter held various offices of trust, was a large landholder in Boscowen and Canterbury, licensed as inn-keeper 12 Oct., 1790, kept tavern in house now occupied by N. S. Webster, the front part of which he built, and planted the elm standing near.

Jesse, b. 17 Aug., 1758; d. 17 Aug., 1828.

Daniel, b. 19 Dec., 1759; d. 4 March, 1840.

Nathan, b. 6 April, 1761; d. 25 Sept., 1840.

Dorothy, b. 1762; m. Josiah Eastman, Bradford, Vt.

Jeremiah, b. 26 April, 1761; m. Hannah Gerrish, 27 May, 1795; d. 28 July, 1801.

Judith, b. 1766; d. 1785.

Sarah, b. 6 April, 1769; m. Joshua Jackman; d. 12 May, 1796.

Humphrey, b. 1771; went from home and never heard from.

Mary, b. 7 May, 1773; m. John Gill; d. 27 March, 1859.

Betsey, m. Abner Flanders, Warner; d. at Hyde Park, Vt.

Naomi, b. 9 April, 1780; m. Caleb Putney; d. 12 Aug., 1852.

Susanna, b. 25 May, 1782; m. David Elliott; d. 2 Feb., 1858.

DANIEL,⁶ Lieut. (Winthrop,⁵ Thomas⁴), enlisted at 16; served under Gens. Stark and Sullivan; was at the battles of Bennington, Stillwater, Bemis Heights, and Saratoga: was wounded in R. I. Married Polly Atkinson, 15 April, 1784. She d. 25 Sept., 1854.

Daniel, b. 16 March, 1785; d. 10 Sept., 1873.

Mary, b. 26 Jan., 1787; m. John Osborne, London, son of Jacob and Abigail Osborne, 21 May, 1816; d. 16 Nov., 1856.

Sally, b. 27 April, 1790; d. 7 Sept., 1873.

NATHAN⁶ (Winthrop,⁵ Thomas⁴) kept tavern at the place now occupied by C. C. Hall; m. Sarah Farnum, West Concord.

Judith, b. 15 Dec., 1787; m. John French; d. 13 Jan., 1871.

Moses, b. 6 Aug., 1790; d. 30 May, 1851.

John, b. 10 Dec., 1797; d. June, 1850.

Jeremiah, b. 20 Feb., 1803; d. 19 Nov., 1871.

—*Nathan*, b. 4 Feb., 1807; d. 16 Feb., 1875.

DANIEL⁷ (Daniel,⁶ Li-ut., Winthrop⁵) m. Mrs. Sally Flint.

Elbridge G., b. 4 Dec., 1808.

JOHN⁷ (Nathan,⁶ Winthrop⁵) m. Lydia Gill: lived in Canterbury.

Bradbury G., b. 3 Feb., 1827; m. Asenath Spiller, Concord; resides there.

Luther, b. 24 Aug., 1829.

John, b. 25 March, 1832; d. 25 Aug., 1833.

John, b. 15 March, 1834.

Sarah R., b. 4 Oct., 1838; 2d wife of Robert G. Morrison, Concord.

William, b. 20 Dec., 1842; m. Mattie C. Wheeler, Canterbury.

JEREMIAH⁷ (Nathan,⁶ Winthrop⁵) lived at Newburyport; m., 1st, Sally Woodman; 2d, Mary N. Young.

Children of Sally:

William H., b. 4 Oct., 1828.

Jeremiah, b. 2 March, 1830; d. in Newburyport.

Sherman J., b. 25 Oct., 1831.

Nathan, b. 5 Jan., 1833; m. Lucy Grafton: resides in Stanwall East, Australia.

Sarah C., b. 2 Oct., 1834; m. ——; resides in Lynn, Mass.; d. 9 Nov., 1869.

John S., b. 25 Feb., 1836; m. Annie W. Haskell, Gloucester, Mass.; resides there.

Lucy W., b. 1 May, 1838; m. Moses Davis, Newburyport; resides in Lynn, Mass.

Children of Mary:

Richard T., b. 20 Jan., 1841.

Ellen J., b. 30 June, 1842; m. Calvin Marden, Newburyport, resides in Canton, Mass.

Georgianna, b. 3 Dec., 1843; resides in Newburyport.

Walter I., b. 21 May, 1845; d. in infancy.

NATHAN⁷ (Nathan,⁶ Winthrop⁵) resided at Newburyport 20 years; was conductor Newburyport & Georgetown Railroad; universally beloved and respected; m. Mary A. Pearson.

Mary A., b. 11 Nov., 1832; m. Charles A. Todd; resides in Lynn, Mass.

Sarah E., b. 2 April, 1834; m. John T. Burrill; resides in Newburyport.

Nathan P., b. 27 April, 1836.

Caroline E., b. 29 Jan., 1838; m. Charles C. Stockman; resides in Newburyport.

Lydia P., b. 4 Nov., 1841; m. Albert J. Atkinson; resides in Newburyport.

Ellen J., b. 2 Oct., 1846; d. 19 Aug., 1848.

Edward T., b. 17 Oct., 1848.

ELBRIDGE G.⁸ (Daniel,⁷ Daniel,⁶ Lieut.) agent for U. S. & Canada Express, Concord, for many years; resides at Concord; m. Sarah S. Hook, Concord.

Mary O., b. 10 Dec., 1836; m. L. E. Warren, Littleton, Mass., Professor of Mathematics, Colby University, Waterville, Me.

George W., b. 18 July, 1842.

LUTHER⁸ (John,⁷ Nathan⁶) m. Mary A. Coffin, Newburyport; resides there.

Mary C., b. 1 Dec., 1855.

Lillian F., b. 12 May, 1858.

Luther E., b. 1 May, 1865; d. 1 Aug., 1865.

JOHN⁸ (John,⁷ Nathan⁶) m. Julia F. Bryant, Madrid, Me.

Frank L., b. 14 Feb., 1860.

J. Wesley, b. 20 April, 1864.

Jennie E., b. 20 Oct., 1874.

WILLIAM H.⁸ (Jeremiah,⁷ Nathan⁶) m. Ann W. Nowell, Newburyport.

George W., b. 17 Aug., 1855.

John, b. 27 Oct., 1865.

Georgianna, b. 5 July, 1874.

SHERMAN J.⁸ (Jeremiah,⁷ Nathan⁶) m. Emma A. Dow; resides in Gloucester, Mass.

Sherman, b. 26 April, 1854.

John D., b. 3 July, 1856.

Fred O., b. 28 Sept., 1860.

Emma F. A., b. 16 Sept., 1863.

RICHARD T.⁸ (Jeremiah,⁷ Nathan⁶) m. Annette Johnson, Ellsworth; resides West Thornton.

Mary A., b. 29 June, 1871.

NATHAN P.⁸ (Nathan,⁷ Nathan⁶) m. Caroline Rice, Boston; resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bertie, b. 12 Nov., 1866, at St. Louis; d. in infancy.

Hattie S., b. 12 July, 1868, at St. Louis.

Eugene J., b. 25 Oct., 1871, at Astoria, N. Y.

Willie N., b. 23 March, 1876, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHADWICK.

CHARLES was b. in England, 1596; came to America in 1630; settled at Watertown. The Chadwicks of B. are without doubt his descendants.

EDMUND¹ lived in Bradford, Mass. His children were,—

Mary, Abigail, James, Samuel, Sarah, William, Ebenezer, Dorothy, Elizabeth.

JAMES,² b. 14 Dec., 1724; m. Mary Thurston.

Hannah, b. 22 June, 1752; m. Jonathan Blanchard, of Canterbury.
Edmund, b. 2 April, 1754; m. Susanna Atkinson; dea. of the church in B.; d. 20 Aug., 1819.

EDMUND,³ b. 2 April, 1754; m. Susanna Atkinson.

Samuel, b. 27 May, 1781; m. Sarah Morrill, of Canterbury; lived on Water st.

James, b. 1 June, 1782, m. Betsey Morrill, of B.

Hannah, b. 15 March, 1784; m. James Watson, of B.

Joseph, b. 19 July, 1787; m., 1st, Judith Morrill, of B.; 2d, Eunice Bliss, of Lebanon. He was a clock-maker, lived in house north of academy, gave the land for that edifice. His shop stood on spot now occupied by P.O., and it is now standing on the opposite side of the street. Died in B.

Mary, b. 2 Oct., 1791; m. Silas Call, of B.

Cyrus, b. 1 Oct., 1800; m. Eliza A. Nichols; moved to Ohio; d. in Newark, 10 May, 1870.

SAMUEL⁴ (Edmund³), b. 27 May, 1780; m. Sarah Morrill, of Canterbury.

Susan, b. 16 May, 1804; m. Bitfield Plummer.

Caroline, b. 17 Dec., 1805; m. 1st, H. Foster, of Canterbury; moved to O.; 2d, —— Barrows.

Laban Morrill, b. 13 May, 1807; m. Eliza Hale, of Franklin; lives on Water st.

Edmund Smith, 10 Mar., 1809; m., 1st, Elizabeth Sanborn, of Kingston; 2d, Emily Sanborn (sister). Published *N. H. Observer* at Concord; subsequently a trader in Concord; now living at Beloit, Wis.

Albert Galatin, b., 8 Nov., 1810; m. Helen Martin; learned printing; published *Spirit of Inquiry* at Concord; established *Caledonian* at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; d. St. Johnsbury, 6 Aug., 1863.

Jeremiah Clough, b. 4 July, 1812; m., 1st, Abby Cate, of Northfield; 2d, —— Pillsbury, of B.; learned printing; resides on Water st.

Peter Morrill, b. 24 April, 1815; m. Mary Hanson, of Warner; resided at Irasburg, Vt.; lives in B.

Maria, b. 4 March, 1817; d. 27 June, 1833.

Sarah Ann, b. 15 Feb., 1821; m. Dr. Thomas Currie, of Northfield, practitioner in Webster; now residing at Lebanon.

Louisa, b. 3 May, 1823; d. 5 March, 1846.

JAMES¹ (Edmund³), b. 1 June, 1782; m. Betsey Morrill.

Alonzo C., 10 Feb., 1810; m. —— Fitts, of Candia.

Louisa M., 12 April, 1812; d. 13 April, 1813.

Cynthia, 9 Dec.; d. in infancy.

Charles, 9 Sept., 1815; d. 5 April, 1816.

Charles Johnson, 11 Sept., 1821; m. 1st, Eliza J. Moore, of London; 2d, Mrs. Lucretia E. Chandler, dau. of Joseph Morse, of B.; lives in B.

JOSEPH⁴ (Edmund³), b. 19 July, 1787; m., 1st, Betsey Morrill; 2d, Eunice Bliss.

Calvin M., b. 15 July, 1813.

Eunice, 17 July, 1822; m. —— Royee.

Joseph.

CYRUS⁴ (Edmund³), b. 1 Oct., 1800; d. 10 May, 1870.

Mary, 3 Sept., 1835; *Charles*, 20 Feb., 1837; *Albert*, 22 March, 1839; *Byron*, 24 April, 1840; *Sarah A.*, 18 Sept., 1843;— living in O.

LABAN M.⁵ (Samuel⁴ Edmund³) b. 13 May, 1807; m. Eliza Hale.

Hale, 3 Oct., 1841.

John, 24 April, 1843.

Harriet, 27 April 1845.

ALONZO C.⁵ (James⁴), b. 10 Feb., 1810; m. —— Fitts of Candia; lives in Lawrence, Mass.

Fitts Henry, b. 24 April, 1840; m. Hattie B. Wheaton, of Boston; lives in Lawrence.

George Whitefield, 18 Nov., 1854.

CHARLES J.⁵ (James⁴), b. 11 Sept., 1821; m., 1st, Eliza J. Moore; 2d, Mrs. Lucretia Chandler (Morse).

Children of Eliza:

Cyrus W., 23 June, 1851.

Emily M., 26 Dec., 1855; d. 27 June, 1858.

Emma A., 7 July, 1859.

Elmer A., b. 11 Aug.; d. in infancy.

Daughter,)

FITTS HENRY⁶ (Alonzo C.⁵) m. Hattie M. Wheaton.

Julia E., 22 Nov., 1869.

Henry M., 1 Aug., 1871.

CHANDLER.

WILLIAM¹ and his wife Annis came from England, 1637, and settled in Roxbury.

THOMAS,² Capt., m. Hannah Brewer, of Andover, Mass., and resided there.

JOHN,³ Capt., m. Hannah Abbot, of Andover.

JOHN,⁴ Ensign, m. Hannah Frye, of Andover.

JOHN,⁵ Capt., m. Tabiatha Abbot, of Concord, N. H. He was one of the original proprietors of that town.

JOHN,⁶ Capt., b. 1731; m. Mary Carter, of Concord.

John, b. 11 Dec., 1752; m. Naomi, dau. of Ephraim Farnum, of Concord; d. 24 Jan., 1825.

Nathan, b. 28 April, 1754; m. Susan Ambrose, of Concord; d. 13 April, 1781.

Isaac, b. 18 April, 1758; m. Mary, dau. of Capt. Peter Kimball, of B. He served in Ticonderoga campaign, 1777, was colonel 21st Regt.; owned the farm now owned by sons of Wm. H. Gage, Esq. He was universally esteemed. Died, 1826.

Jeremiah, b. 1764; m. Judith, dau. of Ephraim Farnum, of Concord; resided in house now occupied by John C. Gage; moved to Lovell, Me., where he d. 12 Feb., 1829. He had two children.

JOHN,⁷ Capt. (John,⁶ Capt.), b. 11 Dec., 1752; m. Naomi Farnum.

John, b. 25 Oct., 1780; m. Priscilla, dau. of Capt. Peter Kimball, of B.; physician; d. 6 March, 1859.

Nathan, b. 15 April, 1782; m. Jane, dau. of Nathaniel Rolfe; d. 1 April, 1835.

Ephraim F., b. 4 Sept., 1784; m. Tabiatha, dau. of Theophilus Currier, of Warner; d. 12 March, 1837.

Mary, b. 3 Sept., 1786; m. Jonathan Eastman, of East Concord; d. 27 Feb., 1872.

Susannah F., b. 7 Dec., 1788; m. Richard Gage.

Judith H., b. 19 March, 1793; m. Reuben Johnson, of B. A woman of rare worth. Died 3 Nov., 1843.

Rhoda C., m. Josephus Chandler; resides west.

JOHN,⁸ Dr., b. 25 Oct., 1780; m. Priscilla Kimball; grad. D. C., 1805; practised medicine in Hebron, Methuen, Pembroke, Loudon, and North Fryeburg. He d. of apoplexy, in Goffstown, 6 March, 1859.

Roxanna, b. 1808; d. in infancy.

Priscilla, b. 27 Sept., 1809; m. John S. Drake, of Chichester.

Sarah K., b. 1811; d. in Loudon, 1832.

John S., b. 1813; d. 1816.

Isaac W., b. 1815; m., 1st, Fanny Crowell, of Newark, N. J.; 2d, Joanna Hinds, of Chichester; resides in Epsom. Child of Fanny, *Eddie*, b. 1861; child of Joanna, *Willie*.

Mary Ann, b. 18 Dec., 1817; m. Samuel C. Evans, of Fryeburg, Me.

John B. W., b. 30 July, 1820; m., 1st, Elizabeth Godfrey, of Manchester; 2d, Lucretia, dau. of Joseph Morse, of Webster; d. 1865.

Peter Kimball, b. 4 July, 1823; m. Maria E. Harville, of Bedford; resides in Manchester; dea. 1st Cong. church.

George P., b. 12 March, 1826; d. 13 June, 1827.

NATHAN⁸ (*John⁷*), b. 15 April, 1782; m. Jane Rolfe. He resided in B.; built the house now occupied by the widow of Ephraim Plummer; was selectman 1812, '13, '16. In 1829 he moved to Concord, settling near the present railroad station; d. 1 April, 1835.

Abial Rolfe, b. 26 Aug., 1805; m. Eliza J. Morrison, of B; resides in Lawrence. [See Biog.]

Judith Walker, b. 5 Aug., 1807; m. Enoch H. Dow, of Concord.

Naomi Farnum, b. 5 Dec., 1809; m. Asa H. Morrill, of Fisherville.

Nathan, b. 12 June, 1812; m. Louisa W. Ferrin, of Concord; resides on homestead; was representative 1874, '75.

Harriet, b. 10 July, 1815.

Sarah B., b. 10 Aug., 1817; d. 16 Feb., 1841.

William P., b. 27 Oct., 1820; m. Sarah E. Kimball, of Orange; civil engineer; lives in Ill.; was the first to develop the extensive coal mines of Danville, in that state. Entered U. S. army; was Lieut. Col. 35th Ill. Reg't; commanded it two years; participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and others; was twice taken prisoner.

EPHRAIM F., b. 4 Sept., 1784; m. Tabiatha, dau. of Theophilus Currier, of Warner; lived in B.; d. 12 March, 1837.

Philip J., b. 21 Oct., 1814; went to sea when 18; never heard from.

Sarah C., b. 19 June, 1816; m. Luke Eastman.

Jonathan Eastman.

ABIAL ROLFE⁹ (*Nathan⁸*, *John⁷*), b. 25 Aug., 1805; m. Eliza J. Morrison. [See Biog.]

Henry Walker, b. 2 Aug., 1830; d. 15 Aug., 1850.

Kate Frances, b. 4 Dec., 1831; m. W. A. Kimball, of Lawrence, Mass.

Annie Rebecca, b. 11 April, 1837.

NATHAN⁹ (*Nathan⁸*, *John⁷*), b. 12 June, 1812; m. Lovisa W. Ferrin.

\\

Edward Webster, b. 11 Dec., 1811; m. Frances Ferrin, of Concord; resides in Minonk, Ill.; three children.
Sarah B., b. 15 June, 1843; m. James L. Gerrish, of Webster.
Frederic G., b. 31 Dec., 1845; m. Mary S. Abbott; resides at Fisherville.
William P., b. 30 Nov., 1849; m. Alice Boyce, of Fisherville; one child.

JOHN W.⁹ [John,⁸ Dr., John⁷], b. 30 July, 1820, m. 1st, Elizabeth Godfrey; 2d, Lucretia Morse.

Children of Elizabeth :

John Franklin, b. 1846; m. Alice Fitz.
Sarah H., b. 1847; d. 4 Feb., 1876.
Emma, b. 1849; d. 1867.
Hattie G., b. 1854; m. — Cotton; d. April, 1875.
Willie Irving, b. 1853; d. 1854

JOSEPHUS CHANDLER, another branch of the Chandler family, of Fryeburg, Me., married Rhoda C., dau. of Capt. John Chandler, of B. They lived in Fryeburg, and moved to Primrose, Wis., where he d. 17 Feb., 1859.

Catherine, b. 7 Sept., 1830; m. Charles Thompson; lives in Wis.
Caroline, b. 7 Sept., 1831; successful school teacher in the West; d. in Monticello, Ia., 1870.
John A., m. Maria A. Grundy, of Monticello, Ia. Three children,—
Charles H., *Elmer E.*, *Catharine C.*
George W., soldier in 5th Wis. Reg't; fought in battles of Army of Potomac.
William Henry, engaged in mining in Montana.

CHOATE.

The first ancestor of the Choate family in this country (given name unknown), being pressed into the English navy, deserted from the man-of-war "Lion," while on the American coast, and settled in Essex, Mass. He had a son, *Humphrey*, there.

HUMPHREY² (deserter).

Thomas, b. 1716, at Essex, Mass.; d. 1798, at B.
Humphrey (grandfather of Hon. Rufus Choate).

THOMAS³ (Humphrey²), m. Dolly Proctor, of Essex, Mass.; was a captain of Mass. militia under George II; came to B. in 1788; settled on High street, where Samuel Choate now resides.

Jacob, *Thomas*, *Solomon*, *Susan*, *Miriam*, *Mrs. Lowe*, *Anner*.
Benjamin, *Col.*, b. 8 Sept., 1766; m. Mehitable Plummer, of B.; d. 7 April, 1859, at Eufield.
Samuel, b. 18 March, 1769; d. 12 June, 1847.

SAMUEL⁴ (Thomas,³ Capt., Humphrey²) m., 1st, Betsey Kimball ;
2d, Nancy Jackman ; 3d, Mary Loomis, of Thetford,
Vt.

Child of Betsey :

Isaac C., b. 15 Aug., 1794 ; d. 6 Jan., 1860.

Children of Nancy :

Royal, b. 12 June, 1796.

Betsey, b. 9 Dec., 1797 ; d. 7 Jan., 1826.

Anner, b. 13 April, 1800 ; m. Samuel Choate, Enfield.

Maria, b. 12 Aug., 1802 ; m. Thomas Choate, Enfield.

Nancy, b. 22 Oct., 1804 ; m. Jonathan Currier, Candia.

Children of Mary :

Mary, b. 1810 ; d. 7 Jan., 1827.

Sophia, d. 1818, aged 18 months.

Samuel, b. 1815 ; d. same year.

ISAAC⁵ (Samuel,⁴ Thomas,³ Humphrey²) m. Hannah Noyes, Hebron.

Samuel K., b. 5 Nov., 1820 ; m., 1st, Martha Jane Waldron, of Hopkinton ; 2d, Mary M. Moore, of Calais, Me. ; lives in Concord.

Betsey, b. 1824 ; d. 1826.

ROYAL⁵ (Samuel,⁴ Thomas,³ Humphrey²) m., 1st, Hannah Sawyer, Salisbury ; 2d, Mrs. Eliza Mewers, Gilmanton.

Children of Hannah :

David S., b. 28 Nov., 1827 ; d. 22 Feb., 1833.

Samuel, b. 24 Feb., 1830.

Nancy J., b. 5 Nov., 1832 ; m. Moses C. Sanborn, Concord.

Children of Eliza :

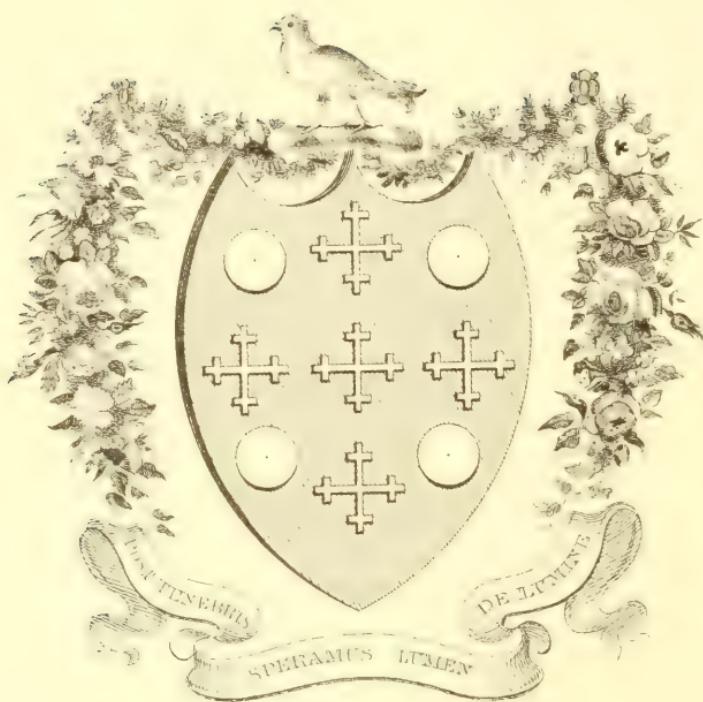
Royal, b. 25 April, 1846 ; m. Nettie Webster, Manchester.

Lucy A., b. 3 Oct., 1849 ; m. John F. Colby.

SAMUEL⁶ (Royal,⁵ Samuel,⁴ Thomas³) m. Caroline M. Perkins, Georgetown, Mass.

Mary H., b. 20 July, 1863.

Lizzie M., b. 10 Jan., 1865.



The Coffin. Sims.

COFFIN.

In the "Worthies of Devonshire," by Prince, the Coffin family of Portledge is spoken of as having occupied an estate ever since the Norman conquest. Sir William Coffin, of Portledge, was an officer of high state in the reign of Henry VIII. The Coffins of America are descendants of the Portledge family.

PETER COFFIN,¹ of Brixton, near Portledge, died 1628. His widow, Joanna Thember Coffin, with her children, *Tristram*, *Mary*, and *Eunice*, emigrated to Salisbury, Mass., in 1642, settled in Newbury, and finally moved to Nantucket. She d. in May, 1661, aged 77. She was a woman of remarkable strength of character.

TRISTRAM² (Peter, of Brixton,), b. in England in 1609; m. Dionis Stevens, of Brixton; came to Salisbury in 1642, with five children; moved to Haverhill, thence to Newbury, 1648, to Salisbury again, 1654. In 1659, with others, he purchased nineteen twentieths of the island of Nantucket, whither he removed in 1660, with several of his children. He d. there 2 Oct., 1681. He had nine children. His second son was *Tristram*.

TRISTRAM³ (Tristram,² Peter¹), b. in England in 1632; m. Judith Greenleaf, of Newbury; was ancestor of all the Coffins originating from Newbury. His last and tenth child was *Nathaniel*.

NATHANIEL⁴ (Tristram,³ Tristram,² Peter¹), b. in Newbury, 22 March, 1669; m. Sarah, widow of Henry Dole—name before marriage, Sarah Brocklebank, of Rowley; resided in the house erected by his father, and still standing, 1878. He had eight children.

John, b. 1 Jan., 1694; m. Judith Greenleaf, of Newbury; d. 30 Sept., 1762.

Enoch, b. 7 Feb., 1696.

Apphia, b. 9 June, 1678; d. 8 Oct., 1715.

Samuel Brocklebank, b. 24 Aug., 1700; a minister.

Joseph, Col., b. 30 Dec., 1702; grad. Harvard; clerk of proprietors of Contoocook, 1733–1760; m. Margaret Morse; d. 12 Sept., 1773.

Jane, b. 1 Aug., 1705.

Edmund, Dr., b. 19 March, 1708; d. 29 Jan., 1789.

Moses, b. 11 June, 1711; d. 22 Feb., 1793.

JOHN⁵ (Nathaniel,⁴ Tristram³), b. 1 June, 1694; m. Judith Greenleaf.

Richard, b. 22 Nov., 1713; m. Abigail Hale; d. 9 March, 1773.

Nathaniel, b. 7 Sept., 1716; m. Patience Dole; d. in Portland, in 1766.

Abigail, b. 8 Nov., 1718; m. Rev. Aaron Whittemore, of Pembroke; d. 11 May, 1803.

Mary, b. 23 July, 1720; d. 25 Nov., 1737.

Peter, *Capt.*, b. 11 May, 1722; moved to Concord in 1766; to B. in 1768; m. Rebecca Hazeltine, of Chester; d. 15 Dec., 1789. [See Biog.]

Apphia, b. 13 April, 1724; m. Ichabod Jones.

William, b. 3 July, 1726; m. Sarah Hazeltine, of Chester; resided in Concord, near present north school-house; d. 18 Oct., 1815.

Samuel, b. 23 Nov., 1728; m. Anna Pettingill; d. 29 June, 1818.

Judith, b. 3 Sept., 1732; d. 2 Nov., 1737.

Sarah, b. 26 Sept., 1735; d. 1 Nov., 1737.

PETER,⁶ *Capt.* (John,⁵ Nathaniel⁴), b. 11 May, 1722; m. Rebecca Haseltine. [See Biog.]

Peter, b. 29 April, 1770; d. 30 April, 1779.

Rebecca, b. 20 Oct., 1771; d. 17 May, 1787.

Joanna, b. 11 April, 1773; m. Dr. Edmund Carleton, of Haverhill, N. H.; d. about 1834.

Abigail, b. 26 March, 1775; d. at Haverhill, N. H., 28 Feb., 1836.

Thomas, *Lieut.*, b. 15 July, 1777; m., 1st, Hannah Kilburn; 2d, Hannah Bartlet; d. 19 April, 1853.

Moses, *Capt.*, b. 22 July, 1779; m. Susannah Farnum, of Concord; d. 5 Sept., 1854.

Apphia, b. 8 Aug., 1791; m. Nehemiah Cogswell, of B.; d. 17 Dec., 1839.

THOMAS,⁷ *Lieut.* (Peter,⁶ *Capt.*, John⁵), b. 15 July, 1777; m., 1st, Hannah Kilburn, dau. of Dea. Eliphalet Kilburn, of B.; 2d, Hannah Bartlet, dau. of Dea. David Bartlet, of Campton, N. H., his cousin. He lived on Water st., in the house built by his father, now owned by Mr. Colby. He was elected selectman in 1810, 1811, representative in 1831. He was kind, genial, public-spirited, and universally respected. He contributed liberally towards the erection of the Congregational meeting-house in Webster; was an early advocate of temperance in 1831, abolishing ardent spirits from his house, and refusing to make cider for sale. He was foremost in the anti-slavery cause, and circulated petitions for the abolition of slavery in the territories, when there was a strong prejudice against any interference with the institution. He was a consistent member of the church, and gave liberally to charitable objects.

Children of Hannah Kilburn :

Enoch, b. 20 April, 1808; d. 13 Oct., 1815.

John, b. 2 Sept., 1809; d. 9 Sept., 1809.

Apphia Cogswell, b. 6 Dec., 1810; m. Enoch Little, Jr., of B.

Mary Kilburn, b. 12 Nov., 1812; m. Edmund Carleton, Littleton, N. H.
Frederick William, b. 28 May, 1815; m. Harriet Choate, of Derry; Col. 21st Reg't; resides in Chicago.
Enoch, b. 5 March, 1817; m. Emily Gerrish, dau. of Jacob Gerrish; resides in Beloit, Wis.
Livonia, } b. 8 Aug., 1819; d. 6 Sept., 1820.
Elvira, } b. 8 Aug., 1819; m. Nathan P. Ames; d. at West Creek, Ind., Jan., 1861.
Charles Carleton, b. 26 July, 1823; m. Sallie R. Farmer, dau. of Col. John Farmer. [See Biog.]

MOSES,⁷ Capt. (Peter,⁶ Capt., John⁵), b. 22 July, 1779; m. Susannah Farnum, of Concord; lived in house erected by himself east of Water st., on road leading to Boscowen plain, now occupied by widow Farnum Coffin. He was an energetic citizen, respected, and a consistent member of the Cong. church. Educated one of his sons for the ministry. His wife, Susannah, d. 4 May, 1843. He d. 5 Sept., 1854.

Rebecca, b. 13 March, 1804; m. John Sanborn, of B.; d. Nov., 1871.

Lucy Jane, b. 1805; m. Samuel Allen, of Reading, Mass.

Peter, b. 26 March, 1808; m. Eunice Couch, of B.; lives in B.

Judith, b. 17 May, 1810; d. June, 1842.

Farnum, b. 13 March, 1813; m. Judith Gerrish, of Canterbury; lived in B.; d. Sept., 1856.

Nehemiah Cogswell, Rev., b. 24 March, 1815; m. Susan Rust, of Wolfeborough; d. in Sandusky, O., 9 Jan., 1868.

Susannah, b. 24 Nov., 1818; m. Enoch Morrill, of B., 24 Nov., 1843.

Esther, b. 1821; m. Henry G. Peach, of B.; d. July, 1843.

FREDERICK WILLIAM,⁸ Col. (Thomas,⁷ Lieut., Peter,⁶ Capt.), b. 28 May, 1815; m. Harriet Choate, of Derry; settled in B.; moved to Derry, thence to Chicago; was captain of Boscowen Light Infantry; colonel 21st Reg't.

Warren Choate, b. 25 Feb., 1844; m. Sarah Hanna, of Castile, N. Y.

Harriet Newell, b. 25 Sept., 1846; d. at Beloit, Wis., 23 Feb., 1861.

Henry Russell, b. 15 Aug., 1851; d. 9 Oct., 1870, at Chicago.

ENOCH⁸ (Thomas,⁷ Peter,⁶ Capt.), b. 5 March, 1817; m. Emily Gerrish, of B.: lived on homestead: deacon of Cong. church; moved to Beloit, Wis., 1859.

Edwin Dwight, b. 12 Sept., 1843.

William Henry, b. 26 Feb., 1849.

Sarah Ames, b. 9 Jan., 1851.

PETER⁸ (Moses,⁷ Capt., Peter,⁶ Capt.), b. 26 March, 1808; m. Eunice Couch, of B.; living in B.

Sarah, b. 3 April, 1836; d. 1837.

George, b. 9 Dec., 1837; enlisted in 16th N. H. Volunteers, in 1863; ordered to service under Gen. Banks, at New Orleans; d. of disease at Port Hudson.

Sarah E., b. 9 Dec., 1841.

Esther Peach, b. 15 Dec., 1843; m. G. W. Fisher; resides in B.

FARNUM⁸ (Moses,⁷ Capt., Peter,⁶ Capt.), b. 13 March, 1813; m. Judith Gerrish, dau. of Joseph Gerrish, of Canterbury; resided on homestead; d. Sept., 1856.

John, b. 9 Jan., 1846; m. Nellie Sleeper, of Bristol; resides in Iowa; has two children.

Clara A., b. 18 Jan., 1850.

Joseph, { b. 1853; d. 6 June, 1858.

Henry, { b. 1853; resides in B.

NEHEMIAH COGSWELL,⁸ Rev. (Moses,⁷ Capt., Peter,⁶ Capt.), b. 24 March, 1815; grad. at Dartmouth, 1837; studied theology; m. Susan Rust, of Wolfeborough; preached at Circleville, Piqua, and Sandusky, O.; d. at Sandusky, Jan., 1865, respected and beloved. He was an earnest preacher and faithful pastor.

Ellen M., b. 2 April, 1844; m. B. F. Stewart, of Hardwick, Vt.

John W., b. 8 Feb., 1846; d. April, 1846.

Lucy A., b. 5 Jan., 1849; d. 5 Dec., 1874.

Henry F., b. 16 Oct., 1850.

Mary L., b. 20 Nov., 1852.

Harriet M., b. 15 Nov., 1861.

Elizabeth R., b. 20 Jan., 1864. The family resides at Marblehead, Ohio.

WARREN CHOATE⁹ (Frederick W.,⁸ Col.), b. 25 Feb., 1844; m. Sarah Hanna; resides in Chicago; professor of music.

Henry Warren, b. 6 Jan., 1874; d. 2 Aug., 1874.

Frederick York, b. 12 Dec., 1874.

JOHN⁹ (Farnum,⁸ Moses⁷), b. 9 Jan., 1846; m. Nellie Sleeper, of Bristol; lives at Clear Lake, Iowa.

Lura, b. 25 March, 1873.

George Henry, b. 10 Dec., 1875.

MOSES COFFIN, another branch of the Coffin family of Newbury, son of Joseph, b. in Newbury, 9 Sept., 1767. His father d. when he was an infant. He was cared for by his uncle Joseph (Col.), one of the original proprietors, and town-clerk of B. He was a tailor; moved to B. at the age of 21; settled on land now owned by Jabez Abbot; m., 1st, Hannah Little, dau. of Enoch

Little, first of the name in B.; 2d, Ann Webster, of Salisbury, N. H. He subsequently lived on the place now owned by Mrs. Mary Morrill. He d. 3 Sept., 1843. He was for many years clerk of the Westerly Religious Society.

Children of Hannah:

Polly, b. 23 Aug., 1794; d. 14 Jan., 1813.
Judith, b. 22 Oct., 1795; d. Oct., 1825.

Children of Ann:

Joseph Hale, b. 11 July, 1815; m. Betsey Varney, of B.; resides in Portland, Me.

Jeremiah Webster, b. 8 March, 1817; d. 22 Feb., 1842.

Frances Brown, b. 30 Oct., 1818; d. 30 Oct., 1825.

COGSWELL.

Compiled by Alfred Little.

JOHN C. was b. of English parentage, in Essex, Mass., 28 Nov., 1793. His father, Joseph Cogswell, moved to Derry, N. H., with his family the following year. From that place John C. removed and settled in B., 1821, where he resided till his death, 14 Jan., 1841. [See Biog.] He m., 1st, Eliza W. Kimball, Hanover, 13 Nov., 1821, who d. 25 Aug., 1832; 2d, Polly C. Adams, Castine, Me., who d. 3 June, 1836; 3d, Cynthia Knox, Pembroke, 3 Oct., 1837, who d. 9 June, 1848.

Children of Eliza:

Abigail C., b. 20 Aug., 1822; m., 1st, Enoch Gerrish, Canterbury, 7 Jan., 1840 [see Gerrish gen.]; 2d, John O. Wishard, St. Bernice, Vermillion Co., Ind., 21 April, 1864.

Charles E., b. 29 Jan., 1824.

Harriette P., b. 15 April, 1827; m. James C. Taylor, Derry; d. 15 Nov., 1853.

Caroline P., b. 26 Aug., 1830; m. John Dickey, Londonderry.

Child of Cynthia:

John Cleveland, b. 24 March, 1839.

CHARLES E.² (John C.¹) resides in Haverhill, Mass.; m., 1st, Clarissa Campbell, Windham; 2d, Lydia A. Knowles, Chester.

Children of Clarissa:

Clara E., b. 5 Dec., 1851; m. George W. Noyes, Windham, 22 Feb., 1875.

Mary A., b. 5 July, 1856.

Charles R., b. 13 Feb., 1859.

Children of Lydia:

Abby E., b. 11 July, 1867; d. 8 March, 1868.
Martha C., b. 20 July, 1871.

JOHN CLEVELAND² (John C.¹) resides in Haverhill, Mass.; m. Jane A. Kenniston, of that city.

Lizzie C., b. 22 July, 1860.
Addie M., b. 14 Dec., 1862.
Edward P., b. 22 Sept., 1866.
Alice B., b. 22 April, 1870; d. 17 April, 1872.
Jane M., b. 22 March, 1877.

FRANCIS resided on Corser hill; lawyer by profession; m. Elizabeth ——; moved to Minn.

Sophia, b. 7 June, 1822.

Amos, b. 29 Sept., 1824. Before reaching his majority, with no advantages except those furnished by the school on Corser hill, he began the study of law with Franklin Pierce, of Concord, and with Asa Fowler. Upon being admitted to the bar he went to Michigan, where he supported himself by teaching school, with an occasional case in the courts. His first fee of five dollars he sent as a gift to his mother. He began practice in Hebron, Ill. Engaged in political speaking, in company with his cousin, John Wentworth, of Chicago, espousing the cause of the Democratic party. Upon the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency he was appointed examiner of pensions, which he held for a short time only; returned to Ill.; practised law in Woodstock, and became editor of the *Woodstock Republican*; moved to Minn., 1855; was elected delegate to the constitutional convention, member of the first house of representatives, and elected speaker of that body, and has been elected several times to the state senate. He resides at Owatona.

Lydia C., b. 19 June, 1827; d. 26 Dec., 1829.

George W., b. 3 June, 1829.

Lydia B., b. 7 March, 1832.

Frances Annette, b. 5 June, 1834.

Joseph, S., b. 29 Oct., 1836; went to California; engaged in mining for a short time; left the spade and taught school; returned to N. H. in 1863; m. Miss Mary F. Darrah, of Bedford. He entered the theological seminary, Bangor, Me., and graduated in 1868; moved to Minn.; became pastor of the Cong. church, Zumbrota. Mrs. C. d. Nov., 1868. Mr. C. was settled pastor of the Cong. church at Holden, Me., and pastor of church at Strong, Me., 1873, and West Auburn, 1874, where he is still engaged in ministerial labor. He m. Miss Ellen N. Hart, of Holden, 1870. He is a frequent contributor to the newspaper and magazine press.



Frank Carson

CORSER.

Compiled by S. B. G. Corser.

JOHN,¹ the first of the name in B., was born, as is supposed, in Scotland, about 1678. He was probably connected with the family of William Courser,* of Boston, who came over in 1635, some of whose descendants, in the female line (family of D. C. Colesworthy, bookseller on Cornhill), still reside in that city. Emigrating to this country at an early age, he settled in Newbury, Mass., marrying Tabitha Kenney, of that place, 8 March, 1716 or 1717; removed to B. in the early settlement of the town (the exact date is not known), where he tended a saw-mill till disabled by a terrible accident (1745, says Price's History), which deprived him of sight; lived afterwards with his son John on Corser hill, where he d., at a very advanced age, in the autumn of 1776. His wife is believed to have d. in Newbury, prior to his removal to B.

John, b. about 1718.

Nathan, m. Susan Danforth; no issue; d. in B. about 1800. His widow d. in Thetford, Vt.

Tabitha, m. Peter Flood, of B.

Polly, m. Ezekiel Flanders, of Kingston, N. H.

Sarah, m. Samuel Davis, of B.

William, b. about 1730.

Hannah, m. John Bowley, of B.

JOHN² (John¹), b. about 1718; settled on a farm in Kingston lived afterwards in Chester; moved to B. in 1764, locating on Corser hill, afterwards so called, where he d. about 1791, aged 73. Married, 1st, Jane Nichols, of Newbury, Mass.; 2d, Mrs. Hepsibah Chase, of Dunbarton, 1789.

Children of Jane:

Thomas, b. 1743.

Samuel, b. about 1746.

Jonathan, b. about 1747.

John, b. 13 May, 1751.

David, b. in Kingston, 27 Jan., 1754.

Jane, b. Jan., 1756; d. in Mich., 23 Dec., 1836, aged 80; m., 1772, Nathan Davis, of Conway; had 7 children.

*This mode of spelling the name is not uncommon in the earlier records. The true form, however (see description of family arms in English works of heraldry), is *Corsier*, represented originally by the Latin *Cursor* (from *currō*, to run), a Roman cognomen, and, at a later stage, by the corresponding Italian form, *Corsiere* (by translation, *Courser*), of which the name, as adopted by the reputed Italian founder of the family, at Edinburgh, may be regarded as an abbreviation.

William, b. about 1758.

Abbyneeler, b. about 1760; m., 1775, Lieut. Edward Fitz Gerald, of B., who d. 11 Dec., 1817, aged 66. She d. 11 Oct., 1836, aged 76; 15 children.

Molly, b. in B., 24 May, 1765; m. Capt. Silas Call, of B., 9 Feb., 1785; d. 11 Oct., 1839, aged 74; 10 children.

WILLIAM² (John¹), b. about 1730; m. Anne Carter, of B.; was drowned, with his son William, in Great pond, 1773.

Asa, b. 26 June, 1754.

William (or *Jesse*), b. 16 April, 1756; drowned in Great pond, 1773.

Mary, b. 4 Aug. 1759; d. 14 April, 1834, aged 74; m., 1779, James Uran, of B., who d. 18 Nov., 1845, aged 88; had 4 children.

Simeon, b. 10 July, 1763.

Judith, b. 29 Jan., 1766; m. Philander Carter, of Canterbury.

Anne, b. 21 Feb., 1771.

THOMAS³ (John,² John¹), b. 1743; farmer; lived in B.; m., 1st, Ann Dunlap, of Chester; 2d, 1782, Mrs. Mary Downing, of Kingston, who d. 6 March, 1840, aged 95; served in the Ticonderoga campaign; was drowned in Long pond, 11 Dec., 1829, aged 86.

Children of Ann:

James, b. 12 Nov., 1764.

Polly, b. 24 Aug., 1766; m. John Fitz Gerald, 16 Nov., 1786; had 6 children.

Jane, b. 23 Oct., 1768; d. 13 Feb., 1821, aged 52; m. David Call: 9 children.

Jonathan, b. 9 Nov., 1770; d. 30 Nov., 1821, aged 51; m. Nancy Badger, 31 May, 1792; children,—*John*, *Gilman*,—a farmer of Colebrook,—and 2 daughters.

Anna (or *Nancy*), b. 15 June, 1773; m. Jonathan Downing, of B., 21 June, 1792; was killed by lightning, 12 June, 1816; 8 children.

Thomas, b. 12 May, 1775; moved to Thetford, Vt.; m. Abigail Holcomb, 8 Oct., 1798; children,—*Benjamin*, *True*, *Lavina*, and *Holcomb*.

Sarah, b. 17 March, 1777.

Tabitha, b. 7 Sept., 1779; m. Nicholas Elliot, 11 May, 1802.

Moses, b. 25 Sept., 1781.

Children of Mary:

Elsey, b. 28 March, 1783; d. 12 Sept., 1843, aged 60; m. Amos Thorla, of B., 1803; had 7 children.

Caleb, b. 3 Sept. 1785; d. 15 Nov., 1825, aged 40.

Dolly, m. Josiah Jackman, 1806; family moved to Sandusky, O.

Miriam, m., 1st, Samuel Corser, 1806; 2d, Samuel Roby 1833.

SAMUEL³ (John,² John¹), b. about 1746; farmer in B., where he d., 1 Nov., 1826, aged 80; m., 1st, Sarah Fitz Gerald,

1766; 2d, Betsey Colby, 1808; fought at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Children of Sarah:

Stephen.

Jane, m. Moses Jackman, 12 Oct., 1790.

Sarah.

Samuel, stone-cutter; m. Miriam Corser, 1806; had *Sarah*, who m., 1829, John L. Pressy, of Canaan.

James, m. Betsey Annis, of Warner, 1807; moved to New York; had *Friend, Charles*, and others.

Rachel; m. Samuel Gookin, 28 Sept., 1794; 3 children.

JONATHAN³ (John,² John¹), b. about 1747; farmer in B., whence he removed to Vershire, Vt.; m. Lucy Foster, of Ipswich, Mass.; fought at the battle of Bennington; d. in Concord, Vt., 1831, aged 84.

Jonathan, b. 29 Aug., 1771.

Thomas, b. in B., 4 Oct., 1773; m. Mercy Bennett, of Thetford, Vt.; moved to New York; had *Erastus, Phebe*, and *Caroline*.

Lucy, b. 14 June, 1776; d. 1853, aged 77; m. Jonathan Bartlett, of Norwich, Vt., 19 Jan., 1801; 2 children.

Josiah, b. 2 July, 1781.

Polly, b. 11 April, 1784; m. Ephraim Heath, of Salisbury, 1801; 6 children.

Benjamin, b. in B., 4 Oct., 1787; moved to Minn., where he d. in 1873, aged 85; m. Sarah Gove, of Wilmot; had children,—*Susan, Friend, Charles A.*,—shoe dealer in Holyoke, Mass.,—*George*, and others.

Friend, b. 18 April, 1791.

JOHN³ (John,² John¹), b. 13 May, 1751; farmer and inn-keeper in B.; d. 19 Oct., 1838, aged 87; m. Rachel Blasdell, of Salisbury, Mass., who d. 12 May, 1828, aged 76.

Daniel, d. in infancy.

Daniel, b. 28 Feb., 1775.

John, b. 24 May, 1777.

David, b. 15 March, 1779.

Rachel, b. 9 April, 1781; d. 19 Nov., 1854, aged 73; m. Jedediah Danforth, of Salisbury, 22 Oct., 1801; had 8 children.

Rice, b. 29 Sept., 1783.

Joseph, b. 7 Feb., 1786.

Timothy, b. 9 March, 1788.

Edward, b. 18 Aug., 1790; m. Sarah Cass; went West.

Richard, b. 16 Aug., 1792.

DAVID³ (John,² John¹), b. in Kingston, 27 Jan., 1754; farmer; lived in B., where he d. 23 Aug., 1828, aged 74; m., 17 March, 1776, Ruth Blasdell, of Salisbury, Mass., who d. 27 May, 1844, aged 88; fought at the battle of Bennington.

Betsey, b. 19 March, 1777; d. 24 April, 1796, aged 19.

Ruth, b. 10 March, 1779; m., 1st, Daniel Gookin, of B., 1797; 2d, James Corser, of B., 1828; d. in Webster, 17 Sept., 1874, aged 95; had 6 children.

David, b. 22 March, 1781.

Hannah, b. 2 Feb., 1783; m. William Adams, of Salisbury, Mass., who d. 26 July, 1816. She d. in Amesbury, Mass., 1829, aged 46; 5 children.

Polly, b. 20 Dec., 1784; m., 20 June, 1803, Nathan Davis, of Orford, deceased; d. in Grantville, Mass., 8 Oct., 1867, aged 82; 6 children.

Enoch, Rev., b. 2 Jan., 1787.

Silas, b. 14 Jan., 1789.

Jane, b. 11 Jan., 1791; d. in Amesbury, Mass., 1863, aged 72; m., 1st, Joseph Wadleigh, of Salisbury, Mass., 12 Oct., 1813; 2d, Richard Allen; no issue.

Luke, b. 10 March, 1793.

Bliss, b. 30 Aug., 1795.

Betsey, b. 4 June, 1798; m. 13 Feb., 1822, Joseph Morse, of Bradford, deceased; res. in Manchester; 7 children.

Rachel, b. 21 Sept., 1800; m., 25 Jan., 1829, Daniel G. Runels, of Warner, deceased; d. in Warner, 14 July, 1839, aged 38; 3 children.

WILLIAM³ (John,² John¹), b. about 1758; settled in Salisbury; enlisted in the war of 1812, and d. the same year at Plattsburg, N. Y.; m. Abigail Gordon.

William, lived in Sebec, Me.; d. about 1860; had issue.

Abigail, d. unmarried, in Salisbury, 15 Sept., 1858.

Nathan, m. and went to Penn. There are descendants of Nathan Corser, who m. Ann Freeman, resident in Kansas.

Sally, m. William Bailly, of Salisbury; had issue.

Eliphalet, d. in the West Indies.

Jeremiah, d. in the army.

John.

Susan, d. young.

Jane.

Elias, m. — Davis; lived in Sebec, Me.

Betsey, d. unmarried, in Salisbury, 7 March, 1865.

Lewis.

Orrin, b. 1803; lived in Salisbury, where he d., March, 1877; m. — Tucker; children,—*Eliphalet*, of Franklin, *William*, *John*, *Charles W.*, *Nathan F.*, *Abbie*, and *Mary Ann*.

ASA³ (William,² John¹), b. in B., 26 June, 1754; m. Jane Fitz Gerald; was drummer in Capt. Kimball's company at the battle of Bennington; moved to Thetford, Vt., where he d.

Susan, m. David Manuel, of Derby, Vt.

Mehitable, m. Edmund Hardy, of Pelham.

William, m. Anne, dau. of Simeon Corser; res. in Thetford, Vt.; had *Benjamin*, *Mary*, *Persis*, *Charles*, *Nicholas*, and others.

Sally, m. in Stanstead, C. E.

SIMEON³ (William,² John¹), b. in B., 10 July, 1763; moved to Thetford, Vt., and thence to Stanstead, C. E., where he d.; m. Lois Severance, 19 Jan., 1782.

Anne, m. William, son of Asa Corser; d. in Thetford, Vt.

Nicholas.

Nathan.

Jesse.

Clarissa.

JAMES⁴ (Thomas,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 12 Nov., 1764; d. there, 23 Aug., 1852, aged 87; farmer; m., 1st, Martha Fitz Gerald, 12 March, 1786; 2d, Mrs. Ruth (Corser) Gookin, 24 July, 1828.

Children of Martha:

Rebecca, b. 24 Oct., 1787; d. 8 Dec., 1815, aged 28; m. Jeremiah Eastman, 29 Nov., 1804; had 2 children.

John, b. 13 July, 1791; d. young.

Amos, b. 15 July, 1793.

MOSES⁴ (Thomas,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 25 Sept., 1781; d. 19 April, 1830, aged 48; m., 1st, Ruth Clough, of Warner, 1804; 2d, Betsey Burgess, of Chelsea, Vt.; enlisted from B. in the war with France, 1798.

Children of Ruth:

Mittie, m. — Davenport.

Martha.

Sally, deceased; m. Charles W. Spaulding, of Lowell, Mass.; 2 children.

Roxena, m. — Holden, of Lowell.

William B. (Courser), b. 1814.

Charlotte, m. Alva Fife.

Benjamin.

Children of Betsey:

Betsey, deceased; m. Sumner Pratt, of Lowell.

Mercy, m. — West.

Benjamin F., m. — Burnham; lived in Lowell.

Ruth E.

STEPHEN⁴ (Samuel,³ John,² John¹), b. in B.; m. Sarah Gookin, of B., 30 June, 1789.

Nathaniel, b. about 1790; m. and settled in Vt.; d. 1867, aged 77; children,—*Clark*, b. about 1817, and *Willard*, of Waukegan, Ill.; *Austin*, of Ontonagon, Mich.; and *George W.*, of Barron, Wis.

Hulda.

Washington, m. Mehitable Fitz Gerald.

Dolly.

Judith.

Thomas.

JONATHAN⁴ (Jonathan,³ John,² John¹), b. 29 Aug., 1771; farmer; settled in Thetford, Vt., where he d. 1 Jan., 1860, aged 88; m. Rhoda, dau. of Samuel Jackman, of B., who d. 1863, aged 89.

Ward, b. 22 Aug., 1798; res. in Thetford.

Rhoda, b. 25 May, 1800; res. in Thetford.

Cyrus, b. 13 March, 1802.

Clark, b. 19 June, 1804.

Jonathan, b. 17 May, 1806.

Martha, b. 22 April, 1808; m., 1st, William Howard; 2d, Caleb Strong, of Strafford, Vt., deceased; has children.

Submit, b. 4 April, 1810; d. 8 June, 1863, aged 53.

Proctor, b. 10 May, 1812; res. in Suffield, Conn.

Oliver, d. young.

Mary Ann, b. 21 June, 1815; d. 1865, aged 50; m. George M. Sawyer, of Norwich, Vt.; 10 children.

Ruth, b. 4 March, 1817; m. Newton Smith, of Suffield, Conn., deceased.

Hannah, b. 20 July, 1819; d. 1853, aged 34; m. Jacob Bartlett, of Salisbury, Mass.; 3 children.

Lucia A. J., b. 23 June, 1822; m. Horace Stebbens, of Painesville, O.; 3 children.

JOSIAH⁴ (Jonathan,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 2 July, 1781, m. Prudence Heath, of Salisbury; moved to Canada, and thence, about 1812, to Vermont; d. in Chester, Vt., 14 Sept., 1854, aged 73.

Ruth, m. Joseph Farnum, of Lancaster.

Orinda, b. 6 Dec., 1810; d. 6 May, 1869, aged 58; m. Daniel Shaw, of Springfield, Vt.

Erastus Thomas, b. 26 Jan., 1812.

Susan, d.

Jamison, m. Eben York, of Peterborough.

Angeline, m. Mills Webb, of Lancaster.

Emeline, m. John M. Spaulding, of Lancaster.

FRIEND⁴ (Jonathan,³ John,² John¹), b. 18 April, 1791; blacksmith; m. Rachel Joan Kidder; d. in Fitchburg, Mass., Aug., 1849, aged 58.

Lucy A., b. 17 Aug., 1815; m. Cyrus Beal, of Keene; 4 children.

Phebe J., b. 22 June, 1817; deceased.

Rosaline D., b. 22 July, 1819; m. Luther Keyes; 6 children.

Emmaranza, b. 16 Nov., 1822, deceased; m. Albert Danforth, of Danville, Vt.; 4 children.

Samuel Azro, b. 6 Dec., 1824; m. Luthene Frost; res. in West Chesterfield, Mass.; children,—*Ida, Ada, Lizzie*, and *George A.*

George Azor, b. 23 Dec., 1826; m., 1st, Diantha J. Danforth; 2d, Maria J. Trask; res. in Leicester, Mass.; children,—*Luella J.* and *Georgianna M.*

Adelia L., b. 3 July, 1829, deceased; m. John A. Nims.

Josephine L., b. 26 Dec., 1831; m. William Fletcher, of San Francisco, Cal.; 2 children.

Friendly I., b. 10 Feb., 1836; m. E. E. Johnson, of Chicago, Ill.; 2 children.

DANIEL⁴ (John,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 28 Feb., 1775; d. in Portland, Me., 28 July, 1853, aged 78; m., Jan., 1801, Lucy Taft, of Upton, Mass.; farmer and inn-keeper; settled in Thetford, Vt.; lived afterwards in B., where his wife d., 15 Jan., 1834, aged 54.

Lucy Fisher, b. 13 Feb., 1802; m., 3 April, 1840, Daniel M. Winch, deceased; res. in Pepperell, Mass.

Solomon Taft, b. 24 Dec., 1805.

Harvey Fisher (Courser), Col., b. 20 Jan., 1809.

JOHN⁴ (John,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 24 May, 1777; d. there, 21 Dec., 1866, aged 89; farmer; m., 1801, Mehitable, dau. of Daniel Clark, who d. 17 April, 1837, aged 62.

Bernice, b. 21 July, 1802; m., 7 Nov., 1827, John Danforth, of B., who d. 1850, aged 65; 2 children.

Mehitable C., b. 18 Oct., 1804; d. 7 Oct., 1829, aged 24.

Mary, b. 23 July, 1807; res. in Concord.

John, b. 15 Oct., 1809.

Phebe H., b. 15 May, 1812; d. 21 July, 1812.

Paul C., b. 25 June, 1813; d. 21 Jan., 1816.

Phebe, b. 26 April, 1816; d. 22 Dec., 1855, aged 39.

Eunice W., b. 17 May, 1818; m., 12 Nov., 1845, George C. Lancaster; lived in Concord, where she d. 19 Feb., 1873, aged 54; 5 children.

DAVID⁴ (John,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 15 March, 1779; m. Abigail Kilburn, 30 Jan., 1805; farmer in B., where he d. 26 Dec., 1863, aged 84.

Freeman, b. 28 April, 1806.

Mary Ann, b. 1810; d. 30 May, 1836, aged 26; m., 16 Aug., 1835, B. F. Locke, of Lowell, Mass.

Ruth K., b. 18 Dec., 1817; m., 17 Aug., 1840, William Green, of Waterford, Me.

RICE⁴ (John,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 29 Sept., 1783; d. there, 12 May, 1852, aged 68; tanner and farmer; followed the sea from 1810 to 1821, spending some years in China, and suffering shipwreck off the coast of Holland; m., 1st, 19 Feb., 1826, Abigail O. Stickney, of Brownfield, Me., who d. 11 May, 1835, aged 39; 2d, 26 May, 1836, Irene Greeley, of Salisbury.

Marcia Q., b. 27 Feb., 1827; d. 18 Aug., 1850, aged 23.

Octavia E., b. 27 March, 1830; d. 11 May, 1853, aged 23.

Sarah J., b. 22 March, 1832; d. 30 March, 1848, aged 16.

Elizabeth J., b. 6 Jan., 1834; d. 13 July, 1854, aged 20.

Abba S., b. 31 May, 1838; res. in Salisbury.

Edwin G., b. 17 April, 1840.

John H., b. 7 May, 1843; d. 11 July, 1843.

Rice V., b. 29 Nov., 1844; d. 21 April, 1848.

Rice H., b. 26 July, 1847; d. 5 Sept., 1848.

JOSEPH⁴ (*John³ John² John¹*), b. in B., 7 Feb., 1786; d. 6 Jan., 1873, aged 86; farmer in B.; m., 1st, *Elsey Downing*, 1815; 2d, *Lydia Butman*, 1849.

Children of *Elsey*:

Judith P., b. 9 Nov., 1815; m. *Moses G. Downing*, 16 June, 1833; res. in Lowell, Mass.

Rice, b. 26 Jan., 1818; farmer in Webster; m. *Sarah J. Page*, 1844; children,—*Ursula, Lizzie, Emma, Frank B., Joseph H., and Elmer E.*

Ursula, b. 25 Oct., 1820; m. *Harvey Newton*, of Orange, Vt., 11 Nov., 1838.

Nancy A., b. 29 Sept., 1823; m. *William E. Shattuck*, 1845.

TIMOTHY⁴ (*John³ John² John¹*), b. in B., 9 March, 1788; d. there, 6 Sept., 1819, aged 31; m. *Abiah Eastman*, of Hopkinton, 15 Feb., 1815.

Ann E., b. 1 April, 1816; m. *May, 1836, John J. Coffin*, deceased; res. in Wis.; 6 children.

Louisa, b. 25 Dec., 1818; m., 2 June, 1841, *Solomon B. Greeley*, of Salisbury; 7 children.

RICHARD⁴ (*John³ John² John¹*), b. in B., 16 Aug., 1792; m. *Rhoda Shepherd*, 19 Aug., 1817; moved to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he d., 20 Aug., 1845, aged 53.

Daniel B., b. in B., 8 Oct., 1818.

Austin G., b. in B., 1 March, 1820.

Ann M., b. 21 July, 1827.

Charles H., b. 3 June, 1829.

Mary J., b. 20 Sept., 1831.

Lucretia S., b. 5 Oct., 1833.

DAVID⁴ (*David³ John² John¹*), b. in B., 22 March, 1781; farmer; moved to New York about 1821, settling in Ogden, near Rochester; m., 12 Jan., 1801, *Judith*, dau. of *Samuel Burbank*, of B.; d. May, 1850, aged 69.

Gardiner, b. 29 Dec., 1801.

Caleb B., Col., b. 14 Oct., 1803.

Ruth, b. 2 Aug., 1805; m. *Hiram Hubbard*, of Canandaigua, N. Y., deceased; 6 children.

Francis S., b. 24 June, 1808; fitted for college; d. 26 Nov., 1831, aged 23.

Eunice P., b. 25 Nov., 1810; m. — *Hewes*, of Canandaigua, N. Y.

Harriet L., b. in New York, 3 March, 1824; m. *Henry C. Church*, 12 Nov., 1844; res. in Lowell, Mass.; 3 children.

ENOCH⁴ Rev. (*David³ John² John¹*), b. in B., 2 Jan., 1787; grad. at Middlebury College, 1811; preached at Loudon (1817-'37), Northfield and Sanbornton Bridge

(1838-'43), Epping (1845-'48), and other places; removed to B. in 1848, where he d. 17 June, 1868, aged 81. He m., 29 May, 1817, Sally, dau. of Col. Joseph Gerrish, of B., who d. 17 Jan., 1851, aged 64.

Samuel B. G., b. 15 Nov., 1818; farmer in B.; grad. at Dart. Coll., 1841; teacher for several years.

Elizabeth M. J., b. 4 Jan., 1821; res. in B.

Lucretia A. F., b. 10 Sept., 1823; res. in B.

SILAS⁴ (David,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 14 Jan., 1789; m., 1st, 1 Nov., 1810, Sarah Annis, of Warner; 2d, Eveline Keeler; moved to New York, where he d. 19 March, 1848, aged 59.

Children of Sarah:

Elbridge B., b. in B., 18 Jan., 1812.

Emeline, b. in B., 9 July, 1814; m. —— Wright, deceased; res. in Albion, N. Y.

Ruth, b. 13 Oct., 1816.

Henry H., b. 12 Nov., 1818; res. in Cal.

Susanna, b. 31 Dec., 1822.

Children of Eveline:

Henrietta L., b. 16 May, 1826.

Sarah Jane, b. 28 March, 1828.

Martha M., b. 8 Feb., 1830.

David W., b. 25 March, 1833.

Elizabeth, b. 23 June, 1835.

Helen A., b. 17 March, 1838.

Ruth, b. 15 June, 1840.

LUKE⁴ (David,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 10 March, 1793; m., 1st, 1824, Mary Clough, of Loudon, who d. 25 Feb., 1854; 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth (Whitney) Bills; farmer in Webster.

Children of Mary:

Joseph C., b. 23 Nov., 1824; d. while a student at Gilmanton academy, preparing for college, 13 Oct., 1843, aged 18.

Francis H., b. 10 Jan., 1827; d. in Canterbury, 25 Feb., 1856, aged 29; m., Feb., 1850, Sarah Perkins, who d. 30 March, 1863; had *Clara*, b. in B., 16 Dec., 1850, who m., 11 June, 1874, Frank C. Churchill, of Lebanon.

David W., b. 19 Aug., 1829; d. 25 May, 1833.

David B., b. 21 Sept., 1835; mechanic in Concord; m. Mary E. Carter, of Concord, 24 May, 1860; has one son, *Francis Henry*, b. 15 Feb., 1862.

BLISS⁴ (David,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 30 Aug., 1795; m., 1st, 1 July, 1824, Hannah, dau. of Col. John Farmer, of B., who d. in Portage, N. Y., 4 Feb., 1852; 2d, Prudence Parmelee, deceased; farmer and inventor; res. in Fairview, Penn.

Bliss W., b. in B., 29 May, 1826; millwright; res. in East Saginaw, Mich.; m. Margaret Gould, of Oswego, N. Y.; has one son,—*Charles F.*, b. 1857; train-despatcher at Battle Creek, Mich.

John F., b. in Brighton, N. Y., 30 Nov., 1834; shoe merchant in Towanda, Penn.; m. Hattie E. Smith, 4 Sept., 1861; children,—*Harry P.*, b. 13 April, 1864; *Archie F.*, b. 27 July, 1868; and *John B.*, b. 14 Oct., 1873.

AMOS⁵ (James,⁴ Thomas,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 15 July, 1793, deceased; m. Betsey Bean, of Salisbury, 1819; farmer; res. in B.

Elizabeth B., b. 8 Aug., 1820; m. Cyrus Fitz, 1843; res. in Webster; 6 children.

Newell J., b. 1824; d. 1829.

Rebecca A., b. 30 July, 1827, deceased; m. William Pearson, 3 Jan., 1849; res. in Webster; had one son.

WILLIAM B.⁵ (COURSER) (Moses,⁴ Thomas,³ John,² John¹), b. 1814; res. in Warner; m., 1st, Nancy Morey, 1836; 2d, Mary Ann Whipple.

Children of Nancy:

Thomas J., b. July, 1837; m., 1st, Sarah E. Todd, of New London; 2d, 1876, Addie E. Marden, of New Boston; farmer in Webster; had by Sarah, *Emma J.*, *George W.*, and *Fred. Nancy*, b. Nov., 1838; m. George Rand, of Warner.

Children of Mary:

William M., b. Aug., 1843; grocer; m. and lives in Dover.

James H., b. Nov., 1846, deceased; m. Abbie Ticknor.

Mary F., b. 1849; m. George Parker, of Springfield.

Ella J., b. Sept., 1855; m. John Sawtelle, of Warner.

Anna, b. March, 1859.

CYRUS⁵ (Jonathan,⁴ Jonathan,³ John,² John¹), b. in Thetford, Vt., 13 March, 1802; farmer; m., 1st, Marcia Clough; 2d, Lucretia Heath, deceased; res. in Thetford.

Marcia J., b. 1841; d. 1874, aged 33.

Edith, b. 1844.

Ellen A., b. 1845; d. 1863.

Alphonzo, b. 1851; d. 1863.

Omer B., b. 1854.

CLARK⁵ (Jonathan,⁴ Jonathan,³ John,² John¹), b. in Thetford, Vt., 19 June, 1804; m., 1st, Caroline Preston; 2d, Mercy West, deceased; farmer in Norwich, Vt.

Hersey C. P., b. 5 Dec., 1835; foreman in a boot factory, Spencer, Mass.; m. Cynthia E. ——; children,—*Imogene E.*, *Edgar P.*, and *George H.*

Leon W., b. 10 Feb., 1850; res. in Royalston, Mass.; m. and has children.

JONATHAN⁵ (Jonathan,⁴ Jonathan,³ John,² John¹), b. in Thetford, Vt., 17 May, 1806; m., 1st., Clarissa Woodworth; 2d. 1847, Salome Shores, deceased; farmer in Suffield, Conn., where he d., 1869, aged 63.

Martha J., b. 2 Aug., 1840; m. David P. Beebe; res. in Bucklin, Mo.; has 4 children.

Albert J., b. 24 Oct., 1848; res. in Suffield; m. Mrs. Elizabeth P. Leach, 26 Aug., 1874.

Harriet L., b. 8 March, 1851; drowned, 1856.

Azro B., b. 21 Feb., 1853; m. Julia Cook, 15 March, 1876.

Mary J., b. 1 Feb., 1855; m. Eleazer Lyman, of Suffield; d. 25 Nov., 1872; 1 daughter.

ERASTUS THOMAS⁵ (Josiah,⁴ Jonathan,³ John,² John¹), b. in Compton, C. E., 26 Jan., 1812; m., 1st, Harriet Evans; 2d, Laura Grow; 3d, Nancy Ayer; 4th, Lucy Ayer; farmer; residence (since 1867) in Dummerston, Vt.

Children of Harriet:

Guy T., b. 15 Feb., 1835; paper-maker; m. Ellen M. Gould; has several children.

Charles D., b. 4 May, 1838; machinist; res. in Fitchburg, Mass.; m. Priscilla R. Upton; children,—*Mary*, *Hattie L.*, and *William C.*

Henry C., b. 31 May, 1839; d. 16 Oct., 1862, aged 23.

Celina L., b. 29 April, 1841; m. Frye B. Hopkins, of Springfield, Vt.; 1 daughter.

Child of Nancy:

Maria N., b. 10 Oct., 1851; m., 3 Nov., 1877, Nelson W. Stevens, of Southwick, Mass.

Children of Lucy:

Frank E., d. young.

Alfred, d. young.

Adelbert M., b. 30 June, 1863.

George E., b. 8 July, 1865.

Mary E., b. 5 July, 1868.

Etta C., b. 17 May, 1873.

SOLomon TAFT⁵ (Daniel,⁴ John,³ John,² John¹), b. in Thetford, Vt., 24 Dec., 1805; res. in Portland, Me.; formerly superintendent of the G. T. R. R., and more recently collector of customs at Portland; m. Margaret F. Sawyer, 1 Jan., 1829.

Harriot L., b. 15 Feb., 1830; m. Dr. John M. Cummings, of Portland, 1 March, 1848; 2 children.

George H., b. 11 Nov., 1831; d. 31 Aug., 1850, aged 18.

David F., b. 14 Jan., 1835; m. Annie E. Brazier; res. in Portland; children,—*George H.*, b. 13 Jan., 1863, and *Arthur I.*, b. May, 1866.

Margaret E., b. 27 March, 1845; m. Rev. David A. Easton, a clergyman of Danbury, Conn., 7 Dec. 1869; 1 daughter.

HARVEY FISHER⁵ (*COURSER*), Col. (Daniel,⁴ John,³ John,² John¹), b. in Thetford, Vt., 20 Jan., 1809; merchant in Nashua; m. Maria Estey, of Nashua, 14 May, 1839.

Lucy A., b. 3 April, 1810; m. William H. Greenleaf, 12 Sept., 1865; res. in Nashua; has 2 children.

George A., b. 12 Oct., 1842; d. 1 Sept., 1843.

Caroline L. E., b. 16 July, 1848; d. 10 Aug., 1849.

JOHN⁵ (John,⁴ John,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 15 Oct., 1809; fitted for college, and completed one term at Dartmouth; carpenter by trade; settled in Bristol, where he m. Mary A. Greenough, 1838; d. in Fisherville, 21 Aug., 1872.

William C., b. 29 Aug., 1839; deceased.

Brackett G., b. 5 Sept., 1841; merchant tailor in St. Johnsbury, Vt.; m. Mary G. Hyde, of Meriden, 1862; children,—
Lulu G., b. 10 July, 1865, and *William H.*, b. 24 Dec., 1867.

Mary M., b. 4 April, 1843; m. Leroy C. Shear, of New York city.

Norman De F., b. 24 Aug., 1845; merchant tailor in Fisherville; served in the war of the Rebellion; m. Emma E. Session; children,—*Lillian G.*, b. 9 April, 1870; *Harry E.*, b. 13 Aug., 1871; and *Herbert H.*, b. 17 July, 1873.

FREEMAN⁵ (David,⁴ John,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 28 April, 1806; m. Harriet Crowell, who d. 19 Feb., 1874, aged 62; farmer in Webster.

Ariadne A., b. 24 Oct., 1834; m. Edson A. Eastman; res. in Concord; 4 children.

Sarepta, b. 20 Sept., 1836; d. 16 May, 1858, aged 21.

Hamilton, b. 17 Aug., 1838; served in the war of the Rebellion; res. in Nevada.

Hamlet, b. 13 May, 1843; res. in Webster.

David S., b. 6 Aug., 1847; attorney-at-law, Concord; served in the war of the Rebellion.

John C., b. 9 Feb., 1849; res. in Nevada.

EDWIN G.⁵ (Rice,⁴ John,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 17 April, 1840; settled on a farm in Illinois, whence he removed to Concord, where he d. 9 May, 1875, aged 35; m., 25 Nov., 1862, Bella Pilkington, of Ellsworth, Ill.

Lizzie I., b. 6 Oct., 1863.

Willie R., b. 12 Aug., 1865.

Harry T., b. 1 March, 1868.

Marcia O., b. 23 April, 1870.

Judith A., b. 29 May, 1873.

GARDINER⁵ (David,⁴ David,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 29 Dec., 1801; farmer; res. in Gates, N. Y., where he d. 4

July, 1840, aged 38; m. Mercy Ann Thomas, of Ogden, N. Y., 11 Jan., 1825.

Charles A., b. 25 Sept., 1825; d. 20 Jan., 1828.

Lewis H., b. 11 March, 1827; m. Sarah E. Wells, of Ogden, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1850; children,—*Arabella* and *Warren G.*

Laura A., b. 19 July, 1828; m. Lewis Bagley, of Pembroke, N. Y.

Frances J., b. 10 Sept., 1830; m. Edmund Carroll, of Pembroke, N. Y.

Charles A., b. 14 April, 1833; m. Sallie Friedline, of Pembroke, N. Y., 4 July, 1853; children,—*Franklin S.*, *Nelson A.*, *Lewis E.*, *Charles E.*, *Melvin D.*, and *Frederic J.*

Caroline F., b. 3 May, 1835; d. 5 Aug., 1867, aged 32; m. Jonathan Thomas, of Ogden, N. Y.

CALEB B.,⁵ Col. (David,⁴ David,³ John,² John¹), b. in B., 14 Oct., 1803; farmer; settled in Gates, N. Y.; removed to Rochester in 1863, where he d. 26 April, 1875, aged 71; m., 1st, 12 Oct., 1828, Henrietta L. Spencer, of Spencerport, N. Y.; 2d, 1841, R. Maria Chapman, of E. Haddam, Conn.

Children of Henrietta:

Helen L., b. 22 Dec., 1829; m. George R. Poulton, deceased; res. in Spencerport, N. Y.

Francis S., b. 13 July, 1833; res. in Rochester, N. Y.

Elwood S., b. 3 Oct., 1835.

Children of R. Maria:

Frederic G., b. 12 June, 1849; architect; res. in Minneapolis, Minn.

Caleb E., b. 1851; d. in infancy.

Henrietta M., b. 1853; d. in infancy.

ELWOOD S.,⁶ (Caleb B.,⁵ David,⁴ David,³ John,² John¹), b. in Gates, N. Y., 3 Oct., 1835; resides in Minneapolis, Minn.; real estate dealer, and member of the city government; has an honorable record as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving in Co. B., 93d Reg't N. Y. Vols., from Oct., 1861, to May, 1864, in the various grades from private to company commandant, and receiving a severe wound at Spottsylvania Court House, 12 May, 1864, which ended his service; m. 18 Oct., 1861, Mary A. Roycraft.

Mary E., b. 8 Dec., 1863.

Helen H., b. 13 July, 1865.

COUCII.

Compiled by Ephraim Little.

JOSEPH¹ emigrated from Wales about 1740, and settled first in Newburyport, but removed to Boscawen, probably in 1768. His name first appears on the tax-list for 1769. He resided where Miss Nancy E. Couch now lives. Died 1784. Married, 1st, Elsie Rowell; 2d, Mrs. Mary [?] Webster; 3d, Mrs. Muzzey.

Children of Elsie:

John, b. 1749; d. July, 1837.

Elsie, m. John Sawyer, Hopkinton.

Benjamin, b. 25 June, 1753; d. 26 April, 1816.

Joseph, b. Dec., 1755; d. 7 Feb., 1821.

Child of Mary:

Mary, b. 22 March, 1761; m. Friend Little; d. 14 May, 1834.

JOHN² (Joseph¹), m. Polly Gordon; settled on Battle st.; moved to Springfield, where he lived seven years; moved to Salisbury. When he moved to Springfield he was obliged to draw his goods upon a hand-sled for the last seven miles, using snow-shoes. Mrs. Couch followed in his track, carrying an infant in her arms. Occasionally she would sink so deeply as to be compelled to lay the child down on the snow in order to extricate herself. Mr. Couch was an expert with the rifle, and shot three bears near his house in Salisbury —the last that were killed in the vicinity. He was also an expert in throwing stones, killing in one day fourteen partridges in that manner.

William, b. 19 Oct., 1775; d. 11 April, 1856.

Elsie, m. Nathaniel Ware; settled in Whitefield.

John, d. in infancy.

John, b. 7 May, 1780; d. 7 Oct., 1866.

Polly, m. Enoch Colby.

Daniel, killed by a kick from a horse.

Joseph, d. young.

Abigail, m. Bagley Colby.

Amos, b. in Salisbury, 11 May, 1790.

Rachel, m. Caleb Watson, Salisbury.

Samuel, d. 8 Jan., 1866.

Sally, d. in infancy.

Benjamin, d. in infancy.

BENJAMIN² (Joseph¹) m. Rachel Heath, of Hampstead; settled on Battle st.; soldier at Bunker Hill, and was wounded.

Nathaniel H., b. 5 Nov., 1777; d. 10 July, 1844.

Joseph, b. 10 Jan., 1780; d. 1 Aug., 1832.

Polly P., b. 10 May, 1782; m. William Clough, Hopkinton; d. 24 Jan., 1865.

Benjamin, b. 8 March, 1785; d. 8 Aug., 1835.

Samuel, b. 25 Jan., 1789; d. 1 March, 1858.

Sally, b. 5 Feb., 1796; m. Ebed Lewis, Newburyport; d. 3 March, 1827.

JOSEPH² (Joseph¹) was soldier in Revolution, enlisting from Newburyport; m. Sarah Pillsbury, of that city; lived on homestead, now residence of Miss Nancy E. Couch.

Enoch, b. 23 Nov., 1785; d. 18 Aug., 1789.

Sally, b. 23 Aug., 1787; m. Samuel Little; d. 5 June, 1852.

Joseph, Capt., b. 23 May, 1789; d. at Nashua, 1851.

Enoch, b. 12 April, 1793; d. 23 April, 1867.

Phebe, b. 2 July, 1798; m. Hershal Green, of Salisbury.

Eunice T., b. 4 July, 1810; m. Peter Coffin, of B.

WILLIAM³ (John,² Joseph¹) m., 1st, Polly Quimby; 2d, Sally Little.

Children of Polly :

Sally, b. 6 June, 1799; m. Daniel C. Sargent, Warner.

Sophronia, b. 8 Nov., 1801; m. John Greeley, Salisbury; d. 26 April, 1876.

Simeon, b. 15 Jan., 1804; d. April, 1836.

Hannah, b. 29 May, 1806; m. True Flanders, Salisbury.

Abigail, b. 21 Jan., 1809; m., 1st, John Currier; 2d, Joseph L. Couch.

Daniel W., b. 16 Oct., 1812.

Albert J., b. 9 March, 1814.

Mary, b. 31 Oct., 1816; m. Humphrey Jackman, Warner.

Emily M., b. 29 April, 1827; m. Alfred S. Hilliard.

JOHN³ (John,² Joseph¹) m. Lydia Bean, Salisbury.

Sally, b. 21 Jan., 1804; m. Paul Pearson, of B.; d. 27 Nov., 1875.

Eliza, b. 8 Dec., 1807; m. Nathan Pearson, of B.; d. 17 Aug., 1877.

Miriam, b. 11 March, 1810; m., 1st, Nathaniel Webster, Salisbury; 2d, Jonas Merriam, Concord.

John, b. 4 Aug., 1814.

AMOS³ (John,² Joseph¹) lived in Salisbury; moved to B., 1821; m. Hannah Ray, Henniker, 20 March, 1814, who d. 24 July, 1853.

Hale, b. in Salisbury, 26 May, 1814; d. 29 Aug., 1853.

Eunice, b. in Salisbury, 15 March, 1818.

Charles R., b. in B., 22 Oct., 1823; d. 1 Aug., 1824.

Charlotte, b. in B., 12 April, 1826; m. Moody A. Pillsbury, Jr.

SAMUEL³ (John,² Joseph¹) m., 1st, Susan Call, of B.; 2d, Sally Moody, of B.

Children of Susan :

Henry C., b. 28 July, 1821.
Martha J., b. 7 May, 1823; d. 28 Oct., 1846.
George W., b. 11 Aug., 1825; d. 13 July, 1867.
Levi W., b. 19 Sept., 1827.
Charles, b. 18 Oct., 1829.
Adaline, b. 23 April, 1833; m. Nathan Tucker, Salisbury.

NATHANIEL H.³ (Benjamin,² Joseph¹), m. Elizabeth Calef, Salisbury.

Nancy A., b. 15 Jan., 1801; m. Amos Stone; d. 2 Nov., 1874.
Polly, b. 8 Dec., 1803; d. 27 Dec., 1823.
John G., b. 26 April, 1809.

JOSEPH³ (Benjamin,² Joseph¹), a prominent school teacher; one of the founders of the Christian Union Society; m. Meele Howard, Salisbury.

Samuel Dana, b. 30 Jan., 1806; d. 30 March, 1872.

Joseph Lang, b. 19 Feb., 1810. He was for many years an instructor of youth, having taught fourteen terms in B., besides teaching in a neighboring town. Enjoys in large measure the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. Has been many years justice of the peace and quorum. Married Mrs. Abigail Currier.

Eliza, b. 8 Jan., 1814; m. Samuel L. Couch.

Benjamin, b. 3 April, 1817; m. Lydia S. Currier, Hill; moved to Warner.

Sarah, b. 4 Feb., 1820; m. Erastus Bugbee; d. in Chelsea, Vt., 3 April, 1860.

Gerrish, b. 2 July, 1825; d. 20 Nov., 1846.

BENJAMIN³ (Benjamin,² Joseph¹) m. Sally Morse, of B.

Prescott, b. 17 May, 1809; d. 4 April, 1837.

James S., b. 7 May, 1811; d. 21 June, 1877.

Amos A., b. 23 June, 1815; m. Abigail S. Remick.

Plummer, b. in B., 8 Feb., 1818; d. 20 April, 1859, Peoria county, Ill.

Rachel, b. 20 May, 1820; m. Stephen Blaisdell, Goffstown.

Benjamin Calvin, b. 19 Sept., 1822; m. Martha J. Calef, Salisbury; lives in Tiskilwa, Ill.

Harriman, b. 22 May, 1825; m. Phebe A. Parshal, Ill.

Caleb Knight, b. 11 June, 1829; m. Sophia H. Hall, Ill.; d. 4 Feb., 1867.

SAMUEL³ (Benjamin,² Joseph¹) m. Eunice Howard, Salisbury.

Samuel L., b. 29 Jan., 1815; d. 2 July, 1872.

Hiram M., b. 16 Feb., 1818; d. 13 Dec., 1862; physician in Georgetown, Mass.

Ira Harris, b. 17 July, 1821.

Elbridge D., b. 27 July, 1825.

Ellen M., b. 5 April, 1835.

JOSEPH³ (Joseph,² Joseph¹) m. Mehitable Pettingill, of Salisbury, 1816. She d. Sept., 1874.

Enoch P., b. 26 Jan., 1819; m. Clarinda E. Kirk, 1844.
Joseph, b. 1821; d. 1828.

ENOCH³ (Joseph,² Joseph¹) m., 1st, Nancy Eastman; 2d, Jane O. Stickney.

Children of Jane:

Nancy E., b. 12 Feb., 1835.

Joseph, b. 22 March, 1837; d. 14 March, 1872.

Mary S., b. 12 June, 1844; m. Orlando Whitney; d. 17 April, 1876, leaving one child, *Herbert C.*, b. 16 Nov., 1867.

SIMEON⁴ (William,³ John,² Joseph¹) m. Rosamond Colby, of Warner.

Edgar O., b. 2 Jan., 1834; soldier in war of Rebellion; died in rebel prison at Danville, Va., 16 Jan., 1865.

Charles H., b. 22 Jan., 1836; m. Marinda Morrill.

Simeon A., b. June, 1838; m. Mrs. Barr.

DANIEL W.⁴ (William,³ John,² Joseph¹) m., 1st, Mary A. Davis, New London; 2d, Ednor J. Austin, Sutton.

Children of Mary:

Edmond D., b. 24 July, 1840.

Sarah J., b. 7 Jan., 1842.

Emily M., b. 24 June, 1844; d. 11 April, 1875.

Kate P., b. 18 Aug., 1846; d. 3 March, 1861.

Charles H., b. 20 July, 1848.

Laura A., b. 14 March, 1850.

John T., b. 10 May, 1853.

Children of Ednor:

Daniel A., b. 31 Oct., 1857.

Frank W., b. 21 July, 1861.

Cora E., b. 13 May, 1865.

Alonzo, b. 23 June, 1871.

ALBERT J.⁴ (William,³ John,² Joseph¹) m., 1st, Ruth Sargent, Warner; 2d, Abbie B. Smith, Weare.

Children of Ruth:

Calvin P., b. 2 Sept., 1835.

Retire M., b. 5 April, 1839; m., 1st, Minnie Leavitt; 2d, Sarah Goodrich.

Marietta L., b. 31 March, 1841; d. 3 Nov., 1873.

Ellen M., b. 16 May, 1843; m. Cyrus Dow, Warner.

Albert R., b. 20 Sept., 1848; d. 20 Nov., 1851.

Children of Abbie:

Abbie B., b. 23 Dec., 1855; m. Leroy C. Stevens, Manchester.

Lizzie K., b. 14 Aug., 1857; d. 14 March, 1858.

Winthrop B., b. 1 Oct., 1859.

JOHN⁴ (John,³ John,² Joseph¹) m., 1st, Almeda Greeley, Franklin; 2d, Maria Pickering, Barnstead.

Children of Almeda:

Benjamin Warren, b. 15 Aug., 1837.

Clara A., b. 4 Jan., 1840; m. Charles Rowell; d. 8 May, 1867.

Eliza J., b. 15 Aug., 1842; m. Edward Clough, Canterbury.

HALE⁴ (Amos,³ John,² Joseph¹) m. Adeline Hale.

Horace, b. 4 Nov., 1846; m. Clara F. Burpee; d. 19 Aug., 1872.

HENRY C.⁴ (Samuel,³ John,² Joseph¹) m., 1st, Sarah J. Melvin, of Weare; 2d, Emily C. Page, of Warner.

Child of Sarah:

Frank M., b. 24 Dec., 1850; d. 25 June, 1851.

Children of Emily:

Sarah J., b. 7 Nov., 1857.

Clarence E., b. 4 Aug., 1859.

Ida E., b. 13 March, 1861.

Ella F., b. 15 July, 1864.

Carrie E., b. 8 Sept., 1866.

Eddie, b. 28 Sept., 1872.

GEORGE W.⁴ (Samuel,³ John,² Joseph¹) m. Mehitable Eastman, Warner.

Frank S., b. 17 June, 1857.

William O., b. 18 Aug., 1860.

Herbert G., b. 23 Sept., 1863.

Samuel M., b. 4 April, 1866.

LEVI W.⁴ (Samuel,³ John,² Joseph¹) m. Mary J. Abbott.

Arthur V., b. 24 Aug., 1860.

Alice V., b. 4 May, 1864; d. 19 Sept., 1865.

Annie L., b. 26 April, 1867; d. 27 April, 1867.

Carlos I., b. 16 July, 1869.

Mary H., b. 31 Oct., 1874.

CHARLES⁴ (Samuel,³ John,² Joseph¹) m., 1st, Lucretia M. Abbott, of Plymouth; 2d, Mrs. Judith Bullock, of B.

Child of Lucretia:

Levant M., b. 27 Jan., 1868; d. 21 Sept., 1872.

JOHN GILMAN⁴ (Nathaniel H.,³ Benjamin,² Joseph¹) m. Eliza Calef.

Infant, b. 10 May, 1844; d. 11 May, 1844.

David N., b. 23 July, 1846.

John B., b. 26 Aug., 1849.

SAMUEL DANA⁴ (Joseph,³ Benjamin,² Joseph¹) m. Hannah Stone.

Henry J., b. 23 April, 1831.

George S., b. 22 Sept., 1833.

Walter S., b. 22 Sept., 1837.

Clara J., b. 17 Aug., 1844; m. John M. Meserve, Lawrence, Mass.

PRESOTT⁴ (Benjamin,³ Benjamin,² Joseph¹) m. Jane W. Shattuck.

George P., b. 10 Feb., 1835; d. 15 July, 1837.

JAMES S.⁴ (Benjamin,³ Benjamin,² Joseph¹) m. Mary Eastman, Hopkinton.

Rachel C., b. 23 April, 1845; m. Luke Call, Jr.

PLUMMER,⁴ Rev. (Benjamin,³ Benjamin²) moved to Illinois; was Methodist minister there; m. Clarissa Brooks, Elm Grove, Tazewell county, Ill., 26 Sept., 1839.

Calvin B., b. 10 Nov., 1840.

Mary E., b. 9 Nov., 1842; m. Rev. T. S. Fowler, Limestone, Ill., Dec., 1876.

Sarah, b. 18 March, 1845; d. 29 April, 1845.

Luther, b. 3 June, 1846.

Lewis C., b. 29 July, 1848; d. 20 Feb., 1859.

Clara E., b. 8 May, 1851; m. Veeder Vanpetter, Limestone, Ill., 1870.

Ella M., b. 22 Oct., 1853; d. 22 March, 1856.

Thomas B., b. 16 Nov., 1855; m. Mary Branson, Kingston, Ill., 19 March, 1877.

Frank P., b. 3 Sept., 1857.

Francelia E., b. 22 Sept., 1859.

SAMUEL LYMAN⁴ (Samuel,³ Benjamin,² Joseph¹) m. Eliza Couch.

Warren, b. 7 July, 1841.

Joseph, b. 18 Feb., 1843.

Silas W., b. 5 Jan., 1846.

CALVIN P.⁵ (Albert J.,⁴ William³) m. Martha Kennedy, Concord, Nov., 1865.

Justin D., b. 11 Aug., 1866; d. 27 May, 1872.

Roswell S., b. 13 Dec., 1867.

Maud A., b. 6 Nov., 1872.

BENJAMIN WARREN⁵ (John,⁴ John,³ John²) m. Susie C. Woodward, Hartland, Vt., 3 March, 1864.

John H., b. 15 June, 1865.

Benjamin W., b. 19 Aug., 1873.

HENRY J.⁵ (Samuel D.,⁴ Joseph,³ Benjamin²) m. Mary F. Davis, 1 Jan., 1857.

Charles H., b. 30 Sept., 1858.

Arthur D., b. 30 Sept., 1861; d. 17 Jan., 1863.

Alfred G., b. 24 Aug., 1863; d. 26 Aug., 1863.

Omar E., b. 2 Dec., 1864.

Grace Ina, b. 1 Oct., 1866; d. 17 Oct., 1866.

GEORGE S.⁵ (Samuel D.,⁴ Joseph,³ Benjamin²) m., 1st, Susan B. Webster, 11 Jan., 1860; 2d, Helen E. Davis.

Children of Susan :

Herbert W., b. 23 June, 1861; d. 30 Nov., 1861.

Almon W., b. 2 Jan., 1863.

Lilian M., b. 22 Feb., 1867.

WALTER S.⁵ (Samuel D.,⁴ Joseph,³ Benjamin²) m. Sarah J. Webster.

Albert I., b. 12 July, 1867.

CALVIN B.⁵ Rev. (Plummer,⁴ Benjamin³) m. Mattie K. Zoll, Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill., 22 Oct., 1867.

Willie A., b. 23 April, 1870.

Frank H., b. 20 July, 1873.

DANFORTII.

WILLIAM¹ was born in London, probably 1653. He was a resident of Newbury, 1667. His first wife died 18 Oct., 1678, leaving no children. He married, 2d, Sarah Thorla.

William.

Mary.

Richard, b. 31 June, 1680.

John, b. 8 Dec., 1681; d. Oct., 1772.

Jonathan, b. 18 May, 1685.

Thomas, b. 11 Sept., 1688.

Francis, b. 15 March, 1691.

Joseph, b. 12 May, 1694.

NATHANIEL,³ grandson of the above, was one of the first settlers of B., came 1733.

Abigail, b. 7 Jan., 1735—the first child born in B. She m. Thomas Foss.

Elkannah, m. Mary Flanders, dau. of Jacob; he lived on Fish st.; had son, *Joshua*, who took the name of Joshua Carleton.

WILLIAM,³ probably brother of Nathaniel, a grandson of William¹; m. —— Flood; came to B., 1733; owned at one time the mill at head of King st.

William, b. 18 Aug., 1748; m. Olive Elliot; d. 13 Oct., 1838.

Jedediah, m. —— Rix, dau. of Nathaniel Rix.

Mary, m. John Johnson.

Susan, m. Nathan Corser.

WILLIAM⁴ (William³), b. 18 Aug., 1748; m. Olive Elliot.

Polly, b. 22 Nov., 1772; m. Folsom Bean.

Ruth, b. 20 Feb., 1777; m. Seth Conner.

Enoch, b. 19 Oct., 1774; m. Hannah Haines.

William, b. 22 Jan., 1780; m. Betsey Putney; d. 24 Sept., 1846.

John, b. Aug., 1784; d. in infancy.

John, b. 18 Dec., 1785; m. Bernice Corser; d. 18 Feb., 1850.

Edmund, b. 8 July, 1791; m. Rhoda Clough; d. 24 Oct., 1854.

WILLIAM⁵ (William⁴), b. 22 Jan., 1780; m. Betsey Putney; d. 24 Sept., 1846.

John Putney, b. 5 Oct., 1811; m. Susan S. Putney.

Polly, b. 3 Feb. 1815; m. Nathan Kilburn.

Tamson, b. 1 March, 1817; m. Joseph W. Jackman; lives in B.

Albert, b. 21 Dec., 1819; m., 1st, Mary A. Fitts; 2d, Elizabeth Nichols; 3d, Rosanna E. Sanders.

William, b. 2 May, 1823; m., 1st, Martha Sever; 2d, Lucia Nichols; lives in Minn.; civil engineer.

Orpha, b. 22 Jan., 1827; d. 9 Aug., 1848.

EDMUND⁵ (William⁴), b. 8 July, 1791; m. Rhoda Clough.

Hannah, b. 21 Dec., 1819; m. Daniel Milton.

Rhoda, b. 3 Sept., 1821; d. 21 June, 1834.

Enoch, b. 4 May, 1825; m., 1st, Melissa Colby; 2d, Lydia Fisk; lives in Hopkinton.

George Sullivan, b. 6 May, 1827; m., 1st, Maria Colby; 2d, Susan Gwin; lives in San Francisco.

Reuben C., b. 17 Aug., 1829; m. Anna M. Dow; lives in Concord.

Charles S., b. 14 Nov., 1831; m. Fanny W. Wallace; lives in Concord.

Edmund, b. 12 Jan., 1834; m. Mary Safferty; lives in Cal.

Rhoda Rosetta, b. 11 March, 1843; m. Josiah C. Shaw.

JOHN⁵ (William⁴), b. 18 Dec., 1785; m. Bernice Corser.

Orin, b. June, 1831; m. Abra Morrill; lives in Gloucester, Mass.; children,—*Arthur, Mary Morrill*.

Etta (christened *Mehitable*), b. 16 Oct., 1834; m. A. P. Bennett; d. 27 May, 1876.

REUBEN C.⁶ (Edmund,⁵ William,⁴ William³), b. 17 Aug., 1829; m. Anna M. Dow, of Concord, 20 June, 1860.

Marian Elena, b. 8 June, 1862; d. 1 Feb., 1863.

Marian Louisa, b. 25 April, 1864.

Carrie L., b. 26 July, 1867; d. 29 Oct., 1867.

Harry A., b. 1 Jan., 1876.

ENOCH⁶ (Edmund⁵), b. 4 May, 1824; m., 1st, Melissa Colby; 2d, Lydia Fisk.

Nancy A., Edward Everett, Edmund.

GEORGE SULLIVAN⁶ (Edmund⁵), b. 6 May, 1827; m., 1st, Maria Colby; 2d, Susan Gwin.

Edmund, Harry.

EDMUND⁶ (Edmund⁵), b. 12 Jan., 1834; m. Mary Safferty; four children.

JOHN PUTNEY⁶ (William⁵) m. Susan Putney.

Henry P., b. Nov., 1845.

Emily J., b. June, 1848.

ALBERT⁶ (William⁵) m., 1st, Mary Ann, dau. of Richard Fitts, of B.; 2d, Nancy Elizabeth Nichols; 3d, Mrs. R. E. Sanders.

Children of Mary Ann:

Fitts Albert, b. 7 June, 1819.

Mary Ann, infant; d. 9 Feb., 1851.

Children of Nancy Elizabeth:

Lucius Nichols, b. 2 April, 1854.

Mary Lizzie, b. 18 Oct., 1857.

Child of R. E. Sanders:

Emma Lucinda, 22 Feb., 1861.

WILLIAM⁶ (William⁵) m., 1st, Martha Sever; 2d, Lucia Nichols.

Children of Lucia:

William, b. 1861.

Lucia, b. Sept., 1865.

DIX.

Compiled by Alfred Little.

RALPH,¹ one of the early settlers of Ipswich, Mass.; a fisherman; removed to Reading, 1662; m. Esther ——; died there 24 Sept., 1688.

John, b. 1659; d. 12 March, 1745.

Samuel, b. 1661.

Stephen, b. 1664; d. young.

Stephen, b. 1672.

Sarah.

JOHN² (Ralph¹) lived on the homestead at Reading; m., 1st, Lydia ——; 2d, Anna, widow of Joseph Fitch, 1700.

Children of Lydia:

John, } b. and d. 1693.

Lelia, } b. 1695; d. 1709.

Sarah, b. 1697.

Elizabeth, b. 1699.

Children of Anna:

Anna, b. 1702.

Samuel, b. 1706.

Mary, b. 1708.

Jonathan, b. 11 April, 1710.

James, b. 1712.

Edson, b. 1714. [See Hist. Reading.]

JONATHAN³ (John,² Ralph¹), b. at Reading; was a tanner at Littleton, Mass.; removed to B.; died there at the residence of his son, Timothy, 24 Dec., 1804, aged 94 years, 8 months, 13 days; was member of church more than 75 years; m., 1st, Sarah, dau. of Rev. Benjamin Shattuck, of Littleton, Mass., 28 June, 1739, who d. there 30 Sept., 1775, aged 55 years, 9 months, 17 days [see Shattuck Memorial]; 2d, Miriam Leland, of Hollis, Jan., 1779, who d. there about 1833, aged nearly 90.

One of Sarah's children was

Timothy, b. 7 Dec., 1743; d. 1824.

Child of Miriam:

Miriam, d. at Hollis, aged about 30.

TIMOTHY⁴ (Jonathan,³ John²) settled in B.; was post-master for many years; removed to Pembroke, where he died. Married, 1st, Rachel Burbank, of Bow, 13 Aug., 1769; 2d, Mrs. —— Brown; 3d, Mrs. Eliza Cunningham, of Pembroke.

Children of Rachel:

Timothy, d. at French Mills, C. E., 11 Nov., 1813.

Josiah Brown, d. in childhood.

TIMOTHY,⁵ Col. (Timothy,⁴ Jonathan³) was merchant in B. [see Biog.]; m., 1st, Abigail Wilkins, of Amherst, 20 March, 1792, who d. 3 Dec., 1808; 2d, Lucy Hartwell, of Littleton, Mass., 3 July, 1809; who d. 30 Dec., 1863.

Children of Abigail:

Abigail Wilkins, b. 19 Nov., 1792; d. 9 May, 1852; m. Gen. Moody A. Pillsbury, of B., 1 Oct., 1818.

Rachel Burbank; b. 18 April, 1794; d. 15 Jan., 1827, at Malta; m. Rev. Daniel Temple, of Reading, Mass., 4 Dec., 1821. Were missionaries at Malta, for which place they sailed 2 Jan., 1822.

Timothy Fuller Shattuck, b. 11 Feb., 1796; d. 16 Oct., 1806.

John Adams, b. 24 July, 1798.

Sophia Wilkins, b. 1 May, 1800; d. 26 Jan., 1865, Portland, Me.; m. Joshua C. Plummer, of B., 25 Dec., 1828.

Marion Means, b. 17 April, 1802; d. July, 1860, in Brookline, Mass.; m. John W. Sullivan, 15 Dec., 1825.

Lucy Jane, b. 8 April, 1804; d. 9 Feb., 1858, in Bradford, Pa.; m., 1st, Philip H. Webster, of Bristol, 31 May, 1826, merchant at Danbury, who d. 7 Dec., 1830; 2d, Col. Leavitt C. Little, formerly of B., 30 June, 1837; lived at Bradford, Pa.

Louisa Frances, b. 22 July, 1806; m., 1st, Gen. Moody A. Pillsbury, of B., 25 Nov., 1852; 2d, Rev. Edward Buxton, of Webster, 29 Dec., 1871.

Martha Sherman, b. 16 Oct., 1808; d. 11 Jan., 1809.

Children of Lucy:

Roger Sherman, b. 7 June, 1810; d. 7 Jan., 1849, Hillsborough, Pa.

Timothy Browne, b. 21 Jan., 1812.

Catherine Hartwell, b. 19 May, 1813; m. Hon. John A. Bolles, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A.,⁶ Gen. (Timothy,⁵ Col., Timothy⁴), m. Catharine Morgan, of New York city, 29 May, 1826. [See Biog.]

Morgan, b. 1 Nov., 1827, in New York; rector of Trinity church, of that city; m. Emily Woolsey Souther, of New York city, 6 June, 1874.

Baldwin, b. 28 Nov., 1829, at Cooperstown, N. Y.; d. 1852, New York city.

John Wilkins, b. 3 Dec., 1832, at Albany, N. Y.; d. 21 April, 1877, in New York city.

Elizabeth Morgan, b. 7 May, 1835, at Albany; m. Charles F. Blake, New York city, 11 April, 1860.

Charles Temple, b. 25 Feb., 1838, at Albany; m. Camilla Ottalie Watson, in London, Eng., 9 March, 1868; d. at Rome, March, 1872.

Catharine Morgan, b. 14 Jan., 1843, in Madeira; m. Thomas Walsh, in Paris, 16 April, 1868.

Anna Maria, b. and d. July, 1847, East Hampton, N. Y.

ROGER SHERMAN,⁶ Lieut. Col. (Timothy,⁵ Col., Timothy⁴), m. Mrs. Mary Dean. [See Biog.]

Catharine Morgan, *Emma Sherman*, *Fanny Beall*.

TIMOTHY BROWNE⁶ (Timothy,⁵ Col., Timothy⁴) m. Caroline L. Gibbs, Dec., 1847.

Florence.

Evelyn.

Roger Sherman, b. 10 Dec., 1861.

DURGIN.

Compiled by Mrs. E. W. Durgin.

WILLIAM¹ came from England with a brother, 1690, and settled in Mass.

WILLIAM,² b. 1717; m. Hannah Elliott; had seven sons and five daughters; settled in Epping; moved thence to Sanbornton, 1768; d. 1787.

JOHN,³ b. 13 Aug., 1756; m. Lydia Morrison; had eight children; d. 16 Oct., 1848.

SAMUEL MORRISON,⁴ b. 20 July, 1790; moved to B., 1812, '13; m. Hannah, dau. Capt. Joseph Pearson, of Haverhill; settled in the valley near the church; erected building now occupied by Charles J. Chadwick and son, for dressing cloth and carding wool. He manufactured hand spinning and linen wheels; carried on carriage-making and wheelwright business. He was deputy sheriff for many years, and selectman, and held various other offices of trust. He was a kind neighbor and an excellent citizen. He d. 19 June, 1874. His wife, b. 1 Jan., 1788, d. 15 Feb., 1869.

Horace Johnson, b. 20 June, 1817; m. Jane, widow of Simeon Stevens, of Andover, Mass.; resides in Lawrence, Mass.; one child, *Maria*, b. 19 Nov., 1850.

Susan Pearson, b. 19 May, 1820; m. H. N. Atkinson; d. 10 May, 1869.

Sarah Ann, b. 14 May, 1822.

Isaac Pearson, b. 8 June, 1826.

Ezekiel Webster, b. 15 June, 1831.

ISAAC PEARSON⁵ (Samuel M.⁴) m. Eliza J., dau. of James M. Mitchell, 26 Dec., 1851.

Plumie A., b. 18 Sept., 1853; d. 4 Oct., 1853.

Annie C., b. 24 Jan., 1855; d. 7 June, 1865.

Mary S., b. 15 June, 1857.

Willie I., b. 29 Aug., 1859.

Eddie C., b. 31 Dec., 1863.

EZEKIEL W.⁵ (Samuel M.⁴) m. Mary A., dau. of Lysias Emerson, 25 Dec., 1866.

Everett W., b. 23 Sept., 1867.

Sarah Edith, b. 20 Jan., 1871.

Mary Alice, b. 11 June, 1872.

Frank H., b. 13 March, 1875.

EASTMAN.

Compiled by William Temple.

ROGER¹ came from England in 1640; settled at Salisbury.

JOSEPH² (Benjamin,² Roger¹) was the youngest son of Benjamin and Naomi (Flanders) Eastman; b. in Salisbury, Mass., 17 July, 1700; m., 24 Sept., 1724, Mrs. Dorothy (Lindsey) Quimby.

Elizabeth, b. 1 May, 1725.

Sarah, b. 24 Nov., 1726.

Naomi, b. 17 Dec., 1728; m. Joseph Long, of Chester.

Benjamin, b. 9 Sept., 1730; lived where Hamilton P. Gill now lives.

Elenor, b. 16 April, 1732.

Timothy, m. Hannah Richardson, d. 1820, aged 87.

Susanna, m. Winthrop Carter, of B.; d. 1828, aged 90.

Jeremiah, b. in B., 5 Feb., 1740. The other children were b. in Salisbury, Mass.

JOSEPH,⁴ Capt. (Joseph,³ John,² Roger¹) m., 1st, Elizabeth Jackman, dau. of George Jackman; 2d, Abigail Eastman, of Concord. He was captain N. H. Rangers; moved to Concord; d. 1815, aged 95. [See Biog.]

Children of Elizabeth:

William, b. 12 Feb., 1758; m. Phebe Elliot; settled at Horse Hill.

Elizabeth, b. 19 Sept., 1761; d. young.

Children of Abigail:

Henry, b. 12 July, 1765.

James, b. 5 Aug., 1767.

Dorothy, b. 7 Aug., 1769.

Nathan, b. 30 July, 1772.

Naomi, b. 11 Feb., 1775.

Polly, b. 15 Oct., 1780.

Sarah, b. 30 July, 1783.

BENJAMIN,⁴ (Joseph³) m. Susannah Jackman; resided in B. till 1781; moved to Newport.

Jeremiah, b. 2 July, 1758.

Johnson, b. 15 March, 1761.

Susannah, b. Aug., 1766.

Ezra, b. 4 June, 1769.

Enoch, b. 26 Oct., 1772.

Amos, b. 18 Dec., 1774.

Hannah, b. 18 March, 1777.

Benjamin, b. 22 June, 1781.

Susannah, b. 6 March, 1784.

TIMOTHY,⁴ (Joseph³), b. 1733; m. Hannah Richardson, of Chester.

Sarah, b. 2 Jan., 1760; m. Moses Morse; d. 16 July, 1837.

Hannah, b. 9 May, 1761; m. Daniel Burbank.

Priscilla, b. 2 May, 1763; m. Abraham Sweat.

Thomas, b. 1 Nov., 1764; m. Lois Baker.

Lydia, b. 25 Aug., 1766; m. Jonathan Ball.

Enoch, b. 31 March, 1770; m., 1st, Betsey Bartlett; 2d, Judith Adams.

Pearson, b. 8 Oct., 1772; m. Martha Sweat.

Jeremiah, b. 29 Dec., 1774; m. Rebekah Corser.

Timothy, b. 2 Dec., 1776; m. Dorothy Hunt.

Jonathan, b. 17 Sept., 1778; m. Susan Vale.

Polly, m. David Williams.

ELLIOT.

Compiled by John Kimball.

JOSEPH¹ moved from Newton to the "Borough," in Concord, 19 Feb., 1778. He m. Lydia Goodwin, who was b. in Newton, 30 Jan., 1753, and d. 6 June, 1856 [see History of Concord, p. 651]. On the one hundredth anniversary of her birth, interesting services were held at the house of her son, David Elliot. She was m. in 1773.

Sally, m. Hezekiah Hutchins, Rumford, Me.

Polly, m. Leonard Whitney.

David, m. Mehitable Farnum; resided at the "Borough," in Concord.

Joseph, m. Dorcas Farnum.

Frederic, m. Nancy Colby.

Jacob.

Samuel, m. Emma Sargent, Rumford.

Benjamin, b. 20 April, 1789.

Judith, m. David Colby, Rumford.

Eleanor, m. Jacob Lufkin, Rumford.

Lydia, m. Nathaniel Simpson, Concord.

BENJAMIN² (Joseph¹), born at the "Borough," in Concord; m. Judith Colby, whose father lived on Dagody hill. They settled first in Concord, and afterwards at the bend of the Contoocook river, in B., near the residence of Calvin Gage; d. July, 1865. His wife, b. April, 1794, d. Sept., 1842.

Rhoda, b. 22 Sept., 1813; m. Enos Hutchins.

Parney, b. 20 Aug., 1815; m., 1st, Chase Fowler; 2d, Alpheus Clough.

Joseph, b. 23 Sept., 1817; m. Phebe Hutchins; d. 22 Feb., 1853.

Sarah, b. 5 July, 1819; lives in Oregon.

Benjamin, b. 8 June, 1821; m. Mary Putney; d. Aug., 1868.

Phebe J., b. 6 June, 1823; m. Samuel K. Blanchard.

Dorcas C., b. 28 Aug., 1825; m. Cyrus F. Fletcher, of West Concord.

Freeman, b. 19 Sept., 1827.

Lucy, b. 8 Sept., 1829; d. 8 May, 1831.

Alfred, b. 5 Sept., 1832.

JONATHAN¹ (another family) m. Naomi Swett.

Moses.

Lois, resided in the house now occupied by Luther Gage; m. Enoch Gerald.

MOSES² (Jonathan¹), b. at Newton; grad. at Dart. college 1808; m. Sarah Parsons, of Newbury, Mass.; was at one time settled as a Congregational minister in Reading, Vt.; resided on Queen street (South); d. at Templeton, Mass., 9 May, 1849.

Luther C., Milton, Milton, Henry M., Maria, Elijah P., Sophronia, Moses, Sarah, Jonathan, Mathew P., Richard, Lois.

ELLSWORTH.

SAMUEL m. Ruth, dau. of Ezra Abbot, of Concord [see Abbot], 24 March, 1829; d. 6 Sept., 1872.

William G., b. 14 Feb., 1830; d. 8 May, 1854.

Jeremiah L., b. 13 March, 1831; d. 5 June, 1831.

Charles J., b. 3 Dec., 1833; m. Henrietta O. Swett.

John T., b. 10 Feb., 1835; d. 6 Oct., 1857.

Amanda H., b. 8 Jan., 1846; d. 8 Nov., 1863.

FARMER.

Compiled by Mrs. C. C. Coffin.

The Farmers of America came from the vicinity of Ansley, Warwickshire, England, of which place John Farmer was a substantial citizen in 1604.

JOHN,¹ of Ansley, probably son of the above, married Isabella Barbage, of Great Parkinston. He died in Ansley in 1669. His widow, Isabella, came to Mass., with some of her children, and settled in Billerica. She subsequently m. Elder Thomas Wiswall, of Cambridge, now Newton. She d. in Billerica, Dec., 1683, very aged.

EDWARD² (John¹), b. at Ansley, 1641, came to Mass., 1670–1673; settled in Billerica; admitted to town privileges 11 Jan., 1673. He lived a short time in Woburn; held offices of trust and honor; m. Mary ——; d. in Billerica, 27 May, 1727, aged 86. His homestead has remained in the family for seven generations.

Sarah, b. in England; m. her cousin, Thomas Pollard, of Coventry, England, who came to Billerica. She d. 3 May, 1725.

John, b. 19 Aug., 1671; m. Abigail ——; d. 9 Sept., 1736.

Edward, b. 22 March, 1674; m. Mary Richardson; d. 17 Dec., 1752.

Mary, b. 3 Nov., 1675.

Barberry, b. 26 Jan., 1677.

Elizabeth, b. 17 May, 1680; m. William Green, of Malden.

Thomas, b. 8 Jan., 1688; m. Sarah Hunt; d. in Hollis, 1767.

Oliver, b. 2 Feb., 1686; m. Abigail Johnson, of Woburn; d. 23 Feb., 1761, at Billerica.

OLIVER³ (Edward,² John¹), b. 2 Feb., 1686; m. Abigail Johnson.

Abigail, b. 22 Dec., 1717; d. 1718.

Abigail, b. 14 Jan., 1719; m. Jonathan Richardson, of Billerica.

Mary, b. 26 Aug., 1721; m. William Baldwin, of Billerica; d. Sept., 1803.

Sarah, } b. 14 Dec., 1723; } m. Edward Jewett, Rowley; d. 1819.

Rebecca, } b. 14 Dec., 1723; } m. Samuel Rogers, of Billerica; d. 30

Aug., 1809.

Oliver, b. 31 July, 1728.



John S. Farmer

Isabella, b. 2 March, 1731; m. Benjamin Warren, of Billerica; d. 23 Feb., 1761.

Edward, b. 24 Feb., 1734; m. Sarah Brown; d. 19 Aug., 1811.

John, b. 7 Dec., 1737; m., 1st, Hannah Davis; 2d, Mrs. Sarah (Russell) Adams.

JOHN⁴ (Oliver,³ Edward,² John¹), b. 7 Dec., 1737; m., 1st, Hannah Davis; 2d, Mrs. Sarah (Russell) (Bowers) Adams. Sarah Russell was directly connected with the Russell family, so long prominent in English history,—Lord William Russell, beheaded in the tower—a woman of rare virtues and character. She was born in Dracut, Mass.; m., 1st, —— Bowers; 2d, —— Adams; 3d, John Farmer. Upon the death of her third husband, she came to B. with her children, John and Hannah, to be near her children by her first marriage, who had become citizens of B. She lived to the age of 95, in possession of all her faculties, with the exception of sight, of which she was deprived for more than 30 years. She d. in Pembroke, March, 1846.

Children of Hannah:

Hannah, Rebecca, Abigail, Polly, John, Lucy.

Children of Sarah:

John, Col., b. 11 Dec., 1791; m. Sally Gerrish, dau. of Moses Gerrish, of B.; d. 17 July, 1836. [See Biog.]

Hannah, b. 15 Dec., 1794; m. Bliss Corser, of B.; d. 4 Feb., 1852, Portage, N. Y.

JOHN,⁵ Col. (John,⁴ Oliver,³ Edward,² John¹), b. 11 Dec., 1791; m. Sally Gerrish, 11 Feb., 1819. [See Biog.]

Moses Gerrish, Prof., b. 9 Feb., 1820; m. Hannah T. Shapleigh; resides in Newport, R. I. [See Biog.]

Page French, b. 28 June, 1821; d. 27 July, 1822.

John Page, b. 24 Sept., 1823; m. Martha Locke, Great Falls; resides in Minn.

Sallie Russell, b. 30 Aug., 1826; m. Charles C. Coffin; resides in Boston.

Jane Grey, } b. 7 June, 1828; m. Ephraim Little, of Webster; d. 27 June, 1867.

Jeremiah Otis, } b. 7 June, 1828; d. 6 Dec., 1828.

MOSES GERRISH⁶ (John,⁵ Col., John,⁴ Oliver,³), b. 9 Feb., 1820; m. Hannah T. Shapleigh, of Elliot, Me. [See Biog.]

Sarah Jane, b. 22 July, 1847.

Clarence, b. 26 May, 1860; d. 27 May, 1860.

JOHN PAGE⁶ (John,⁵ Col., John,⁴ Oliver,³), b. 24 Sept., 1823; m. Martha Locke, Great Falls.

John Quincy, b. 23 Feb., 1848; d. 8 May, 1857.

Martha Jane, b. 17 June, 1851; d. 10 March, 1857.

Mary White, b. 22 March, 1853.

Charles Russell, b. 11 March, 1855.

FELLOWS.

The Fellows family of Boscawen and Salisbury are descendants of

JOHN,¹ of Kingston.

MOSES² was born in Kingston, 9 Aug., 1755; settled in Salisbury; m. Sarah, dau. of Reuben Stevens, of Plaistow; d. 1846.

Hezekiah, b. 22 Dec., 1782; d. 1783.

Hezekiah, b. 18 June, 1784; m. Pamela F. Senter. [See Biog.]

Moses, b. 26 Jan., 1786; m., 1st, Miriam Bean; 2d, Mehitable Eastman, of Salisbury; 3d, Lucia Eastman, sister of Mehitable; d. in Salisbury, 20 March, 1864. [See Biog.]

Reuben, b. 12 Oct., 1789.

Ebenezer, b. 21 June, 1790; m. Elizabeth Carr; d. 21 Jan., 1857.

James Senter, b. 7 Nov., 1791.

Sarah, b. 4 Dec., 1793.

Samuel, b. 28 Nov., 1795; m. Betsey D. Williams; lives in N. Y.

Elizabeth, b. 14 Sept., 1797.

Polly, b. 8 Feb., 1800; d. Feb., 1863.

Meele, b. 3 April, 1802; d. 20 Oct., 1853.

Adonijah, b. 17 March, 1804.

Pierce, b. 3 July, 1807; d. April, 1862.

HEZEKIAH² (*Moses*¹), b. 18 June, 1784; m. Pamela F. Senter.

Salome, b. 26 July, 1807; d. 23 Jan., 1823.

A son, b. 11 July, 1809; d. 30 Sept., 1809.

Catharine, b. 30 Sept., 1810; d. 8 March, 1813.

Ebenezer Senter, b. 1813; d. 21 Oct., 1829.

John, b. 7 Oct., 1815; grad. Dart. coll., 1841; studied medicine; practitioner at Loudon; m. Leonora Hosmer, of B.; d. at Concord, 1873.

Moses, b. 11 March, 1818; d. 14 July, 1819.

Catharine Ann, b. 6 May, 1820; m. Horace Gleason, of Boston, 23 Feb., 1837.

Lucy Senter, b. 27 May, 1822; d. 4 Oct., 1846.

George Riley, b. 19 April, 1824; m. Fanny B. Wheeler, of Nashua; enlisted in Co. A, 8th N. H. Reg't; d. at Carrollton, La., 13 Dec., 1862.

Salome, b. 25 Aug., 1827; m. D. A. Macurdy.

MOSES³ (*Moses*,² *John*¹), b. 26 Jan., 1786; m., 1st, Miriam Bean; 2d, Mehitable Eastman; 3d, Lucia Eastman.

Children of Mehitable :

Miriam, m. Hiram Gage.

Caroline, m. Fry W. Gile, of Littleton; lives in Kansas.

Charles W., m. Rebecca Eastman, of Salisbury; merchant in Boston.

FITZGERALD.

EDWARD [see First Settlers], b. in Ireland; m. Mehitable Uran, sister of John Uran.

Jane, b. 12 Jan., 1742; m. Asa Corser [see Corser].

Mary, b. 24 Jan., 1744.

Sarah, b. 14 Feb., 1746; m. Samuel Corser; d. 1 Jan., 1808.

James, } b. 10 Aug., 1748; } d. in army, at Ticonderoga.

Rebekah, } } m. Oliver Hoyt; moved to Concord.

Edward, b. 24 Oct., 1751; m. —— Corser; d. 21 Nov., 1817.

Susanna, b. Oct., 1753.

Dorcus, b. 15 May, 1756; m. David Carter; d. 13 Feb., 1846.

Rachel, b. 9 July, 1758; m. Samuel Morse; d. 7 Feb., 1837.

John, b. 10 July, 1761.

Martha, b. 10 June, 1766; m. James Corser; d. 16 Feb., 1828.

FLANDERS.

STEPHEN,¹ the only emigrant of the name, so far as is known, came to Salisbury, Mass., with his wife Jane, between 1640 and 1646, and was one of the first settlers of that town. He d. 27 June, 1684.

Stephen, b. 8 March, 1646; m. Abigail Carter; d. July, 1744.

Mary.

Philip, b. 14 June, 1652.

Sarah.

Naomi, m. Joseph Eastman.

John, b. 11 Feb., 1659; m. Elizabeth Sargent; d. at South Hampton, 1745.

JOHN² (Stephen¹), b. 11 Feb., 1659; m. Elizabeth Sargent.

Jacob, b. 5 Aug., 1689; m. Mercy Clough; *John, Ezekiel, Josiah, Philip, Jonathan, Tamson, Hannah*.

JACOB³ (John,² Stephen¹). An early settler of B. One of the committee to build the log meeting-house, 1738. He came from South Hampton; m. Mercy Clough.

Tabitha, b. 7 April, 1711; m. Andrew Bohonon.

Jacob, b. 5 Aug., 1715; m. Naomi Darling; lived on Fish st.

Jesse, Dea., m. Ruth Webster, of Salisbury.

Ezekiel, m. Sarah Bishop.

John, m. Eunice Jackman.

Philip, killed at Crown Point [see Military History].

Betsey, m. Daniel Rolfe.

Ruth, m. John Elliot.

Hannah, m. John Knowlton.

Mehitable.

JACOB⁴ (Jacob,³ John,² Stephen¹) m. Naomi Darling.

Mercy, b. 17 May, 1745.

Joseph, b. 27 July, 1753.

Mary, b. 13 May, 1755; m. Elkannah Danforth.
Onesiphorus, b. 20 Dec., 1761; m. Sarah Foster.

JESSE⁴ (Jacob,³ John,² Stephen¹), deacon of B. church; soldier at Bunker Hill, Canada, &c. [See Military History.] Married Ruth Webster, of Salisbury; resided in house owned by F. P. Atkinson.

Moses, b. 20 Jan., 1749; d. young.

Hannah, b. 17 May, 1754; m. Aaron Flanders; d. 13 Dec., 1844.

Jesse, b. 13 Aug., 1755; m. Elenor Morey.

David, Capt., b. 19 Jan., 1758; m. Hannah Kimball; d. 31 Dec., 1842. He was in battle of Bunker Hill; lived on Water st., at corner of road leading to Great Pond, near Bradley Atkinson's residence; d. in Franklin.

Sarah, b. 21 Feb., 1760; d. young.

Mercy, b. 28 March, 1762.

Moses, b. 2 June, 1767; m. Hannah Clark.

Sarah, b. 12 Oct., 1769; m. Charles Collins.

EZEKIEL⁴ (Jacob,³ John,² Stephen¹) m. Sarah Bishop; lived at corner below South school-house, on Water st.; killed by the Indians while hunting beaver at Newfound lake, 1756.

Ezekiel, b. 1743; m. Jerusha Goodwin; d. 1 June, 1825.

Enos, b. 8 Feb., 1745; m. Sarah Langley, of Durham.

Sarah, b. 2 Dec., 1747.

Susannah, b. 2 Nov., 1749.

Aphia, b. 3 March, 1752; m. —— Colby.

Jemima, b. 9 April, 1754; m. Simeon Danforth; d. 15 May, 1812.

Benjamin, b. 8 Aug., 1856; lost at sea.

JOHN⁴ (Jacob,³ John,² Stephen¹) m. Eunice Jackman; lived where his grandson Jacob now lives, near corner of road leading to east end of Great Pond.

Aaron, b. 5 Aug., 1750; m. Hannah Flanders.

John, Lieut., b. 13 Oct., 1752; m. Elizabeth, widow of John Stevens, dau. of George Jackman, Esq.; served in Revolution. [See Biog.]

Betty, b. 13 June, 1755; m. Nicholas Elliot.

Daniel, b. 18 June, 1758; d. young.

Lois, b. 16 Feb., 1760; m. Joseph Knowlton.

Daniel, b. 16 Sept., 1762; m. —— Greeley.

Junior, b. 9 July, 1765; m. Peter Bean.

Jacob, b. 11 April, 1768; m. Margaret Rogers.

Jackman, b. 9 Aug., 1773.

Joseph, m. Relief Brown.

Patience.

EZEKIEL⁵ (Ezekiel,⁴ Jacob,³ John,² Stephen¹), b. 1743; m. Jerusha Goodwin, of Concord; built house on town poor-farm, Water st.

Mary, b. 29 Nov., 1766; m. Samuel Robie.
Sarah, b. 13 Feb., 1768; m. Samuel Hemphill.
Martha, b. 23 Sept., 1769; m. Joseph Hale.
Susannah, b. 6 Aug., 1771; m. Thomas Austin.
Anna, b. 3 June, 1774; m. Eliphalet Holmes.

Ezekiel.
Lydia, b. 20 June, 1777; m. Jeremiah Webber.
Israel, b. 13 Nov., 1780; m. Sally Carr.
Benjamin, b. 19 Aug., 1782; m. Polly, dau. of Eliakim Walker.

ENOS⁵ (Ezekiel,⁴ Jacob,³ John,² Stephen¹), b. 8 Feb., 1745; m. Sarah Langley, of Durham; moved to Vt.

Enos, b. 17 July, 1770.
Samuel, b. 7 Feb., 1773.
John, b. 11 Aug., 1777; m. Polly Brewer.
Betsey, b. 20 Dec., 1778.
Benjamin, m. Sarah Funnell.

AARON⁵ (John,⁴ Jacob,³ John,² Stephen¹), b. 5 Aug., 1750; m. Hannah Flanders; lived at corner of Water st., lower end; d. 13 Feb., 1846.

Aaron, b. 15 July, 1773; m. Betsey Fellows, of Dorchester; d. in Hudson, N. Y.

Hannah, b. 3 Jan., 1775; m. Phineas Flanders; d. 13 June, 1856.
Mehitable, b. 11 Jan., 1776; d. April, 1867.
Sophia, b. 25 June, 1778; d. 5 Oct., 1799.
Jesse, b. 18 July, 1779; m. Lydia Quimby, of Springfield; d. 20 Sept., 1859.

John, b. 13 Jan., 1781; m. Hannah Haines, of Dorchester; d. at St. Albans.

Drusilla, b. 18 Feb., 1782; m. Eleazar Burbank, of St. Albans.
Moses, b. 24 Sept., 1783; m. Eunice Flanders; d. at Ypsilanti, Mich.
Jacob, b. 18 Jan., 1785; m. Betsey Colt; d. at Cambria, N. Y.
Ruth, b. 10 July, 1786; d. 1799.
Webster, b. 25 May, 1788; m. Olive Foster; d. at St. Albans.
Rebecca, b. 12 Sept., 1790; m. John Hart; d. at Pomfret, Vt.
Charlotte, b. 31 March, 1792.
Apphia Coffin, 7 Nov., 1793; m. Samuel C. Flanders; d. 1846.
Zilphia, b. 19 March, 1795; m. Joseph Burpee; d. 1867.
Experience, b. 1800; m. Sam'l Sanborn, of Dorchester.

SAMUEL C.⁶ (John,⁵ Phineas⁴), b. 28 Feb., 1793; m. Anna C., dau. of Aaron Flanders; d. 1866.

Guy C., b. 1 Jan. 1818; d. 1837.
Plumy Ann, b. 25 May, 1819; d. 3 Nov., 1841.
Elizabeth J., b. 11 Dec., 1820; m. Phineas Flanders; resides in Webster.
Hannibal W., b. 21 April, 1822; m. Ann Regan; resides in B.
John S., d. in infancy.
John S., b. 2 Sept., 1826; d. at Tiffin, O.
Louisa M., b. 2 Aug., 1828; d. Aug., 1841.
Samuel S., b. 25 Feb., 1830; m. Rebecca Regan; d. at Clyde, O.
Lucien G., b. 8 Dec., 1834; d. 25 Dec., 1841.

JOHN,⁵ Lieut. (John,⁴ Jacob³), b. 13 Oct., 1752; soldier of Revolution [see Military History]; m. Elizabeth, widow of John Stevens; d. 1 April, 1827.

John S., b. 15 Nov., 1781.

George J., b. 10 Aug., 1783; m., 1st, Polly Call; 2d, Cynthia Ashley, of Owego, N. Y.

Phineas, b. 5 June, 1789; m. Charlotte, dau. of Aaron Flanders.

Elizabeth, b. 18 May, 1791; m. Samuel B. Bailey.

Samuel C., b. 28 Feb., 1793; m. Anna C., dau. of Aaron Flanders.

Philip, b. 29 Feb., 1797.

Guy C., b. 18 March, 1798; d. at sea.

Joseph, b. 27 July, 1800.

Eunice, b. 26 Sept., 1802; m. Moses Flanders.

PHINEAS⁶ (John,⁵ Lieut.) m. Charlotte Flanders.

Charlotte, b. 17 June, 1815.

Mehitable, b. 6 May, 1816.

Phinette, b. 1818; d. young.

Phineas, b. 1 July, 1820; m. Elizabeth J., dau. of Samuel C. Flanders.

Lavote, b. 21 April, 1822; d. young.

PHINEAS⁷ (Phineas⁶) m. Elizabeth J. Flanders; resides in Webster.

Lucien P., b. 17 Sept., 1854.

Lottie A., b. 16 Oct., 1856.

Louisa J., b. 18 Jan., 1861.

HANNIBAL W.⁷ (Samuel C.,⁶ John,⁵ Lieut.), b. 21 April, 1822; m. Ann Ryan.

Leander R., b. 31 Aug., 1857.

Ann M., b. 4 Feb., 1859.

Edgar H., b. Oct., 1864.

SAMUEL S.⁷ (Samuel C.,⁶ John,⁵ Lieut.), b. 25 Feb., 1830; m. Rebecca Regan; d. in Clyde, O.

Emma J., b. 22 June, 1854.

John S., b. 1 Jan., 1856.

Thomas J., b. 2 Sept., 1857.

George S.

Oliver H.

Mattie A.

JACOB⁵ (John,⁴ Jacob³), b. 11 April, 1768; m. Margaret Rogers; lived in house now the residence of Jacob C.

Samuel R., m. Margaret Burnham, of Bow.

Jacob C., m. Louisa, dau. of David Jackman.

SAMUEL R.⁶ (Jacob⁵) m. Margaret Burnham.

Margaret, Jacob, Samuel.

JACOB C.⁶ (Jacob⁵) m. Louisa Jackman.

David, who enlisted in the U. S. service, supposed to have been killed in battle.

FOWLER.

SAMUEL¹ b. probably in Newbury; m. Abigail ——.

Sarah, b. 3 Jan., 1726; m. John Hale.

Olive, b. 23 Sept., 1728.

Lemuel, b. 28 Oct., 1730; d. 8 Aug., 1736.

Samuel, } b. 13 Oct., 1732; { d. 22 Feb., 1733.

Abigail, } b. 13 Sept., 1734; { d. 12 Aug., 1736.

Samuel, b. 4 Sept., 1736.

Lemuel, b. 2 March, 1739; m. Samuel Jackman.

Lucy, m. Ephraim Woodbury.

LEMUEL² (Samuel¹), b. 4 Sept., 1736; m. Mary ——; lived near Beaver Dam brook.

Samuel, b. 9 Feb., 1758.

Anna, b. 20 Nov., 1759.

Molly, b. 24 Nov., 1761.

Royal, b. 9 July, 1763.

Nathaniel, b. 23 July, 1765.

Elizabeth, b. 11 Jan., 1768.

Abigail, b. 22 Dec., 1771.

Olive, b. 21 Sept., 1773.

Lemuel, b. 18 Oct., 1776.

Samuel, b. 24 Oct., 1780; m. Eunice, dau. of Eliphalet Kilburn, of B.

SAMUEL³ (Lemuel² Samuel¹), b. 21 Sept., 1780; m. Eunice Kilburn, of B.; lived on Corser hill.

Cephas, b. 7 Feb., 1702.

Rufus, b. 20 Feb., 1804.

Mary, m. Jedediah Danforth.

Eunice, b. 27 Aug., 1808; m. Wm. T. Pillsbury, of B.

Stanton P., b. 30 April, 1811; m. Jane Hallock.

Sarah K., b. 20 June, 1814; m. James Howe.

Harriet, b. 10 Feb., 1817; m. Aaron Brown.

Nathaniel, b. 12 March, 1819.

Elizabeth, b. 2 Aug., 1824; m. Nicholas Sheik.

LEMUEL³ (Lemuel² Samuel¹), b. 18 Oct., 1796.

Royal, b. 23 June, 1798.

Samuel, b. 20 May, 1801.

Benjamin, b. 16 July, 1805.

Milbury, b. 15 Oct., 1807.

Olly, b. 13 Oct., 1809.

Lemuel, b. 24 June, 1815.

STANTON PRENTICE⁴ (Samuel³), b. 30 April, 1811; m. Jane N. Hallock.

Stanton P., b. 20 Aug., 1850; d. Jan., 1859.

Charles Augustus, b. 16 Feb., 1848.

Cephas, lives in Fisherville.

JOHN, b. 2 Dec., 1772; an early settler in B., cousin probably of Lemuel. He built a house on Queen st. His second wife was Mrs. Anna (Ellison) Bamford.

SAMUEL came from Newbury, probably the first lawyer and tavern-keeper in B. His second wife was Mrs. Carter, widow of Dr. Ezra Carter, of Concord, whose two daughters married Nathaniel Green, Esq., and Dr. Daniel Peterson. He was a prominent and influential citizen.

FRENCH.

Compiled by Alfred Little.

JOEL,¹ b. at Tewksbury, Mass., 24 May, 1779; d. 27 Sept., 1826; was merchant in B., 1801 to 1811, and town-clerk, 1807 to 1809. He, in connection with William G. Emerson, and Col. Joseph and N. Peabody Atkinson, set out the elm trees now standing on west side of the street, between his house (now owned by Mrs. Daniel Y. Bickford) and the Ambrose hotel. He m. Susan-nah, dau. of Col. Henry and Martha (Clough) Ger-rish, of B., 29 March, 1804. She d. at Nashua, 2 Jan., 1867.

John S. A., b. 15 Feb., 1805; d. 26 July, 1871, in Nashua.

Henry S. G., b. 27 April, 1807; d. 14 Feb., 1842, in Bangkok, Siam.

Enoch C. G., b. 25 June, 1809. Followed the sea. First voyage was on a whaling vessel cruising in the Southern ocean. He d. 20 May, 1827, on a return voyage from Rotterdam, while sailing through the English channel, and was buried at sea off Portsmouth, England.

Isaac S. P., b. 27 Sept., 1811.

Martha G., b. 12 Dec., 1814; d. 30 Dec., 1877, in Nashua.

Samuel W. L., b. 28 July, 1817.

Stephen L. G., b. 11 Nov., 1821; deacon of 1st Congregational church, Nashua.

JOHN S. A.² (Joel¹) removed from B. to Nashua; m. Mary K. Everdean, of Gloucester, Mass., 18 Feb., 1836.

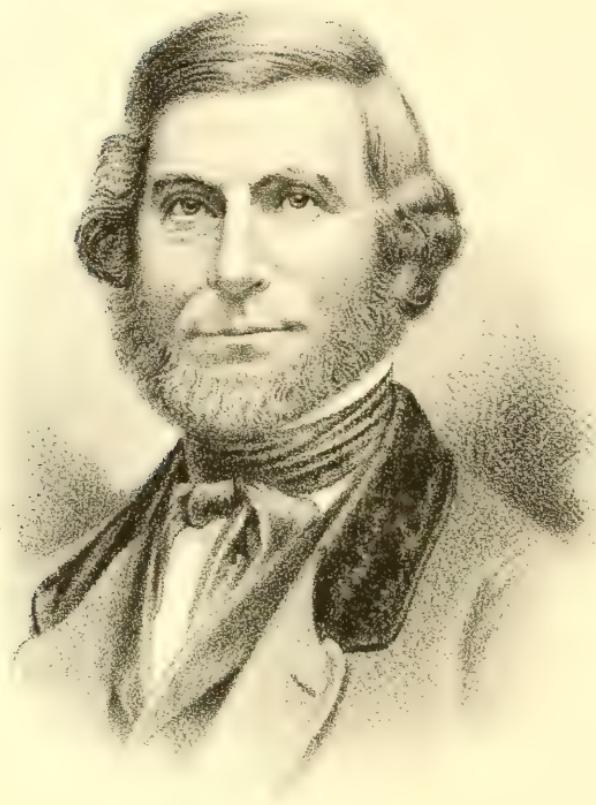
Helen W., b. at B. 2 Feb., 1838; m. John C. Cochran, New Boston, 18 May, 1861; resided at St. Louis, Mo. She d. at Nashua.

John A., b. at B., 28 March, 1840; m. Emily W. Leavitt, of Flushing, N. Y., 14 Sept., 1870. He grad. at Williams college, 1862; licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Brooklyn, N. Y., 1866; settled in Morristown, N. J., 1868; settled over the 4th Presbyterian church in Chicago, April, 1877.

Joseph H., b. at B., 19 Oct., 1842.

Mary F., b. at Nashua, 2 March, 1849.

Frederic S., b. at Nashua, 8 July, 1854.



T. H. French.

HENRY S. G.,² Rev. (Joel¹), was ordained at Concord for the foreign missionary service, 19 Sept., 1838; m. Sarah C. Allison, of Concord, 9 April, 1839. They sailed as missionaries for Siam, 8 July following; arrived at Singapore in Oct., where he remained six months. During this time he was engaged in the study of the Siamese language, and in type-cutting. He reached Bangkok in May, 1840, and became superintendent of the Mission printing department. [See Biog.]

Henry A., b. Bangkok, Siam, 10 May, 1841; learned the printers' trade at Concord; now editor and proprietor of the *Colorado Sun*, published at Greeley, Col.

ISAAC S. P.,² (Joel¹) resides in Lynn, Mass.; m. Lucinda Brazer, of Charlestown, Mass., 28 Nov., 1838.

Martha J., b. at Charlestown, 16 Jan., 1842.

Henry W., b. at Charlestown, 21 Dec., 1843.

HENRY W.,³ (Isaac S. P.,² Joel¹) resides in Lynn, Mass.; m. Mary E. Richardson, of Lynn, 20 Sept., 1871.

Mary P., b. 14 July, 1872.

Grace P., b. 25 Nov., 1876.

FRENCH.

Compiled by John Kimball.

JAMES¹ moved from Rindge to B. in 1809; settled on Fish st.; m., 1st, —— Cassell, of Rindge; 2d, Olive Sawyer, of Canterbury; d. 1 Sept., 1822.

Children of Olive:

Francis S., b. 31 May, 1810; m. Asenath Sawyer; d. 4 April, 1870.

Olive, b. 1 Feb., 1812; m. Stewart Noyes, Canterbury.

Asa M., b. 3 Oct., 1814; d. 8 Feb., 1819.

FRANCIS S.,² (James¹), b. 31 May, 1870. A citizen prominent in public affairs. [See Biog.]

Anna M., b. 2 May, 1839; grad. at Meriden academy, 1857; m. D. M. Tenney, of Groton, 1872.

Emma, b. 6 May, 1844; d. 19 Aug., 1845.

James F., b. 11 Jan., 1848; m. Sarah E. Wiggin, 1875.

Asa M., b. 14 March, 1850; grad. Dart. College, 1872; a civil engineer, Texas.

Willie A., b. 6 Dec., 1854; drowned in Merrimack river, 17 July, 1870.

GAGE.

Compiled by Isaac K. Gage.

The Boscowen branch of the Gage family is descended from THADDEUS,¹ whose two sons, Richard and William, settled in B. RICHARD² (Thaddeus¹), b. in Methuen, Mass., 11 Dec., 1776; m. Susannah, dau. of Capt. John Chandler, 6 Feb., 1805. He moved into B. previous to 1804; settled near the lower falls on the Contoocook, and subsequently in company with his brother acquired a large landed estate, including water privileges and mills, and carried on the lumbering business, which has been continued by his sons. He represented the town in the legislature in 1838, '39. Died 18 May, 1855.

Hiram, b. 1 Dec., 1807; d. 18 May, 1815.*Luther*, b. 19 Aug., 1809; d. 27 Nov., 1813.*Calvin*, b. 17 Nov., 1811.*John Chandler*, b. 11 April, 1814.*Hiram*, b. 25 July, 1816.*Luther*, b. 5 June, 1820.*Mary Mayo*, b. 11 Aug., 1822; m. Nehemiah Butler, 15 Nov., 1849.*Infant*, b. and d. July, 1824.*B. Franklin*, b. 7 Nov., 1827.*Richard*, b. 13 Sept., 1831.

CALVIN³ (Richard,² Thaddeus¹) m., 1st, Rebecca, dau. of Isaac Pearson, 21 Sept., 1835. She was b. 12 Nov., 1815; d. 22 July, 1835. Two children. Married, 2d, Elizabeth R., dau. of Isaac Ryan, of Plymouth, 29 April, 1846. She was b. 4 July, 1818. Ten children. He has held nearly all of the offices of trust in town; member of the legislature in 1849, '50. In company with his brother, John C., he carried on an extensive business in the manufacture and sale of lumber, near the waterfalls of the Contoocook, a business established by their father and uncle.

Hannah Pearson, b. 13 June, 1836; d. 5 July, 1852.*Martha A.*, b. 10 May, 1840; d. 19 July, 1846.*George W.*, b. 30 Jan., 1847; d. 8 April, 1854.*Rebecca P.*, b. 2 May, 1848; m. George D. B. Prescott, of Concord, 12 Oct., 1871. One child, *Dana G.*, b. 27 Oct., 1874.*Annie B.*, b. 18 Feb., 1850.*Harley C.*, b. 24 Oct., 1851.*Hannah P.*, b. 5 Sept., 1853.*Mary H.*, b. 8 May, 1856.*Nettie A.*, b. 21 April, 1858.*John F.*, b. 3 May, 1860.*George M.*, b. 23 Dec., 1863.*Spicer R.*, b. 21 Oct., 1866.

JOHN CHANDLER³ (Richard,² Thaddeus¹) m., 1st, Elizabeth S., dau. of Samuel Sargent, of Canterbury, 29 Nov., 1843. She was b. 21 March, 1821, d. 26 Feb., 1853. Three children. Married, 2d, Hannah C., dau. of Andrew Stevens, of Loudon, 27 Dec., 1853. Four children. He has frequently been called to fill places of trust in town, and represented it in the legislatures of 1853 and '54.

Martha A., b. 18 July, 1846; m. Geo. Gleason.

Dan W., b. 20 Sept., 1850; d. 24 May, 1857.

Fred V., b. 14 Feb., 1853; d. 11 Oct., 1869.

Lizzie M., b. 29 Nov., 1855.

Mabel C., b. 28 July, 1858.

Arthur A., b. 27 July, 1862.

Kate L., b. 10 Sept., 1865; d. 16 July, 1868.

HIRAM³ (Richard,² Thaddeus¹) m. Miriam, dau. of Moses Fellows, 26 Jan., 1843. His wife was b. 16 March, 1819, d. 11 Oct., 1875. They reside in Clinton, Iowa.

Susan M., b. 14 April, 1844; m. 1st, John Wayne, of Kansas, 1869; 2d, M. E. S. Storer, of Kansas, Oct., 1873.

William H. H., b. 27 June, 1845; served in army.

Charles F., b. 3 Nov., 1846; d. 20 Oct., 1848.

Caroline A., b. 7 Sept., 1848; m. G. R. Cole, of Kansas.

Lucia E., b. 21 Sept., 1850; d. 11 Nov., 1860.

Charles F., b. 21 March, 1855; d. 21 Oct., 1860.

Jesse B., b. 6 Feb., 1857.

Hiram, b. 3 June, 1860; d. 19 Oct., 1865.

LUTHER³ (Richard,² Thaddeus¹) m., 1st, Sarah J., dau. of Philip Cross, of Northfield. She was b. 1 May, 1824, d. 18 Sept., 1857. Four children. Married, 2d, Priscilla, dau. of Ephraim Plummer, 2 March, 1859. One child. He was at one time engaged in trade at the south part of the town, where he now resides. He has held the office of selectman and town treasurer, and was member of the legislature in 1861, '62.

Edwin M., b. 18 Oct., 1847; d. 12 Nov., 1848.

Sarah P., b. 11 Oct., 1849.

Nathan S. M., b. 2 Oct., 1852.

Luther C., b. 4 Aug., 1856.

Maurice P., b. 2 May, 1863; d. 27 Sept., 1863.

B. FRANKLIN³ (Richard,²) m. Amanda, dau. of Bickford Lang, of Pembroke, 8 Oct., 1854. She d. 8 Oct., 1867.

Lizzie Eudora, b. 20 July, 1855.

Madella J., b. 20 April, 1859.

RICHARD³ (Richard,²), m. Nancy, dau. of Daniel Mansfield; d. 6 Oct., 1876. His wife, b. 13 May, 1831; d. 17 July, 1866.

Edward Everett, b. 28 June, 1852.

Julia W., b. 16 July, 1854; m. Oscar F. Smith.

George H., b. 7 Nov., 1856.

Thaddeus O., b. 1 Aug., 1858.

Addison F., b. May, 1860.

Herbert C., b. 25 Aug., 1862.

WILLIAM HASELTINE² (Thaddeus¹), b. in Sanbornton, 21 March, 1791; moved to B., 1804; m., 1st, Polly, dau. of Bradbury Morrison, of Sanbornton; 2d. Sarah, dau. of Samuel Sargent, of Canterbury. [See Biog.]

Children of Polly :

Sophronia S., b. 21 Jan., 1815; m. John O. Russ, Nov., 1835; d. 23 May, 1844.

Eleander Wood, b. 11 July, 1816; drowned in canal near Contoocook river, 25 May, 1817. The body was recovered nine days later in the Merrimack, seven miles distant.

Isaac Kimball, b. 27 Oct., 1818; m. Susan G., dau. of Reuben Johnson. [See Biog.]

Asa Morrison, b. 8 Aug., 1820; m. Sophia W., dau. of John Caldwell, of B.

Phoebe Prescott, b. 23 Sept., 1822; m. Andrew J. Russ, d. 9 Aug., 1853. Three children.

Rosilla Morrison, b. 8 Aug., 1824; d. 28 Oct., 1827.

Child of Sarah :

Polly Rosilla, b. 1 Aug., 1838; m. Samuel R. Mann. One child,—*William H. Gage*.

ISAAC K.³ (William H.,² Thaddeus¹) m. Susan G. Johnson. [See Biog.]

Frederick Johnson, b. 42 Sept., 1843; m. Hattie A. Morse.

Georgianna Judith, b. 16 Sept., 1848; m. Abial W. Rolfe. Two children,—*Harry Gage*, b. 5 July, 1872; *Herbert Wilson*, b. 14 May, 1875.

Mary Morrison, b. 28 Dec., 1849; m. Milton W. Wilson; one child,—*Florence Lee*, b. 9 Jan., 1877.

Charlotte Hubbel, b. 13 March, 1852; d. 26 June, 1866.

Lucy Kimball, b. 11 June, 1858.

Isaac William, b. 1 Sept., 1861.

ASA M.³ (William H.,² Thaddeus¹) m. Sophia W. Caldwell.

Frank Henry, b. 20 April, 1844; m. Lucy Ann Smith, of Warsaw, Ky.; lives in Troy, N. Y.; two children,—*Edwin Asa*, b. 8 Feb., 1872; *Fanny Atkinson*, b. 27 Feb., 1874.

Helen Sophia, b. 13 Oct., 1847; m. Horace H. Danforth; one child,—*Maud Evelyn*, b. 21 Oct., 1870.

Edwin Asa, b. 5 Aug., 1848; d. 21 Sept., 1871.

Ida May, b. 8 Nov., 1851.

FREDERICK JOHNSON⁴ (Isaac K.³) m. Hattie A. Morse; resides in Boston.

Blanche, b. 24 Nov., 1869.

Lottie H., b. 22 Feb., 1873.

Fred Healey, b. 20 Oct., 1874.

GERRISH.

Compiled by Alfred Little.

WILLIAM,¹ Capt., was b. in Bristol, Somersetshire, England, 20 Aug., 1617, where he is said to have been educated in the mercantile house of Percival Lowle & Co.; came to New England as early as 1639, and settled that year in Newbury, Mass. [see Coffin's History of Newbury]; was the first captain of the military band in that town, and representative 1650-'54; m., 1st, Joanna, widow of John Oliver, of Newbury, 17 April, 1645, who d. 14 June, 1677, aged 58; removed to Boston, 1678, and there m., 2d, Ann, widow of John Manning; was the owner of No. 3, Long wharf, where he carried on business. At the semi-centennial anniversary meeting of the town of Boston, 14 March, 1686, Capt. Gerrish opened and closed the exercises with prayer. He d. at his son Benjamin's house, Salem, Mass., 9 Aug., 1687.

Children of Joanna :

John, b. 15 May, 1616; d. 1714; settled at Dover; m. there Elizabeth, dau. of Maj. R. Waldron; was a captain, sheriff, representative, counsellor, and judge of the supreme court of N. H.

William, b. 6 June, 1618; was a physician at Charlestown, Mass.; d. there 10 May, 1683.

Joseph, b. 23 March, 1649; d. 6 Jan., 1720; m. Ann, dau. of Maj. R. Waldron, Dover; grad. at Harvard college, 1669; was minister at Wenham, Mass.

Benjamin, b. 31 Jan., 1651; was collector of his majesty's customs at Salem; d. 2 April, 1713.

Elizabeth, b. 20 Sept., 1654; d. 19 Nov., 1678; m. Capt. Stephen Greenleaf, of Newbury, Mass., 23 Oct., 1676.

Moses, b. 9 May, 1656; d. 4 Dec., 1694.

Mary, b. 1 April, 1658; m. Dr. John Dole, of Newbury, Mass., 23 Oct., 1676.

Child of Ann :

Henry, b. in Boston, 21 March, 1679; d. without issue.

Moses,² Col. (William,¹ Capt.), lived in Newbury, Mass.; m. 24 Sept., 1677, Jane, dau. of Rev. Henry Sewall, and sister of Chief Justice Sewall, of Mass. She was b. at Badesly, England, 25 Oct., 1659, and d. 29 Jan., 1717.

Joanna, b. 3 Oct., 1678.

Joseph, b. 20 March, 1682; d. Jan., 1765, aged 82 years, 9 months, and 20 days.

Sarah, b. 25 Dec., 1683.

Elizabeth, b. 27 Dec., 1685.

Mary, b. 28 Oct., 1687.

John, b. 2 April, 1695; m. Judith Coker.

JOSEPH,³ Col. (Moses,² Col., William,¹ Capt.), lived in Newbury, Mass.; was member of the colonial legislature 20 years, and often elected by that body to his majesty's council, and as often rejected by the English governor "because he was not supple;" was elected to a seat in a provincial congress. Says Rev. Jacob Little,— "Col. Joseph Gerrish had such muscular power, that he swam the Merrimack river, near its mouth, every year till he was past 70. The weight of four of his children was 1,200 pounds." He m. Mary, dau. of Moses and Lydia (Coffin) Little, of Newbury; published 26 Feb., 1703, '4. She was b. 13 Jan., 1686.

Moses, b. 15 April, 1706; m. Mary Moody, 18 April, 1728; lived in Newbury (Byfield), Mass.

Joseph, b. 10 Sept., 1708; d. 26 May, 1776; was a colonel; m. Catherine Brown, of Reading, Mass.; settled in Newbury (Byfield.)

Stephen, b. 22 Jan., 1711; d. 1788, in B.

Mary, b. 10 Sept., 1714; m. — Griggs, of Roxbury, Mass.

Jane, b. 12 Oct., 1717; m. Rev. Phineas Stevens, first minister at B., 24 Nov., 1741.

Elizabeth, b. 5 March, 1720; m. Stephen March, of Portsmouth, 14 June, 1753.

Sarah, b. 18 July, 1722; was adopted by Judge Samuel Sewall; m. Moses Newell.

Judith, b. 7 Jan., 1724; m. Col. Thurston, of Bradford, Mass.

Samuel, b. 3 April, 1728 [?]; m. Sarah Johnson; lived at West Newbury.

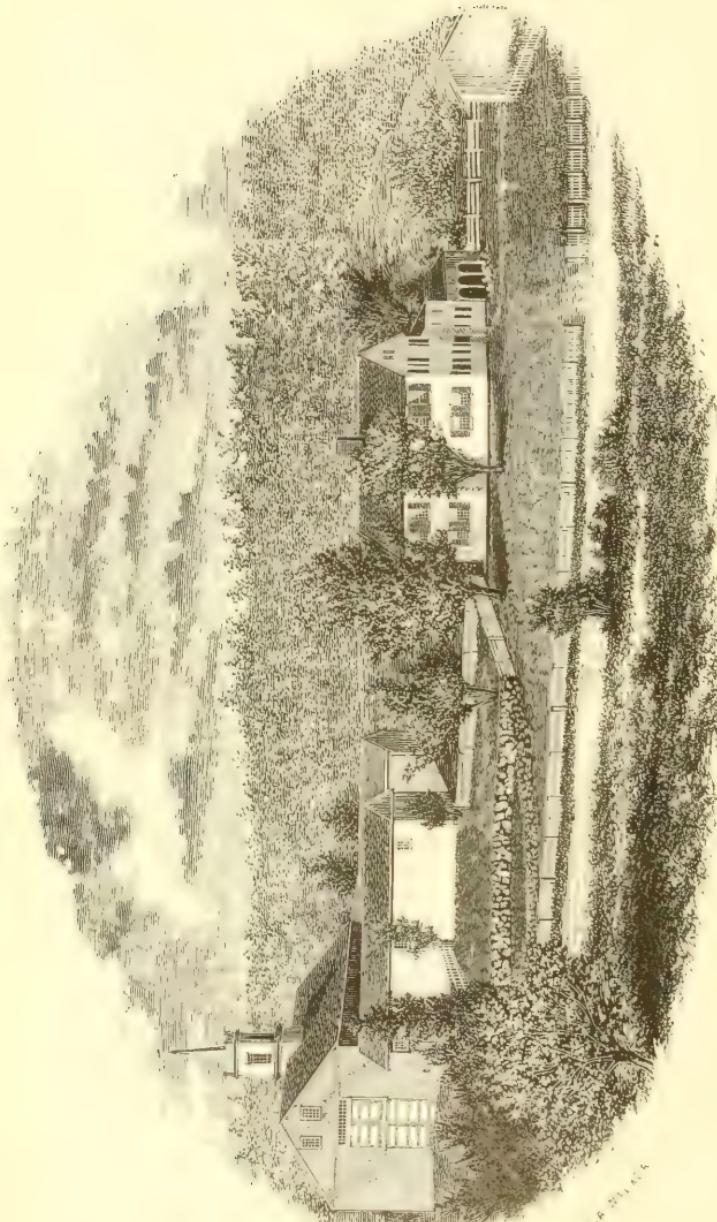
Rebecca, b. 29 Oct., 1732 [?]; m. Joshua March, 1 Jan., 1752; lived in West Newbury.

Three others d. young.

STEPHEN,⁴ Capt. (Joseph,³ Col., Moses,² Col.), b. 22 Jan., 1711, in Newbury, Mass.; d. 1788, in B. [see Biog.]; was a resident of Canterbury at date of his first marriage, in 1738, and of "Contoocook" (B.) when m., 2d, in 1741. [See Newbury Records.] Married, 1st, Martha Chase, of Newbury, Mass., 21 July, 1738; 2d, Joanna Hale, 15 July, 1741, who was b. June, 1715, and d. about 1792 [see Biog.]. She was dau. of Samuel Hale, of Newbury, and sister of Richard Hale, the father of Capt. Nathan Hale, the martyr spy, in the war of American independence.

NOTE. The names and birth-dates of the children of Capt. William,¹ Col. Moses,² and of the first eight children of Col. Joseph³ Gerrish, have been copied for the compiler from the early records of Newbury, Mass., by William Little, Esq., town-clerk.

Brook Gerrish
Teeter Gerrish
Frank L. Gerrish
THE HOME OF



Henry, b. 3 May, 1742; d. 16 May, 1806.

Jane, b. 20 April, 1745; d. 30 March, 1814; m. Lieut. Samuel Ames, of B., who d. 1 Sept., 1825.

Samuel, b. 20 April, 1748; d. 16 Nov., 1825.

Enoch, b. 16 Jan., 1750; d. 1 May, 1821.

Joseph, b. 17 Sept., 1753; d. 21 Nov., 1817.

Stephen, b. 1756; d. 24 Aug., 1777.

HENRY,^{5*} Col. (Stephen,⁴ Capt., Joseph,³ Col.), m. Martha, dau. of Jeremiah Clough, of Canterbury, 10 Nov., 1763. She was b. 10 Nov., 1742; d. 15 Oct., 1826. [See Biog.]

Jeremiah, b. 8 Aug., 1764; d. 23 April, 1836; m., 1st, Sarah, dau. of Joseph Gerrish, of West B., 6 March, 1788; m., 2d, Mary, dau. of Nehemiah Cogswell, of B., 20 Nov., 1817 [?], who was b. 29 Feb., 1784. He was a gunsmith and repairer of clocks and watches, and made cut-nails (prior to 1804, it is said) while living in the house now owned by Charles D. Glitten, at Webster, cutting them out of hoop-iron with large shears driven by horse-power; built the first saw-mill at the outlet of Long pond, in Webster; willed his homestead to the Congregational society at B. for the support of a minister.

Sarah, b. 3 April, 1766; d. 21 Aug. 1839; m. Capt. Joseph Wood, of Lebanon, 15 Jan., 1784. He was b. in Mansfield, Ct., 8 Nov., 1759, and d. 17 Dec., 1859—a centenarian, aged 100 years and 39 days; was one of the last surviving soldiers of the Revolution.

Moses, b. 17 Feb., 1768; d. 24 Nov., 1854.

Stephen, b. 16 April, 1770; d. 11 Nov., 1815.

Henry, b. 29 May, 1772; d. 11 Sept., 1862.

Hannah, b. 14 Aug., 1774; d. 25 June, 1855; m., 1st, Jeremiah Carter, of B., 27 May, 1795; 2d, Jacob March, of Sanbornton, 4 April, 1802.

Martha, b. 14 May, 1777; d. 28 Aug., 1855, at New Buffalo, Mich.; m. Jesse Little, of B.

Jacob, b. 10 Nov., 1779; d. 22 May, 1861.

Susannah, b. 28 Feb., 1782; d. 2 Jan., 1867, at Nashua; m. Joel French, of B., 29 March, 1804.

Joseph, b. 25 March, 1784; d. 25 May, 1851.

Thomas, b. 12 Sept., 1786; d. 19 Feb., 1875.

NOTE. The "Gerrish meeting" originated in the family of Col. Henry Gerrish, but included others of the name. His eleven children (with their families), living at different points between Nashua and Lebanon, were accustomed for many years to meet annually at their various homes for a family reunion, the last one occurring in 1849.

*A part of the inscription on his gravestone at B. is incorrect, viz., "Joseph Gerrish, captain of the life-guard of G. R., 1st." It should read thus: "William Gerrish, first captain of the Military Band at Newbury, Mass."

SAMUEL⁵ (Stephen,⁴ Capt., Joseph,³ Col.) settled first on High street, B.; removed in 1776 to Canterbury, his farm lying on the Merrimack river; m. Lucy Noyes, of Hebron, Jan., 1773, who d. 1818, aged 66.

Enoch, b. 1775; m., 1st, Judith, dau. of Nathan Chandler, of Concord, who d. at St. Armand, L. C., 1825; 2d, Martha Foster, of Canterbury, who d. at Montreal, 1833. He was a merchant in B.; removed soon after 1820 to St. Armand, where he d. 1856.

Joseph, b. 19 March, 1777; d. 31 July, 1839.

Stephen, b. 1789; d. 1811.

ENOCH,⁵ Dea. (Stephen,⁴ Capt., Joseph,³ Col.), m., 1st, Mary E., dau. of Dea. Isaac Pearson, of B., Feb., 1772; she was b. 3 Oct., 1753; d. May, 1784;—m., 2d, Hannah Kilburn, of B., 8 Dec., 1784, who d. 14 Jan., 1792; 3d, Mary, dau. of Joseph Gerrish, of B., 2 July, 1792, who d. 3 May, 1829.

Children of Mary E.:

Samuel, b. 7 July, 1773; was a physician at Sanbornton; d. there 31 Oct., 1809.

Enoch, b. 30 April, 1775; d. 24 Aug., 1834.

Stephen, b. 5 March, 1778; d. 1781.

Sally, b. 4 March, 1780; d. 10 March, 1811; m. Rev. Lemuel Bliss, of Bradford, 17 Jan., 1806.

Isaak, } b. 27 Nov., 1782; } d. 22 Aug., 1812.

Anna, } b. 22 Sept., 1815; m. Joseph B. Smith, of Eaton, L. C., 21 Jan., 1812.

Children of Hannah:

Mary, b. Oct., 1785; d. 26 March, 1871; m. Capt. Ephraim Wood, of Lebanon, 29 Feb., 1816, who was b. 24 Aug., 1787, and d. 23 April, 1874.

Hannah, b. 4 Jan., 1792; d. Jan., 1821; m. Dea. Isaac Pearson, of B., 1 June, 1814.

JOSEPH,⁵ Col. (Stephen,⁴ Capt., Joseph,³ Col.), was a prominent man, and held various offices in town for many years; was also delegate to convention for adoption of the Federal constitution; m. Mary Bartlett, of Newbury, Mass., Oct., 1779, who was b. May, 1762, and d. 18 Jan., 1827.

Judith, b. 12 July, 1780; d. 19 Dec., 1859; m. Dea. John Clough, of Canterbury, 31 March, 1802.

Samuel Bartlett, b. 12 Dec., 1782; d. 7 Dec., 1866, at Lebanon.

Mary, b. 17 Oct., 1784; d. Oct., 1825; m. Rev. Wm. Patrick, of Canterbury, 15 Aug., 1805.

Sally, b. 19 Aug., 1786; d. 17 Jan., 1851; m. Rev. Enoch Corser, of B., 29 May, 1817.

Betsey, b. 31 Dec., 1787; d. 11 Oct., 1821; m. Dea. Thomas Gerrish, of B., 19 Sept., 1805.

Moses^c (Henry,⁵ Col., Stephen,⁴ Capt.) settled in the south-western part of B., at "Bashan," named thus by Dea. Enoch Little, Sen., from the many oaks which grew there. His house has ever been the abode of hospitality. He m. Sarah Ilsley, dau. of Enoch Little.

Sally, b. 26 Oct., 1790; d. 1 Sept., 1864; m. Col. John Farmer, of B., 11 Feb., 1819.

Jeremiah, b. 1 Jan., 1794; d. 30 Oct., 1843.

STEPHEN,⁶ Lieut. (Henry,⁵ Col., Stephen,⁴ Capt.), lived on High street; was a man of great inventive talent. The attachment of the screw to the pod-auger, and also the first practical auger for boring logs and wooden pumps, are said to have been his inventions. With his father, he made mill-saws and cranks on a common forge. He was one of the first in this state to make cut-nails, his nail-mill on High street being on the south fork of Stirrup-iron brook; he also built the Gulf bridge, but d. before its completion. He m. Hannah, dau. of Lieut. Samuel Ames, of B. She d. 18 Nov., 1834.

Sally, b. 20 July, 1796; d. 11 Jan., 1849; m. Edmund Dearborn, of Northfield, 19 June, 1821.

Jane, b. 20 July, 1798; d. at Elkhorn, Brown Co., Ill., 22 April, 1844; m. Jonathan Dearborn, m. p., Northfield, 14 Oct., 1823; removed to Elkhorn, Ill., March, 1837, where he d. 15 March, 1875.

Martha, b. 14 Sept., 1800; d. at Elkhorn, Ill., 10 Feb., 1868; m. Stephen Kendrick, Lebanon, 21 Sept., 1826.

Sam, b. 2 Nov., 1803; d. 4 Nov., 1845, at Elkhorn, Ill.

Hannah, b. 20 April, 1806; m. Baxter Clough, of Canterbury, 19 July, 1832; removed to Solon, O., 1831, and thence to North Amherst, 1853, where he d. 30 Nov., 1872.

Sewall, b. 18 March, 1809.

Harriet, b. 21 March, 1812; d. at Elkhorn, Ill., 2 Sept., 1874; m. Absalom Gerrish, Northfield, 5 June, 1839.

Henry, b. 31 July, and d. 2 Aug., 1814.

HENRY⁶ (Henry,⁵ Col., Stephen,⁴ Capt.) first settled on High st., and afterwards on the homestead at Fish st., B.; m. Mary, dau. of Hon. Abiel Foster, Canterbury, 6 June, 1796. She was b. 1 Oct., 1774; d. 23 Sept., 1869, aged about 95.

Susanna, b. 15 June, 1797; m. Dr. Thomas Peach, of B., 2 Feb., 1815; residence in West Creek, Ind.

Infant dau., b. 9 and d. 21 Dec., 1799.

Jacob, b. 29 Dec., 1801; d. 28 Oct., 1858; m. Maria Ames, Canterbury, 25 Sept., 1824; removed to New Buffalo, Mich., Sept., 1835.

Lucy, b. 30 Sept., 1803; m. Ephraim Plumer, of B., 11 Jan., 1821.

Abiel, b. 7 March, 1806.

Mary, b. 9 Feb., 1808; d. 14 March, 1836; m. James Little, of B., 15 Dec., 1829; removed to New Buffalo, Mich., 1835.

Elizabeth, b. 24 July, 1813; d. 7 Nov., 1842; m. Joseph G. Ames, Berrien Co., Mich., 4 Sept., 1839.

JACOB⁶ (Henry,⁵ Col., Stephen,⁴ Capt.) m. Sarah, dau. of David Ames, Canterbury, 15 April, 1803; lived on Fish st., B. [See Biog.]

Apphia, b. 27 April, 1804; m. Rev. Phannel W. Warrener, Canandaigua, N. Y., 28 Sept., 1829.

Martha, b. 26 Nov., 1805; d. 17 April, 1867; m., 1st, Samuel Chamberlain, Loudon, 24 Oct., 1824, who d. 3 Nov., 1838; 2d, Ruel Walker, Loudon, 20 Nov., 1840, who d. 6 July, 1872, aged 80.

Joseph, b. 22 June, 1807; d. 17 Dec., 1850, at Fisherville; m. Methitable Plumer, of B., 11 Nov., 1830.

Calvin, b. 31 May, 1809.

Luther, b. 30 Aug., 1812; d. 1 May, 1821.

David A., b. 6 Feb., 1816.

Stephen, b. 17 Dec., 1817; d. 17 April, 1818.

Sarah, b. 1 Feb., 1819; m. George W. Choate, Enfield, 13 Jan., 1841.

Emily, b. 6 April, 1821; m. Dea. Enoch Coffin, of B., 20 Oct., 1842; resides in Beloit, Wis.

JOSEPH⁶ (Henry,⁵ Col., Stephen,⁴ Capt.) settled in Northfield about 1804, his land (now a part of Franklin) lying on Merrimack river, and opposite Daniel Webster's residence; was an extensive farmer and dealer in real estate; m. Susan Hancock, of Northfield, who was b. 13 July, 1791; d. 26 Nov., 1849.

Absalom, b. 22 June, 1809.

Milton, b. 29 Nov., 1811.

Cynthia A., b. 8 Feb., 1813; m. Jacob K. Moore, of Canterbury, Aug., 1835; removed to Griggsville, Ill., 1849.

Almira S., b. 13 March, 1815; d. 23 Feb., 1854; m. Charles H. Ayers, Canterbury, 4 Oct., 1838.

Louisa, b. 28 Jan., 1817; d. 29 Dec., 1848; m. Dea. Nathan B. Stearns, Lebanon, 19 March, 1845.

Lucien, b. 8 Feb., 1819; d. 26 July, 1859.

Stephen, b. 29 Nov., 1821. Col. Stephen Gerrish remained on the homestead for several years; now resides in Franklin village; m. Mrs. Alice B. Hammond, March, 1855.

Leonard, b. 11 June, 1823.

Susan, b. 25 July, 1825; d. 3 Sept., 1869, at Lebanon; m., 27 Jan., 1852, Luther C. Bean, M. D., of Fisherville, now practising in Chicago.

Joseph, b. 2 May, 1827; resides in Minn.

Alfred A., b. 9 July, 1829; physician at Lowell, Ind. •

Carlos E., b. 17 April, 1831; went by overland route to Cal., 1852.

Ellen M., b. 19 Oct., 1833; m. Charles H. Ayers, Canterbury, 15 Oct., 1854.

THOMAS,⁶ Dea. (Henry,⁵ Col., Stephen,⁴ Capt.), lived on Boscawen Plain; elected deacon of 1st Congregational church in B.; removed to Webster, March, 1867; m., 1st, Betsey, dau. of Col. Joseph Gerrish, of B., 19 Sept., 1805; 2d, Elizabeth Patrick, of Weston, Mass., Oct., 1822, who d. 26 Feb., 1869. [See Biog.]

Children of Betsey:

Mary, b. 1806; d. in infancy.

Jonina Eliza, b. 22 Aug., 1807; m., 23 Feb., 1830, Adams Shepherd, of Canterbury, a teacher; removed to Orio, Wabash county, Ill.

Henry, b. 30 May, 1809; d. at Patoka, Marion county, Ill., 19 Feb., 1875. His father d. same day, at Webster, N. H.

Joseph, b. 7 March, 1812; d. 15 April, 1816.

Mary B., b. 24 March, 1815; m., 1st, Hon. Jefferson G. Thurber, of Monroe, Mich., 6 March, 1834, who d. 6 May, 1857; 2d, Dea. Samuel Wood, West Lebanon, 5 Sept., 1871.

Harlan P., b. 6 June, 1818; d. in Clay City, Ill., 13 April, 1876.

Thomas, ⁷ b. 5 Sept., 1820; ⁸

Elizabeth, ⁷ b. 5 Sept., 1820; ⁸ m. Jeremiah W. Wilson, M. D., Hopkinton, 31 March, 1847.

JOSEPH,⁷ Capt. (Samuel,⁵ Stephen,⁴ Capt.), lived on the homestead, Canterbury; m., 1st, Sarah, dau. of Nathan Chandler, Concord; 2d, Sarah, dau. of Dea. John Church, Dumbarton, 1813. She was b. 9 June, 1784; d. 2 Feb., 1855.

Children of Sarah Chandler:

Judith, b. 22 Feb., 1802; d. 24 Sept., 1820.

Lucy, b. 24 Jan., 1804; d. at Granville, O., 5 Oct., 1834; m. Rev. Jacob Little, of B., 1 June, 1826.

Mary, b. 14 April, 1807; m. Rev. Henry Shedd, Leominster, Mass., 28 Sept., 1829; went as home missionaries to O., where she d. 12 March, 1835.

Nathan, b. 28 Oct., 1811; d. 1 June, 1825.

Children of Sarah Church:

John, b. 26 April, 1814.

Sarah, b. 2 March, 1816; m. Dr. James B. Abbott, of B., 22 March, 1843.

Enoch, b. 16 Feb., 1818; d. 30 March, 1858.

Susan, b. 1 Feb., 1820; m. Capt. True O. Furnald, Canterbury, 3 Feb., 1841; resides in Manchester.

Charles, b. 1 March, 1822.

Judith, b. 21 May, 1824; m. Farnum Coffin, of B., 24 Nov., 1842.

Newell, b. 23 Feb., 1826; went to Cal., 1849, thence to Port Townsend, W. T.

ENOCH,⁶ Adjt. (Enoch,⁵ Dea., Stephen,⁴ Capt.), m., 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Abiel Foster, of Canterbury, 10 March, 1800; she d. 18 July, 1803, aged 25; 2d, Ruth,

widow of Abner Clough, Loudon, March, 1810, who d. 10 Dec., 1833, aged 59.

Children of Elizabeth :

Stephen, b. 4 Jan., 1801; d. 2 Feb., 1840; m. Martha A., dau. of Joseph B. and Anna (Gerrish) Smith, of B., 22 Sept., 1834. She m., 2d. Gen. Enoch Gerrish Wood, 9 Oct., 1844.

Elizabeth, b. 14 Jan., 1803; d. 24 Aug., 1824.

Children of Ruth :

Mary A., b. 14 March, 1811; d. 30 June, 1827.

Rebecca P., b. 24 Sept., 1812; d. 29 June, 1845; m. Francis W. Ames, of Canterbury, 8 May, 1838, who d. 30 Aug., 1838; 2d, W. W. Brown, m. d., Chester, 8 Oct., 1839.

Caroline L., b. 24 Aug., 1814; d. 23 Sept., 1838; m. W. W. Brown, m. d., Chester, 8 May, 1838.

ISAAC⁶ (Enoch,⁵ Dea., Stephen,⁴ Capt.) m. Caroline Lawrence, of Canterbury, 1 June, 1815, who was b. 16 Nov., 1797, and d. at West Lebanon, 25 Oct., 1870.

Twins, d. in infancy.

Lydia, b. 28 June, 1818; m. Dea. Samuel Wood, of West Lebanon, 24 Oct., 1838; d. 8 June, 1866.

Enoch, b. 28 July, 1822.

Elizabeth, b. 12 Jan., 1826; d. 15 April, 1828.

SAMUEL BARTLETT.⁶ Capt. (Joseph,⁵ Col., Stephen,⁴ Capt.) was inn-keeper at B. about 16 years; removed to Hartland, Vt., 1829, from thence to Lebanon; m. Mary, dau. of Capt. Joseph Wood, of Lebanon, 2 Sept., 1806. She was b. 16 Aug., 1789; resides at Lebanon.

Sarah W., b. 8 Aug., 1808; d. 2 Feb., 1861; m. Orlando Sargent, Woodstock, Vt., 8 July, 1829.

Joanna H., b. 27 Sept., 1812; d. 29 Aug., 1866; m., 1st, John Currier, Lebanon, 28 April, 1840; 2d, George H. Gates, Pomfret, Vt., 17 March, 1851; 3d, Humphrey Wood, Lebanon, 13 April, 1859.

Susan, b. 22 Dec., 1814; m. Humphrey Wood, Lebanon, 7 June, 1868.

Mary P., b. 19 April, 1819; resides at Lebanon.

Joseph W., b. 25 March, 1825.

Samuel M., b. 5 March, 1827; d. 30 Jan., 1854; m. Clara T. Dearborn, Lebanon, 28 Nov., 1850.

George L., b. 29 July, 1829; m., 1st, Clarissa M. Whittier, 31 March, 1856; 2d, Eveline J. Marsh, Faribault, Minn.; resides at Waverly, Minn.

Charles H., b. at Hartland, Vt., 27 Oct., 1832.

JEREMIAH⁷ Dea. (Moses,⁶ Henry,⁵ Col.), lived on the homestead at "Bashan;" succeeded George T. Pillsbury, deceased, as deacon of the Congregational church at West Boscawen, and was leader of the choir about nineteen

years. He purchased, 26 March, 1838, the first seraphine made by Charles Austin, of Concord. This was a reed instrument blown by pedals, and is remarkable as being one of the earliest in America. He m. Jane, dau. of Dea. Enoch Little, of B., 8 March, 1821.

Polly L., b. 27 June, 1823; d. 26 Dec., 1843.

Jeremiah Edwin, b. 19 May, 1826; d. 7 Nov., 1848.

Sarah J., b. 11 Jan., 1830; d. 21 June, 1872; m. George Little, of Webster, 19 Nov., 1867.

Henry H., b. 21 Feb., 1833; m. Sarah J., dau. of Col. Paul Pearson, of Webster, 11 Nov., 1856; lives on the homestead; was chosen deacon of Congregational church, at Webster, to succeed Dea. Enoch Little, resigned.

James L., b. 11 May, 1838.

SAM⁷ (Stephen,⁶ Lieut., Henry,⁵ Col.) removed from B. to Solon, O., Nov., 1831, and to Elkhorn, Brown county, Ill., March, 1837; m., at Solon, Betsey Clough, of Canterbury, 17 July, 1835.

John C., b. 22 May, 1836; d. 20 Jan., 1854.

Stephen, b. 6 June, 1839; d. 18 Sept., 1843.

Elizabeth, b. 19 and d. 24 Nov., 1841.

Lucien, b. 19 July, 1842; d. 24 Aug., 1869.

Jane E., b. 22 March, 1844; m. John B. Clough, Sept., 1866.

Sam, b. 25 Feb., 1846.

SEWALL⁷ (Stephen,⁶ Lieut., Henry,⁵ Col.) removed from B. to Elkhorn, Brown county, Ill., Sept., 1836; m. there Elizabeth Groves, 8 Jan., 1846.

Hannah, b. 20 July, 1848; m. Frank F. Winnaker, 26 Nov., 1871.

Harriet, b. 18 Feb., 1850; m. San Gerrish, 8 July, 1867.

Stephen, b. 12 Dec., 1851; d. 30 Jan., 1855.

Martha J., b. 9 Feb., 1853; m. George E. Richardson, 23 April, 1875.

Samuel S., b. 18 July, 1855.

Maria J., b. 14 Jan., 1857.

Jacob D., b. 12 March, 1861.

Cynthia A., b. 15 May, 1866.

Mary E., b. 4 April, 1868.

ABIEL⁷ (Henry,⁶ Henry,⁵ Col.) lived in Canterbury, and afterwards on the homestead, since occupied as the county farm; removed to West Creek, Lake county, Ind., where he now resides; m. Eliza, dau. of Paul Dodge, of B., 18 Jan., 1830.

Maria, b. in Canterbury, 15 April, 1831; m. Joseph Barnard, Jr., of Contoocookville, 26 Oct., 1849.

Martha, b. in Canterbury, 5 Nov., 1832; m. William S. Freed, of Dundas, Ont., Canada, 18 Aug., 1862; d. 16 Dec., 1875.

Mary, b. in Canterbury, 22 Aug., 1834; m. Joseph A. Little, West Creek, Ind., 1 Nov., 1859.

James L., b. in B., 15 Nov., 1836.

Jane P., b. 9 July, 1841; m. Thomas Stroud, of Wheeler, Ind., 31 Dec., 1863; resides at Salina, Ill.

Ann E., b. 10 Feb., 1847; m. David B. Brush, Waveland, Ind., 22 Sept., 1868.

CALVIN⁷ (Jacob,⁶ Henry,⁵ Col.) resides in Concord; m. Ann S. Fifield, of Franklin, 1 Dec., 1836.

Susan Augusta, b. 4 Aug., 1838; m. Hiram K. Dewey, Waterford, Vt., 1 March, 1866; resides in Barton, Vt.

Hiram F., b. 27 Sept., 1839.

DAVID A.⁷ (Jacob,⁶ Henry,⁵ Col.) lived on the homestead; filled various offices of trust; removed to Letonia, O., April, 1869; m. Elizabeth Putnam, Warren, Mass., 11 Oct., 1841.

Frances E., b. 17 Jan., 1847; d. 26 July, 1865.

Adaline D., b. 9 Jan., 1850.

ABSALOM⁷ (Joseph,⁶ Henry,⁵ Col.) settled at Elkhorn, Brown co., Ill., in 1836; m. Harriet, dau. of Lieut. Stephen Gerrish, of B., 5 June, 1839.

Joseph A., b. 7 Oct., 1844; d. 6 Oct., 1876, was greatly interested in the study of natural history, commencing when a boy to collect geological and other specimens. His museum of curiosities became famous throughout the county.

MILTON⁷ (Capt. (Joseph,⁶ Henry,⁵ Col.), lives on the paternal estate, Franklin; m. Hannah Dimick, West Hartford, Vt., 28 Oct., 1839.

Clara L., b. 28 June, 1842; m. Henry W. Boutwell, of Lyndeborough, 3 May, 1872; resides at West Medford, Mass.

Frank M., b. 20 June, 1848; resides in Manchester.

Charles F., b. 10 Oct., 1850.

LUCIEN⁷ (Joseph,⁶ Henry,⁵ Col.) lived at Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton); m. Mary J. Dimick, West Hartford, Vt., 2 Oct., 1846.

Sarah F., b. 6 Sept., 1847; m. Samuel W., son of Rev. Joseph T. Lewis, 21 Aug., 1866; resides in Cincinnati, O.

LEONARD⁷ (Joseph,⁶ Henry,⁵ Col.) resides on the paternal estate, Franklin; m. Emily A. Gerrish, Fisherville, 15 March, 1849.

Josephine M., b. 17 Oct., 1851.

Helen L., b. 6 Aug., 1858.

HENRY⁷ (Thomas,⁶ Dea., Henry,⁵ Col.) lived in Sandoval and Patoka, Ill.; m. Eunice Couch, of Friendship, N. Y., 21 Oct., 1841.

Harlan T., b. 11 Sept., 1842.

Jacob E. R., b. 9 Dec., 1843; d. 15 Dec., 1861.

Mary E., b. 24 Jan., 1846; m. Samuel Britt, 2 Nov., 1869.
Levi H., b. 11 March, 1848; m. Susan Parker, 11 Sept., 1873.
Simeon S., b. and d. 1 Jan., 1850.
Sarah E., b. 27 Dec., 1850; d. 10 Sept., 1862.
Albert M., b. 4 April, 1853.
Hiram E., b. 28 Aug., 1855; d. 3 March, 1866.

HARLAN P.⁷ (Thomas,⁶ Dea., Henry,⁵ Col.) removed to Ill., 1854; was merchant at Sandoval; retired to a farm at Clay City, 1871; m., 1st, Almira C. Gault, of Hooksett, June, 1846; 2d, Mrs. Avelin D. Wood; 3d, Mrs. Matilda E. Devore, of Clay City, Aug., 1871.

Children of Almira:

John C., b. 2 May, 1849; resides at Coffeyburg, Daviess county, Mo.
Jesse G., b. 10 Sept., 1851; d. 28 Dec., 1852.

Children of Matilda:

Daughter, b. 1872; d. 1877.
 Son, b. June, 1875; d. March, 1876.

THOMAS⁷ (Thomas,⁶ Dea., Henry,⁵ Col.) resides in Webster; m., 1st, Susan M. Colby, of Hopkinton, 3 Sept., 1856; m., 2d, Caroline H. Lewis, of Newport, 30 Aug., 1870.

Child of Susan:

Frank H., b. 17 April, 1861.

Children of Caroline:

Albert E., b. 23 Nov., 1872; d. 2 Feb., 1875.
Mary E., b. 9 Jan., 1875.
Edith M., b. 17 Oct., 1876.

JOHN,⁷ Rev. (Joseph,⁶ Capt., Samuel⁵), entered Dart. college, 1832, but from ill health was obliged to leave the same year; went to Canada in 1836; entered Theo. Sem. at Bangor, Me., 1843, and was there licensed to preach, Aug., 1845; was ordained by Crawfordsville Presbytery, April, 1847, at Rob Roy, Ind.; preached in Vermillion county, Ind., seven years; was installed pastor at New Washington, Clark county, Ind., 1853, and remained nine years; also over the church at Homer, Mich., June, 1866, where he continued about twelve years; was settled over the Presbyterian church, at Washington, Davies county, Ind., 1878; received the honorable degree of A. M. from Wabash coll. in 1860; m. Rhoda B., dau. of Richard Little, of B., 14 Jan., 1837.

Richard, b. 13 Nov., 1837; d. 17 May, 1839.
Lucy, b. 7 Sept., 1840.

ENOCH⁷ (Joseph,⁶ Capt., Samuel⁵) went to St. Arnaud, Canada, in 1839; lived there six years, then at Thetford, Vt.; removed to Helt township, Vermillion county, Ind., Sept., 1852; was an elder of Presbyterian church; m. Abbie C. Cogswell, of B., 7 Jan., 1840.

Charles, b. 2 July, 1841, in L. C.; enlisted in 18th Regt. Ind. Vol. Infantry; was at the battle of Pea Ridge; served eleven months; returned home and d. of disease contracted in the army.

Lucien, b. 26 Feb., 1843, in L. C.; served in the 71st Ind. Reg't three months; was in the battle of Richmond, Ky.; returned home, and d. from disease brought on by exposure and camp life, 7 Oct., 1862.

John Q., b. 1 March, 1848, in B.; d. 24 Oct., 1862.

Mary E., b. 21 July, 1849, Thetford, Vt.; m. Rev. Henry M. Nolan, 17 Sept., 1868, Edgar county, Ill.

Hattie M., b. 20 Feb., 1851, Thetford, Vt.; m. Samuel S. Marshall, 10 Aug., 1873; resides in Helt township, Vermillion county, Ind.

Edward, b. 14 Jan., 1853; m. Almira Skidmore, 29 Feb., 1872; resides in Edgar county, Ill.

James L., b. 24 Jan., 1856.

CHARLES⁷ Hon. (Joseph,⁶ Capt., Samuel⁵), removed from Canterbury to Minn., 1855; resides at St. Charles; is president of the Dover Bank, Minn.; was Rep. delegate to the constitutional convention of Minn.; m. Olive W. Dimick, 18 March, 1845, West Hartford, Vt.

Allen, b. 19 Dec., 1845.

Adah, b. 13 Sept., 1849; m. Alvano B. Dyar, 18 Nov., 1869, at St. Charles, Minn.

Ella V., b. 8 Sept., 1858.

NEWELL⁷ (Joseph,⁶ Capt., Samuel⁵) went to Cal. in 1849, from thence to Port Townsend, W. T., where he m., and has two children.

Henry, Cynthia A.

ENOCH⁷ Col. (Isaac,⁶ Enoch,⁵ Dea), m. Miranda O., dau. of Joseph S. Lawrence, of Lee, 23 May, 1854, who was b. 15 June, 1829. [See Biog.]

Frank L., b. 19 May, 1855. [See Biog.]

Lizzie M., b. 14 June, 1860.

JOSEPH W.⁷ (Samuel B.,⁶ Capt., Joseph,⁵ Col.) resides in Lebanon; m. Eunice M. Hewes, of Lyme, 6 Feb., 1855. [See Biog.]

Charles W., b. 25 Nov., 1855.

Emily J., b. 8 Sept., 1861.

CHARLES H.⁷ (Samuel B.,⁶ Capt., Joseph,⁵ Col.) resides in Lebanon; m., 1st, Anna Foster, 13 Nov., 1866; 2d, Lydia A. Gates, 14 Feb., 1875, both of Lebanon.

Children of Anna:

Charles F., b. 14 Aug., 1870; d. 6 March, 1873.

Eugene B., b. 4 Oct., 1872.

Anna M., b. 25 July, 1874; d. 16 Sept., 1874.

JAMES L.⁸ (Jeremiah,⁷ Dea., Moses⁶) resides on the homestead at Webster; is justice of the peace, and has filled various offices of trust; was the first in town to enlist under Lieut. David E. Burbank, in Co. E (of which he was corporal), 16th Reg't N. H. V. M. At the capture of Fort Burton, Butte La Rose, La., 20 April, 1863, he was a sharpshooter on the gunboat Clifton, and took part in that engagement. He m. Sarah B. Chandler, of Fisherville, 22 Dec., 1864.

Edwin Chandler, b. 4 July, 1867.

Mary Imogen, b. 21 Aug., 1872; d. 31 Aug., 1873.

LUCIEN⁸ (Sam,⁷ Stephen,⁶ Lieut.) m. Mary J. Scantland, Nov., 1865.

Nora Agnes, b. 8 July, 1867.

SAM⁸ (Sam,⁷ Stephen,⁶ Lieut.) m. Harriet Gerrish, of Elkhorn, Brown county, Ill., 8 July, 1867.

Neilia May, b. 15 May, 1868.

Henry L., b. 26 Sept., 1870; d. 15 March, 1872.

Emma E., b. 22 Feb., 1873; d. 13 Aug., 1875.

Harry E., b. 16 Jan. 1875.

Joseph H., b. 9 May, 1877.

JAMES L.⁸ (Abiel,⁷ Henry⁶) resides at West Creek, Ind.; m. Lena D. Dyer, of Wheaton, Ill., 15 Feb., 1866.

Henry, b. 13 Feb., 1867.

Agnes, b. 24 Sept., 1872.

Carrie,

Kittie R., b. 16 May, 1874.

HIRAM F.⁸ (Calvin,⁷ Jacob⁶) enlisted in Co. B, 2d Reg't N. H. V., May, 1861; served in various departments of the army four years and nine months, in which time he passed through the different grades from private to the rank of major,—was also brevetted Major. He participated in the following battles: First Bull Run, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Fort Harrison, Gettysburg, and Petersburg. After Lee's surrender, Maj. Gerrish took charge of the railroad from Appomattox to Farmville, Va., and

run the first engine over the road after it came into Federal possession ; was afterwards stationed at Fredericksburg as chief quarter-master, district of north-eastern Virginia ; is now connected with the internal revenue department, Dover ; m. Edith A. Eaton, of Concord, 28 Aug., 1865.

Herbert, b. 28 May, and d. 10 Aug., 1869.

Ellen A., b. 23 April, 1876; d. 27 Dec., 1877.

HARLAN T.⁵ (Henry,⁷ Thomas,⁶ Dea.) m. Mary A. C. Flint, 29 March, 1864.

Larkin H., b. 14 Feb., 1865; d. March, 1866.

Mary C. A., b. 11 April, and d. 22 May, 1867.

George L., b. 10 June, 1868; d. 29 March, 1870.

William S., b. 21 Jan., 1871.

Infant son, b. and d. 8 March, 1873.

Lida E., b. 30 March, 1874.

ALLEN⁸ (Charles,⁷ Hon., Joseph,⁶ Capt.) resides in St. Charles, Minn.; m. Ida A. Hill, Oct., 1866.

Ina A., b. 28 July, 1867.

Lily J., b. 8 June, 1869.

Charles W., b. 15 Aug., 1873; d. in infancy.

The family of Joseph Gerrish, Newbury, Mass., who settled on the Blackwater.

MOSES,⁴ eldest son of Joseph³, Col., and Mary (Little) Gerrish, of Newbury, Mass., b. 15 April, 1706; m. Mary Moody, 18 April, 1728 ; lived in Newbury (Byfield) ; was a farmer.

Sarah, b. 1729; d. 16 March, 1773; m. Dea. Isaac Pearson (his 1st wife) 28 Nov., 1751; he was a miller and settled in B.

Joseph, b. in Newbury; d. in B. 10 Dec., 1802.

Paul, a farmer; lived at Townsend, Mass.

Samuel.

William.

Betsey, d. young.

JOSEPH⁵ (Moses,⁴ Joseph,³ Col.) removed from Newbury, Mass., to B., 1779, and settled on the Blackwater river, near the present residence of Henry L Dodge. The next year [?] he bought of Col. Henry Gerrish the saw- and grist-mill erected by the latter about 1774,—the first mill built in West B., and situated a few rods above the one now owned by F. L. Burbank & Son; was a miller and farmer; m. Mehitable Currier, of Amesbury, Mass., 1 Jan., 1761, who d. at B. 10 March, 1819, aged 78.



Enoch Gerish

Mary, b. 24 Oct., 1761; d. 3 May, 1829; m., 1st, Dea. Enoch Gerrish, of B. (his 3d wife), 2 July, 1792; 2d, Col. David McCrillis, of Canterbury, 17 Oct., 1822.

Jane, b. 4 Dec., 1763; d. 9 Oct., 1840.

Sarah, b. 27 Aug., 1768; d. 21 Dec., 1810; m. Jeremiah Gerrish, of B., 6 March, 1788.

Moses, b. 18 July, 1772; d. 7 Dec., 1851.

Moses,⁶ Col. (Joseph,⁵ Moses⁴), lived at West B., in the house now owned by Charles D. Glitten; m., 1st, Susanna Clough, of Canterbury, who was b. 16 March, 1776, and d. 25 June, 1830; 2d, Mrs. Lydia Lovejoy, of Lebanon, March, 1832.

Children of Susanna:

Betsey, b. 18 Nov., 1796; d. 1859; m. Henry G. Wood, of Lebanon, 8 Jan., 1816.

Jeremiah, b. 18 May, 1798; d. 9 April, 1830.

Sarah, b. 28 May, 1800; m., 1st, Daniel Blaisdell, of B., 28 May, 1839; 2d, Joshua George, of Warner, 2 July, 1845.

Mary, b. 19 June, 1809; m. John Noyes, of Lebanon, 11 June, 1845.

Joseph S., b. 19 April, 1817; d. 12 June, 1843.

GILL.

Compiled by Elizabeth P. Gill.

WILLIAM,¹ a citizen of Newmarket, was the ancestor of the Gill families of B., Concord, and Hopkinton; d. about the year 1810, at the dwelling of his son, on the Plain.

Susannah, b. May 22, 1764; m. John Kimball, of Hopkinton.

William, b. 3 Feb., 1766.

Bradbury, b. 7 April, 1768.

Moses, b. 14 Oct., 1770; lived and d. in Portsmouth.

John, b. 21 July, 1774.

Lucy, b. 28 Feb., 1780; m. Isaac Shute, of Concord; d. March, 1828; eleven children.

WILLIAM,² (William¹) m. Ruth Haselton, of Concord, and settled on the Plain, nearly opposite the academy. He planted the elm tree now standing near the old residence, which being measured, 15 Jan., 1878, by his son, James H., was fourteen feet in circumference four feet from the ground, and its branches spread one hundred and fifteen feet. For the beautiful elm trees on the east side of the highway, between the academy and Bridge street, the town is indebted to him and his brother John, who planted them nearly ninety years ago.

Susan B., b. 28 July, 1793; d. July, 1834.

Ruth, b. 24 Aug., 1794; m. Benj. Dearborn, of Plymouth; d. Sept., 1838; nine children.

Mary, b. 24 Aug., 1796; m. Nath. Draper, of Plymouth; d. Dec., 1838; six children.

Sally, b. 20 Dec., 1797; m. Jeremiah Burpee; d. Nov., 1872 [see Burpee family.]

William, b. 4 Jan., 1800; m. Eliza Bartlett, 1825; d. Sept., 1853; five children.

Samuel, b. 10 Aug., 1803; d. Sept., 1819.

annah, b. 13 July, 1805; m. Charles F. Gage, of Methuen, Mass., 4 May, 1830; three children.

Harriet, b. 13 July, 1805; m. Robert Cochran, of Plymouth; d. Jan., 1866; six children.

James H., b. 12 Oct., 1807.

John H., b. 16 Sept., 1809.

Eliza, b. 26 Oct., 1812; d. Oct., 1817.

Judith, b. 29 Dec., 1815; d. Oct., 1817.

BRADBURY² (William¹) m. Rebecca Straw, and settled in Hopkinton; d. March, 1812.

Moses, b. 31 Oct., 1797.

Lydia, b. 17 Nov., 1799; m. John Carter, 1826; five children.

Betsey, b. 19 Jan., 1804; d. Nov., 1819.

Bradbury, b. 10 Feb., 1806; m. Hannah Farnum; two children.

Rebecca, b. 8 April, 1809; m. Mr. Atkins, of Gardiner, Me.

JOHN² (William¹) m. Polly Carter, and lived in the house now standing nearly opposite the residence of Nathaniel S. Webster.

A son; *Judith*.

JAMES H.³ (William,² William¹) m. Hannah, dau. of Simeon Atkinson, Aug., 1830, and settled on the river road, near the paternal homestead of his wife. Subsequently he moved to the Plain, opposite the church, where he resides with his daughter.

Elizabeth P., b. 8 May, 1831.

JOHN H.³ (William,² William¹) m. Otessa Blodgett, of Plymouth, Dec., 1832, and is now living there.

MOSES³ (Bradbury,² William¹) m. Harriet Putney, 18 Dec., 1825, and settled on the Plain, where their son now lives; for a time he was superintendent of the city farm in Concord, where he and his wife gained many friends, and their labors in caring for the poor were duly appreciated.

Hamilton P., b. 26 Oct., 1826.

Rebecca S., b. March, 1830; d. Sept., 1831.

Rebecca S., b. 27 Dec., 1831; m. Andrew Jackson.

HAMILTON P.⁴ (Moses,³ Bradbury,² William¹) m. Lydia A. Davis, of Concord, 12 Sept., 1850; resides on the homestead inherited from his father.

Harriet E., b. 1 Aug., 1851; d. 7 March, 1867.

Henry H., b. 7 July, 1855.

Esther D., b. 19 Jan., 1858.

Moody C., b. 17 July, 1860.

GREENOUGHII.

EBENEZER,¹ b. in Haverhill, Mass.; m. Mary, dau. of Rev. Ebenezer Flagg, of Chester; moved to Canterbury, 1793. Their children were seven sons and four daughters. John, only, settled in B.

JOHN,² b. in Haverhill, Mass., 5 April, 1780; moved to Canterbury, with his father, and was employed in his store as clerk and partner until he moved to B.; m. Nancy, dau. of Hon. Abiel Foster, of Canterbury, 1803. He moved to B., Jan., 1814, and purchased the house formerly the residence of Col. Timothy Dix; opened a store adjoining his house for the sale of goods, and continued in the same business there until he removed to his new brick store, a few rods north, about 1820. His business increased in the new location so that at one time he kept one of the largest stocks of goods in N. H. He continued in business until his death, 3 Sept., 1862. [See Biog.] Mrs. Greenough d. 28 March, 1819. He m., 2d, Mary, dau. of Samuel Bridge, Esq., of Billerica, Mass., 1820.

Children of Nancy:

Mary, b. 1 July, 1804; m. Dea. Nehemiah Cogswell, 11 June, 1841.

Frederick William, b. 2 April, 1806; m. Emily, dau. of —— Kinsman, of Pembroke, 4 Nov., 1846; settled in Ohio.

Elbridge Flagg, b. 30 Feb., 1808; m. Elizabeth R., dau. of Moses Eastman, Esq., of Salisbury, 18 June, 1846; d. 31 May, 1875.

Henry, b. Aug., 1812; d. 9 May, 1817.

John Bridge, b. 8 Feb., 1816; m. Susan Hall, adopted dau. of Dea. William Temple, May, 1847; d. 17 Jan., 1864.

Samuel F., b. 22 March, 1819; d. in infancy.

Children of Mary:

Ellen Noyes, b. 9 Aug., 1821; m. Rev. D. R. Brewer, June, 1845; d. 2 April, 1852.

Ann Foster, b. 19 July, 1823; m. John W. Sullivan, of Boston, 18 Nov., 1863.

Lucia Maria, b. 11 Oct., 1826; m. Charles W. Webster, of Boston, 5 Jan., 1853. They now reside on the homestead of his father, Worcester Webster, formerly the mansion of Hon. Ezekiel Webster.

Henry Pollard, b. 15 Dec., 1831; d. 13 Dec., 1852.

HARRIS.

Compiled by E. S. Harris.

BETHUEL¹ of Scottish origin, resided in Nelson, and became celebrated as a manufacturer of woollen goods.

ALMON² (Bethuel¹), b. 29 Aug., 1800; lived with his father until 1821; went to Watertown, Mass., and worked at the business carried on by his father five years, returning to Nelson, and m. Phebe, dau. of Ezra Sheldon, 26 June, 1826; moved to Marlow, and erected mills for sawing lumber, grinding grain, carding wool, and dressing cloth. In 1832 he moved on to a farm in Winchester. Evidently he was not satisfied with an agricultural life, for in three years he returned to Nelson and carried on the manufacture of woollen goods until 1847. The good facilities for transportation, and the excellent water-power on the Contoocook, with other natural advantages, induced him to remove there, and establish his business on a larger and more permanent basis. He purchased of Messrs. Gage the water-power and mill-site which had long been occupied by their ancestors, and erected thereon the Duston Island Woollen Mills, which he and his sons successfully operated until his death, 15 Sept., 1876. He was regarded by his townsmen as a substantial business man, and was frequently called to fill the office of selectman. He was chosen to represent the town in the legislatures of 1864 and 1865, was a member of the Congregational church forty-four years, deacon and superintendent of the Sabbath-school, in the towns where he resided, many years.

Ezra Sheldon, b. 27 Nov., 1827.

Bethuel Edwin, b. 18 May, 1829.

Almon Tinger, b. 29 Dec., 1832.

EZRA SHELDON³ (Almon,² Bethuel¹) m., 1st, Cassandra Andromache, dau. of Nathan B. Greene, 20 June, 1860. She d. 5 Nov., 1865. Married, 2d, Sarah Amelia, sister of Cassandra, 12 Oct., 1867.

Children of Cassandra:

Grace Greene, b. 14 Oct., 1863.

Robert Lincoln, b. 3 May, 1865.

Children of Sarah:

Harry Sheldon, b. 24 Aug., 1868.

Almon Greene, b. 24 Jan., 1870.

Lucy Cassandra, b. 3 Nov., 1874.



Almon Harris

BETHUEL EDWIN³ (Almon²) m. Abbie M., dau. of Charles T. Eames, of Milford, Mass.

Bethuel Edwin, b. 11 Nov., 1866.

Amelia Claylin, b. 7 April, 1868.

Frank Sheldon, b. 19 Nov., 1871; d. 22 July, 1873.

Helen, b. 14 March, 1875.

Mary Capan, b. 5 Nov., 1877.

ALMON AINGER³ (Almon²) m. Eliza Jane, dau. of Ira Sweatt, 11 Sept., 1855.

Charles Naudine, b. 23 Aug., 1873; d. 7 Sept., 1874.

Mary Isabel, b. 1 Oct., 1877.

Ezra and Almon settled in B. (Fisherville) and still continue the business established by their father and themselves under the name of E. S. Harris & Co.

HOSMER.

Compiled by Jacob E. Hosmer.

JAMES¹ came from England to Mass.; became a freeman 17 May, 1637; d. in Concord, Mass., 7 Feb., 1685.

JAMES² m. Sarah White; was killed at the Sudbury fight.

THOMAS,³ b. 6 July, 1672; m. Hannah Hartwell.

JAMES,⁴ b. 1708.

SAMUEL,⁵ b. 12 May, 1734; m. Anna Parlin, 5 June, 1755.

JAMES,⁶ b. in Concord, Mass., 1761; m. Rhoda G., dau. of Capt. Ebenezer Eastman, of Concord, N. H., 1784; d. Aug., 1835. Rhoda d. at B., 23 Nov., 1839.

James, b. 1785; d. in New Orleans, Feb., 1831.

Jacob, b. 25 Aug., 1787.

Samuel, b. 5 May, 1791; d. in Enfield, 25 Aug., 1836.

Nancy, b. 1798; d. same year.

Nathaniel, b. 1 April, 1800; d. in Orford, 1865.

Reuben, b. 1802; d. in New Chester (now Hill), 1844.

Albe Cady, b. 1804; d. in Texas.

JACOB⁷ (James,⁶ Samuel,⁵ James,⁴ Thomas,³ James,² James¹) m. Catherine Wellington, in Concord, Mass., 16 Oct., 1808; moved to Concord, N. H., 1812; went to Portsmouth a volunteer in the war of 1812, remained 21 days, when the war closed; moved to B. in 1815, and purchased of Ezekiel Webster the house and lot next north of the cemetery on the Plain, where he successfully carried on the manufacture of fur hats; an estimable man and good citizen; d. 21 June, 1868. His wife d. 25 Jan., 1876.

Lucy Ann Augusta, b. 16 July, 1809; m. Dr. Stephen M. Emery, 22 Nov., 1838; resided at Fisherville; d. 8 April, 1878.
Charlotte Maria, b. 25 June, 1812; m. 1st, James K. Brickett, 30 Sept., 1855; 2d, John Putney, of East Concord, 10 May, 1862.

William Henry, b. 13 June, 1814.

Lenora Wellington, b. 11 Oct., 1816; m. Dr. John Fellows; d. 14 Feb., 1877.

Mary Catherine, b. 3 Dec., 1818; d. 21 Dec., 1818.

Jacob Eastman, b. 23 April, 1820.

Nancy Pamelia, b. 7 July, 1822.

Mary Frances, m. Asa L. Drew, 2 Dec., 1854.

Charles Frederic, b. 23 May, 1827; d. 21 Sept., 1831.

George Franklin, b. 27 Oct., 1829; d. 11 Aug., 1832.

Charles Frederic, b. 1 Jan., 1832; d. 23 Jan., 1839.

WILLIAM HENRY⁸ (Jacob⁷) m. Mary Jane Sanborn, of Sanbornton, who d. 7 March, 1863; studied medicine with Dr. Thomas P. Hill, of Sanbornton; grad. at Dart. Med. Coll., July, 1838; resides at Fisherville. Married, 2d, Julia Eastman (Dunlap), 15 June, 1865.

Children of Mary:

Mary Frances, b. 25 Sept., 1842; m., 1st, Capt. William Fosgate, who was killed at Winchester, Va., June, 1864; 2d, John E. Abbot, of Vallejo, Cal.; two children.—*Ralph Hosmer* and *Frank Brown*.

Carrie Elena, b. 28 Oct., 1848; d. 19 April, 1850.

Ella Jane, b. 15 Nov., 1851; m. John Chadwick; two children, twins,—*Julia* and *Jennie*.

JACOB EASTMAN⁸ (Jacob⁷) m. Lucretia Adele Gillet, 25 May, 1847; resides at the homestead on the Plain inherited from his father.

Charles Emery, b. 8 Sept., 1855.

Stella Adele, b. 8 Sept., 1859; d. 1 April, 1860.

JACKMAN.

Compiled by Enoch Jackman.

JAMES¹ came from Exeter, England, with his wife, Jemima, and settled in Newbury. Their children were *Sarah*, *Esther*, *James*, *Joanna*, and *Richard*. The last named was ancestor of the Jackmans of B. His son, *Richard²* m. Elizabeth Majors, whose sons, *George³* and *Richard³* settled in B. in 1737.

GEORGE³ m. Hannah Bishop, 1728; was chosen deacon upon organization of the church. [See Civil Hist.]

Mehitable, m. Moses Call; d. 19 Oct., 1809.

Eunice, b. 25 Nov., 1730; m. John Flanders; d. 17 June, 1818.

William, b. 25 March, 1733; d. in Hartford, Conn., 1820.

George, b. 28 Oct., 1735.

Susannah, } b. 29 April, 1739; } m. Benj. Eastman; moved to New-
port.

Elizabeth, } b. 29 April, 1739; } m. Capt. Joseph Eastman; moved
to Concord.

Benjamin, b. 7 May, 1743.

Hannah, b. 1745; d. young.

RICHARD,³ b. in Newbury, 1709; brother of George; m. Martha Call, dau. of Philip Call, of Salisbury, whose mother was killed by Indians. [See Civil Hist.]

Richard, b. 6 Oct., 1740.

John, b. 21 Aug., 1743.

Moses, b. 26 April, 1746.

Samuel, b. 17 March, 1749. —

Sarah, b. 11 Sept., 1751; d. in infancy.

Sarah, b. 29 Sept., 1755; m. Benj. Sweat (one of the first deacons of the church in Webster); d. 20 March, 1845.

GEORGE,⁴ Esq. (George,³ Dea.), b. in Newbury, 28 Oct., 1735; m., 1st, Martha Webster; 2d, —— Thompson; elected first town-clerk, 1760.

Elizabeth, b. 4 July, 1758; m., 1st, John Stevens; 2d, John Flanders; d. 1834.

William, b. 16 Nov., 1759; m. Betsey, dau. of Robie Morrill.

Humphrey, b. 16 July, 1761; m. Judith Pettengill; d. 28 Aug., 1833.

Hannah, b. 19 March, 1763; m. Joseph Morrill.

Martha, b. 10 June, 1765; m. Ephraim Wood, of Lebanon.

George, b. 14 April, 1767; m. Marion Elliot; d. 6 Feb., 1803.

Ruth, b. 7 March, 1769; m. Joseph Morrill [?].

Nathan, b. 21 Feb., 1771; m. Catherine Elliot; lived in Bradford.

John, b. 30 March, 1773; m. Hanuah Pettengill; d. 26 May, 1793.

Susannah, b. 19 March, 1775; m. Stephen Farnum; d. 5 March, 1797.

Stephen, b. 30 April, 1777; m. Sarah Bamford; d. July, 1829.

Sally, b. 14 Jan., 1779; m. Robert Greenough.

Mehitable, b. 11 Sept., 1780; d. 18 Sept., 1780.

Mehitable, m. Ephraim Wood, of Lebanon.

BENJAMIN,⁴ Lieut. (George³), m. Jane Woodman; d. 26 Nov., 1836.

Benjamin, b. 8 Sept., 1764; d. March, 1789.

Joshua, b. 11 Jan., 1766.

Jane, b. 20 Dec., 1767; m. Ezra Abbot, of Concord; d. 2 May, 1847.

William, b. 6 April, 1870; d. 18 Aug., 1825, in Illinois.

George, b. 13 Oct., 1772; m. Hannah Heath; d. 18 March, 1839.

Anna, b. 23 Oct., 1774; d. 28 Sept., 1856.

Hannah, b. 31 Oct., 1776; m. John Plummer; d. 24 Aug., 1824.

Jonathan, b. 1 Sept., 1780; m. Martha Goodwin; d. 24 March, 1838.

Mehitable, b. Oct., 1782; m. David Goodwin; d. 8 March, 1839.

Betsey, b. 4 March, 1785; d. 4 Dec., 1850.

Polly M., b. 26 March, 1787; m. Abraham Burbank; d. 21 Sept., 1858.

JOSHUA⁵ (Benjamin,⁴ George³), b. 11 Jan., 1766; m., 1st, Sally Carter; 2d, Dorothy Sweat.

Benjamin, b. 14 Aug., 1789.

Jeremiah, b. 20 Aug., 1791.

Judith, b. 10 Nov., 1793; m. Little Burbank.

Samuel, b. 28 Sept., 1798.

Joshua Woodman, b. 1 Feb., 1801.

Hollis, b. 22 June, 1803; m. Ruth Bugbee.

Sally, b. 12 Sept., 1807; m. Isaac Bugbee.

Nancy, b. 2 June, 1810; m. Eddie Tracy.

Joseph Warren, b. 22 June, 1812.

Dorothy, b. 21 Nov., 1815; m. Friend L. Burbank.

BENJAMIN⁶ (Joshua,⁵ Benjamin,⁴ George³) m. Betsey Beverley. (Living in Webster, 1876.)

Jeremiah, b. 27 April, 1819; m. Mary Doe.

John, b. June, 1822.

Jehial, b. 27 July, 1826; m. Ann Mullin.

JOSHUA WOODMAN⁶ (Joshua⁵) m. Mary Burbank; d. in Chelsea, Vt.

Polly.

JOSEPH WARREN⁶ (Joshua⁵) m., 1st, Judith Burbank; 2d, Tamson Danforth.

George B., b. 7 May, 1846; d. 8 May, 1865.

William W., b. 25 June, 1851.

Charles T., b. 15 June, 1853.

Judith M., b. 19 Aug., 1857.

RICHARD⁴ (Richard³) m. Ruth Straw. The family moved to Tamworth, 1771. Richard Jackman was one of the first four settlers of that town. He subsequently moved to Maine. [See Hist. Tamworth.]

Richard, b. 6 Aug., 1764.

Henry, b. 23 June, 1766.

JOHN⁴ (Richard³), m. Mary, dau. of William Danforth; d. March, 1813.

Nehemiah, b. 4 July, 1764; m. Ruth Flanders; d. Oct., 1845.

Samuel, b. 23 Dec., 1766.

Moses, b. 1 Jan., 1769; m., 1st, —— Corser; 2d, —— Cass; d. 18 April, 1856.

Mary, b. 1 Aug., 1771; m. Dr. Benj. Knowlton.

Susannah, b. 17 May, 1774; m. Nathaniel Thurston.

Elizabeth, b. 28 Feb., 1779; m. John Elliot, Jr.

Olive, b. 7 Dec., 1781; m. Samuel Page.

Josiah, b. 6 April, 1784; m. Dorothea Corser.

William, b. 13 April, 1787; m. —— Huntoon.



Castel. Schwan.

MOSES⁴ (Richard³), captured by the Indians [see Civil Hist.]; m. Martha Morse; d. 8 Dec., 1838.

Ruth, b. 1 May, 1774; m., 1st, Ezekiel Eastman; 2d, Maciah Moulton.

Moses, b. 14 Jan., 1776; m., 1st, Rhoda Collins; 2d, Betsey Beecher; d. 24 Nov., 1861.

David, b. 25 March, 1779; m., 1st, Naomi Elliot; 2d, Mary Flanders; d. 14 May, 1875.

Sarah, b. 6 Nov., 1780; m. Samuel Gilman; d. 20 April, 1841.

Martha, b. 12 Nov., 1786; m. Jeremiah Noyes; d. 5 March, 1858.

John, b. 4 July, 1790.

Caleb, b. 5 July, 1794.

Enoch, b. 11 July, 1797; d. 4 Sept., 1825.

JOHN⁵ (Moses⁴) m. Esther Burpee; d. 20 Sept., 1860.

Esther.

John, b. 21 July, 1823; m. Sarah Boynton; professor of music; resides in B.; one son,—*Joseph Henry*, b. 23 March, 1861.

CALEB⁵ (Moses⁴) m. Martha Burpee; lives in Concord [see Biog.].

Emily, b. 13 May, 1841; m. Henry M. Elliot.

Enoch, b. 7 May, 1828; m. Mary Elizabeth Moody; lives in Concord.

SAMUEL⁴ (Richard³), m. 1st, Submit Brown; 2d, Hannah Winslow; a joiner. He erected the frame of the town-house in Webster [see Hist.]; moved to Vt., thence to Concord, where he d. 20 Aug., 1845. He was called "Joiner" Jackman, to distinguish him from Samuel Jackman, the blacksmith. He was a man of marked ability and sterling integrity, and of great strength; an athlete; he could climb trees feet foremost.

Rhoda, b. 22 May, 1774.

Samuel, b. 26 April, 1776; d. same year.

Martha, b. 3 Jan., 1778.

Samuel, b. 15 Feb., 1781; m. Lydia Shattuck; d. 16 Oct., 1852.

Molly, b. 1 March, 1782; m. Samuel Burbank.

Royal.

ENOCH⁶ (Caleb,⁵ Moses⁴) m. Mary Elizabeth Moody.

Martha E., b. 22 Jan., 1869.

Lillie Idella, 29 Aug., 1871.

Esther Burpee, b. 23 April, 1877.

SAMUEL (nephew of Dea. George), blacksmith, came from Newbury about 1770; m. Anna Fowler, of Newbury. He lived near Millbrook, west of the late residence of Isaac and Col. Enoch Gerrish. His son Samuel, in 1814, lost five children in one week by spotted (scarlet) fever. Rev. Mr. Price has the following paragraph in regard to the mortality: "On Sabbath

morning, Nov. 27, Mr. Jaekman had seven children in apparent good health. At eight o'clock Hannah Kimball, aged nine, and Isaac Gerrish, aged seven years, were taken ill. The boy died in eight and the girl in twenty-four hours. Their funeral attended on Monday,—discourse delivered by Rev. Mr. Wood, from Prov. 27, 1st verse,—and both interred in one grave. Walter Harris, five years old, was attacked by the same disease on Tuesday morning: died in twelve hours, and was buried on Wednesday. On Friday, David Flanders, two years old, was in like manner seized, and died in six hours,—his funeral attended on Saturday: Rev. Mr. Wood preached on the occasion from John, 6:20; but in the time of the funeral exercises, Nancy, about three years old, received the fatal attack, died in ten hours, and was buried on the Sabbath. Thus a holy God, whose providence is inscrutable, took from the fond parents, out of seven, five lovely children, in the short term of seven days. Medical aid was early resorted to in these cases, but the violence of the attack in each case admitted of no relief from the application of medicine."

SIMEON, a brother of Samuel, the blacksmith, came to B. from Newbury, 1774, and erected a saw-mill on Blackwater river.

JOHNSON.

Compiled by John Kinball.

JONATHAN,¹ b. 31 Dec., 1753; m. Rhoda, dau. of Reuben Abbot, of Concord, 8 Jan., 1778 (see Abbot family); nearly all of their descendants settled in B.; d. 16 Sept., 1821. His wife, b. 31 Dec., 1756, d. 3 Aug., 1839. They settled on Horse hill, in Concord, near the line, and had twelve children.

Phebe, b. 10 Sept., 1778; m. Eleazer Davis; d. 23 Sept., 1819.

Timothy, b. 10 Jan., 1780; m. Melinda Swett.

Elanor, b. 16 Oct., 1781; d. at B. 29 Jan., 1849.

Rhoda, b. 7 Nov., 1783; m. Timothy Abbot; d. 28 Sept., 1864.

Hannah, b. 13 May, 1785; m. Ezekiel Eastman; moved to Vermont; d. 25 March, 1859.

John, b. 11 Feb., 1787; d. 2 Dec., 1790.

Reuben, b. 12 Jan., 1789; m. Judith H. Chandler.

Sarah Carter, b. 15 May, 1791; d. at B., 29 April, 1861.

John, b. 15 Jan., 1793; m. Sophia Abbot; d. 20 Nov., 1871.

Philip C., b. 9 March, 1795; m. Mary Chandler.

Ruth, b. 24 Aug., 1797; d. at B., 6 Feb., 1875.

Obadiah C., b. 11 July, 1801; m. Betsey Charles.

REUBEN² (Jonathan¹) m. Judith H., dau. of Capt. John Chandler, 1811, and for a time lived and carried on the wool-carding and cloth-dressing business at West Concord; moved to B. in 1818, and succeeded Capt. Chandler in the hotel at the south part of the town (now the Penacook house), which he kept until a few years before his death, 16 March, 1852. His wife d. 1 Nov., 1843.

Lucy Jane, b. 31 Aug., 1812; m. Wm. M. Kimball, 8 Jan., 1835.
Luther Gage, b. 13 Nov., 1813; m. Cornelia, dau. of Hon. Ezekiel Morrill, 21 Jan., 1847; resides in Minneapolis, Minn.

Twin, d. in infancy.

Charlotte, b. 9 Oct., 1815; drowned 23 July, 1821.

Clarissa, b. 3 Dec., 1817; m. J. C. Smith, of Salisbury, 26 May, 1841; resides in Salisbury.

Susan Gage, b. 5 July, 1820; m. Isaac K. Gage [see Gage family].
John C., b. 19 Feb., 1825; d. 12 March, 1826.

John Chandler, b. 23 Sept., 1827; m. Ann, dau. of Jeremiah Tilton, of Sanbornton, 3 Sept., 1851; resides in Minneapolis, Minn.

Charlotte, b. 9 Nov., 1829; m. S. D. Hubbard, March, 1851; d. 9 Feb., 1852.

Mary Naomi, b. 17 May, 1832; m. W. B. Cogswell, 31 Jan., 1856; d. 28 July, 1877, at Mine La Motte, Mo.

Annette Eastman, b. 1 March, 1837; d. 9 March, 1838.

JOHN² (Jonathan¹) m. Sophia, dau. of Nathan Abbot, of Concord, 28 Aug., 1817. They settled on Queen st., near the south part of the town, where he carried on the business of builder and carpenter until his death, 20 Nov., 1871.

Lorenzo, b. 17 Oct., 1819; d. 1 Sept., 1820.

Catherine C., b. 9 Dec., 1820; d. 5 Nov., 1857.

Lorenzo, b. 16 Nov., 1822; m. Adaline Fiske, 6 Jan., 1847.

Lucretia, b. 9 May, 1825; m. Eben Howe, 20 Oct., 1855.

Francis, b. 24 June, 1827; m. Mary J. Nutter, 1850.

Timothy, b. and d. 15 April, 1830.

John, b. 25 April, 1831; d. 9 March, 1833.

Sophia, b. 15 Sept., 1834; d. 15 Jan., 1851.

John, b. 10 Oct., 1837; m. 1st, Amanda M. Stewart; 2d, Judith Knowlton, of Concord.

WARREN, another branch of the Johnson family, was b. in Northwood, 5 Feb., 1800; moved to B. in the spring of 1825; m., 1st, Mercy Sanborn, of Springfield, 14 June, 1825. They settled on the brow of the hill overlooking the falls of the Contoocook, where he built a shop and carried on the blacksmith business, having previously learned the trade of edge-tool making at Northwood. He possessed superior skill as a worker

of iron, and soon added to his business the manufacture of mill work, iron axle-trees, and iron-work generally for carriages and manufacturing purposes. He was the first in town who put in operation the lathe for turning iron, and other labor-saving machinery at that time new, but now common. His shop was destroyed by fire in 1836, and rebuilt in 1837, where he carried on business till 1843; resides in Fisherville. His wife, b. 1 Sept., 1803, d. 18 July, 1840. Married, 2d, Sarah Ann Sargent, 1 Sept., 1841.

Children of Mercy :

Mahala, b. 1 April, 1826; d. 24 March, 1827.

Alkander G., b. 23 Dec., 1827; d. 12 April, 1829.

Jonathan S., b. 11 Jan., 1830; lives in Lawrence, Mass.

Mercy Ann, $\begin{cases} b. 14 \text{ March, 1825;} \\ \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \text{lives in Lawrence, Mass.} \\ \end{cases}$

Warren H., $\begin{cases} b. 14 \text{ March, 1825;} \\ \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \text{lives in Marion, Iowa.} \\ \end{cases}$

Children of Sarah :

Martha F., b. 15 Aug., 1843; d. 13 Nov., 1861.

Millard F., b. 27 Oct., 1850; grad. at Brown University; a Baptist clergyman.

Flora C., b. 24 May, 1854; resides at Fisherville.

KILBURN.

THOMAS¹ was b. in the parish of Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire, England, 1578. His children were *Margaret, Thomas, Elizabeth, George, Mary, Lydia, Frances*, and *John*. He sailed from England on ship "Increase," with five of his children, at the age of fifty-five, and settled in Weathersfield, Conn., 1639. It is known that *Thomas*, the eldest son, came in the ship "Elizabeth," 1638; and it is probable that *George* came with him, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., where he is registered as a member of the church the same year.

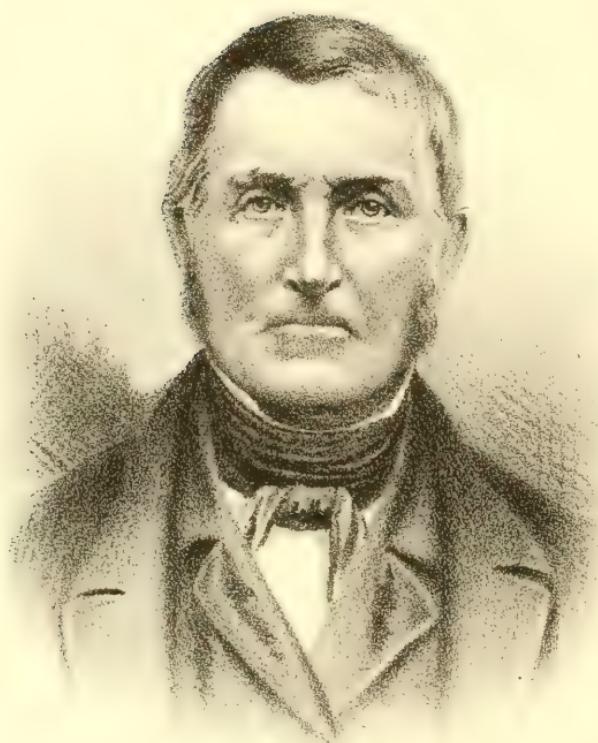
GEORGE² in 1640 was living in Rowley, and is registered as a freeman. His wife's name was *Elizabeth*.

Mary, Joseph, Jacob, Samuel, Isaac, Elizabeth.

SAMUEL³ (George,² Thomas¹), b. 1 Sept., 1656; m. *Mary Foster*; d. 22 April, 1722. His will is in the Ipswich probate office.

Hannah, Samuel, David, Marcia, Jedediah, Eliphilet.

JEDEDIAH⁴ (Samuel,³ George,² Thomas¹), b. 20 April, 1699; m. *Susanna Fiske*, of Ipswich. He is put down as "cornet," 4 Feb., 1759.



Enoch Gilburn

Nathan, b. 1750.

Eliphalet, b. 1752; d. 11 Dec., 1844.

Lucy, b. 1754; m. Wm. Southwick; settled in Danvers.

Mercy, b. 1756; m. Daniel Abbot, Concord.

Jedediah, b. 1792; Newburyport; a seaman.

Nathaniel, b. 1764; settled in B.; moved to Thetford, Vt.

Susan, d. young.

ELIPHALET,⁵ Dea. (Jedediah⁴), b. in Rowley; served in the Revolution; m. Mary Thorla, of Rowley; moved to B., 1780. [See Biog.]

Eunice, b. 11 April, 1781; m. Samuel Fowler, of B.

George T., b. 1784.

Enoch, } b. 1786; }

Hannah, } b. 1786; } m. Thomas Coffin, of B.; d. 20 Aug., 1833.

Mary, b. 1787; m. Benj. T. Kimball, of B.

Susan, b. 1789; m., 1st, Geo. T. Pillsbury, of B.; 2d, —— Sawyer, of Warner.

Betsey, b. 1792; m. Joseph Stone, of Salisbury.

Clarissa, b. 1800; resides with her sister, Mrs. S. B. Little, in Webster.

Sally, m. Benj. T. Kimball; lives on Water street.

Phebe, b. 26 Sept., 1801; m. Simeon B. Little, of B.

Eliphalet, b. 1804.

Moody A., b. 1807; m., 1st, Lurana Bliss, of B.; 2d, Caroline B. Fifield, of Salisbury.

GEORGE T.⁶ (Eliphalet⁵), b. 1784; m., 1st, Abigail Allen; 2d, Mary Morse.

Children of Abigail:

Samuel N., b. 1816; d. 1826.

Harriet N., b. Dec., 1818.

Elliot W., b. Feb., 1820.

Enoch G., b. May, 1822; resides in Waltham, Mass.

Francis W., b. 25 Dec., 1824.

John A., b. Sept., 1826.

FRANCIS W.⁷ (George T.⁶) m. Eliza A. Lougee; lives in Concord.

Adele, b. 31 Oct., 1856; d. March, 1858.

Nellie F., b. 12 Jan., 1860.

JOHN A.⁷ (George T.⁶) m. Frances M. Brickett, of Fisherville; lawyer; d. 20 Nov., 1860.

Willie E., b. 16 April, 1858; d. Feb., 1860.

Helen M., b. 28 Oct., 1859.

ELIPHALET⁶ (Eliphalet,⁵ Dea.) m. Mehitable Foster, of Canterbury. [See Biog.]

Galen Foster, b. 7 May, 1834.

Sarah Jane, b. 5 Aug., 1836; d. 3 Nov., 1855.

Lucien Moody, b. 20 Jan., 1842.

Charles Harrison, b. 14 Dec., 1847.

GALEN FOSTER⁷ (Eliphalet,⁶ Eliphalet,⁵ Dea.), b. 7 May, 1834; resided at home till 1857. His educational advantages were the common school and a few terms at an academy. In 1857 he went West and settled at Des Moines, Iowa; taught school; studied law with J. E. Jewett and C. C. Cole, the last since chief-justice of Iowa; began practice at Fontanelle, Adair county, Jan., 1860; was elected representative, 1867; took a prominent part as a legislator; elected trustee State Agricultural College. In 1876 he removed to Creston, where he now resides, devoting himself to his profession. Married, 1st, Jennie A., dau. of Rev. Joseph Mathes; 2d, Emilie C. Baker.

Children of Jennie:

Lucien M., b. March, 1861.
Ellen A., b. July, 1863.
Edmund, b. Dec., 1866.
Fannie L., b. Jan., 1870.
Winnie, b. Nov., 1875.

LUCIEN M.⁷ (Eliphalet⁶) m. Lizzie Peet.

Charles W., b. July, 1872.
George G., b. Jan., 1874.

ENOCH⁶ (Eliphalet,⁵ Dea.), b. 7 Feb., 1784; m., 1st, Betsey Morse; 2d, Elizabeth Cogswell; d. at Andover, 24 Feb., 1875.
 [See Biog.]

Children of Betsey:

Mary P., b. 1813; m. D. F. Kimball, of B.
Judith A., b. 1815; m. Moses Farnum, of Concord; d. 1869.
Gilbert T., b. 1819.
Enoch, b. 1821; d. young.
Livonia C., b. 1823.
Enoch G., b. 1826; d. 1871.
Benjamin Franklin, b. 1828.

Children of Elizabeth:

Henry W., b. 26 Sept. 1837.
Joseph C., b. 5 July, 1839.
Elizabeth S., b. 1842.
John C., 26 March, 1843; m. Nancy Bussell, of Andover; one child, —B. Frank.

GILBERT T.⁷ (Enoch,⁶ Eliphalet,⁵ Dea.), b. 1819; m. Abby Scribner; lives in Concord.

George T., *Ben S.*

ENOCH G.⁷ (Enoch⁶), b. 1826; m., 1st, Clara Fletcher; 2d, Sybil V. Hoyt; d. 1870.

Children of first wife :

Mary, Gerrish.

BENJAMIN F.⁷ (Enoch⁶), b. 1828; m. Jane E. Haley, of Andover; lived in Concord; d. 1872.

William H., Ella M., Frederick.

HENRY W.⁷ (Enoch,⁶ Eliphalet,⁵ Dea.), b. 26 Sept., 1837; m. Sophronia Hersey, of Hill.

Anson Hersey, b. 26 March, 1866.

Sidney Gerrish, b. 19 Nov., 1871.

JOSEPH C.⁷ (Enoch⁶), b. 5 July, 1837; m. Abby Hawkins, of Sanbornton; lives in Henniker.

Walter Edward.

THOMAS³ (Joseph,³ George,² Thomas¹), b. 3 Sept., 1753; m. Anna Plumer, of Newbury.

Daniel.

Abigail, b. 7 Sept., 1783; m. David Corser, of B.

Ruth, b. 14 Dec., 1790; m. Wm. Warren, of Waterford, Me.

Thomas, b. 1792; m. Lydia Warren, of Waterford, Me.

John.

JOHN⁵ (Thomas⁴), b. 12 Nov., 1794; m. Mary Butler, of Essex, Mass.; d. 1875.

William W., b. 6 Sept., 1820; m. Louisa McClure.

Thomas, b. 26 Feb., 1826; m., 1st, —— Dearborn; 2d, Elizabeth McCurdy.

Daniel, b. 11 Dec., 1830.

John, b. 2 Sept., 1837; m. Finette Flanders.

DANIEL⁵ (Thomas⁴) m., 1st, —— Uran; 2d, —— Butler.

Albert Plummer.

Charles, b. 16 June, 1814; d. 12 March, 1839.

ALBERT P.⁶ (Daniel⁵), b. 1 Nov., 1810; m. Abigail Tuttle.

Nancy, m. Hiram Little.

Charles P., b. 21 Jan., 1840; d. 9 Aug., 1842.

Daniel P., b. 15 March, 1845; member U. S. Sharpshooters; d. 16 March, 1864.

Charles A., b. 5 March, 1849; d. 29 Sept., 1857.

Flora Ella, b. 10 March, 1851; d. 1857.

Charles Albert, b. 16 Dec., 1857.

NATHAN⁵ (Jedediah,⁴ Samuel,³ George,² Thomas¹), b. 1750; m. Sarah Plummer, of Newbury; settled in B., 1794.

John.

James, b. 17 Nov., 1783; m. Elizabeth Thurston, of Newbury; d. 11 Dec., 1869.

Nathan, d. young.

Sarah, d. young.

JAMES⁶ (Nathan⁷).

Elizabeth, b. 9 Sept., 1808; m. Dr. Peter Carleton; d. 10 April, 1827, in Ind.

Julith T., b. 14 March, 1810; d. April, 1831.

Ednah, b. 18 Jan., 1812; d. 1 Sept., 1838.

Nathan, b. 2 March, 1814.

Ennire, b. 13 July, 1816; m. John T. Dole.

Judith Frances, b. 28 Sept., 1832; m. Oscar F. Lawrence, Ill.

NATHAN⁷ (James⁶), b. 2 March, 1813; m., 1st, Polly Danforth; 2d, Harriet N. Huntoon.

Children of Polly:

Albert, b. 15 Aug., 1840; d. Dec., 1874.

Sarah C., b. 25 June, 1842.

Angelia, b. 22 Sept., 1847.

Manetta, b. 27 June, 1851.

KIMBALL.

Compiled by John Kimball.

JOSEPH¹, b. in Exeter in 1728; moved to Canterbury in 1793. Some of his descendants settled in B. He had seven sons and four daughters. *Sarah*, *John*, and *Joseph* came to Canterbury the next year. During a severe sickness in early life he became blind. He never looked upon the town of Canterbury, where he resided twenty-one years, and never saw six of his children. He d. 6 Nov., 1814.

JOHN² (Joseph¹), b. in Exeter, 20 Nov., 1767; m. Sarah, dau. of Benj. Moulton, of Kensington, 21 Nov., 1793; moved to Canterbury 17 Feb., 1794, and settled on their homestead, just north of Shaker Village, where they resided nearly sixty years. After the death of his wife, 30 April, 1853, he lived with his son until his death, 26 Feb., 1861. Their children were six sons and three daughters, of whom *Benjamin* and *John* settled in B.

JOSEPH² (Joseph¹), b. in Exeter, 23 May, 1772; moved to Canterbury, and m. Polly Hall; they settled near the meeting-house at the centre of the town; their children were four sons and six daughters. He d. 19 June, 1863. *Jeremiah* and *William Moody* settled in B.

BENJAMIN³ (John,² Joseph¹), b. in Canterbury, 27 Dec., 1794; m. Ruth Ames, dau. of David Ames, 2 Feb., 1820; moved to B. in the spring of 1824, and settled on the

farm known as the Frost place, High st.; resided there until Nov., 1830, when they removed to the south part of the town, now Fisherville; d. 21 July, 1834. He was an active and influential business man. In 1831 he erected the dam across the Contoocook river, and the brick grist- and flouring-mill now standing near the stone factory; and afterwards, with his cousin, William M., carried on the business of manufacturing lumber. He took an active part in all that was essential to the general and religious welfare of the town. In March preceding his death he was elected to represent the town in the legislature, but his health was so impaired he was not able to take his seat.

John, b. 13 April, 1821.

Elizabeth J., b. 12 April, 1825; d. 20 Sept., 1840.

Joseph A., b. 8 Oct., 1826; d. 20 Feb., 1827.

Lucy A., b. 28 Aug., 1829; d. 25 Aug., 1832.

Benjamin A., b. 22 Aug., 1833.

JOHN³ (**John²**), b. in Canterbury, 31 May, 1798; m. Sally S., dau. of John Peverly, 24 Oct., 1826; moved to B. the next day, and settled on the farm known as the Rolfe place, High st. They resided there until his death, 30 Sept., 1829. Their child, *John P.*, b. 23 Dec., 1827, with his mother, returned to Canterbury soon after, where they now reside. She afterwards married David Morrill.

JEREMIAH³ (**Joseph²**), b. in Canterbury, 30 Nov., 1799; educated at Phillips Exeter Academy; m., 1st, Julia, dau. of Timothy Gleason, in 1826; 2d, Kate, dau. of M. N. Brown, 4 Jan., 1869. After following the business of a merchant in Canterbury and Northfield ten years, he removed to B. in 1836, and formed a business connection with Luther G. Johnson. They were the first tradesmen who opened a store for the sale of goods in the south part of the town. He remained here and carried on the same business nearly twenty years, when he removed to Concord, where he is an active business man, at the age of seventy-nine.

WILLIAM MOODY³ (**Joseph²**), b. in Canterbury, 4 Dec., 1809; moved to B. in 1832, and associated himself in business with his cousin Benjamin; m. Lucy Jane, dau. of Reuben Johnson, 8 Jan., 1835. He has been repeatedly elected to fill various offices in town, for which he was well qualified. At one time he was owner in the large and valuable water-power now the basis of the

flourishing village of Fisherville. In early life he was successfully engaged in building mills and machinery in various parts of the state, for which he and others of the same family became celebrated. For a time he was employed by one of the large manufacturing companies in the city of Lawrence, Mass. They removed to Minneapolis in 1857, their present residence. During the war he served as quartermaster of Sibley's expedition against the Sioux Indians,—a difficult position, requiring great energy and despatch.

William S., b. 31 March, 1837.

M. Elizabeth, b. 28 Dec., 1838; m. Hon. E. M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, Minn., 6 Sept., 1865.

Helen, b. 17 Aug., 1849; d. 27 Dec., 1851.

Edward J., b. 20 Nov., 1852; m. Emily, dau. of Winthrop Young, of Minneapolis, Minn., 22 Aug., 1877.

JOHN⁴ (Benjamin³), b. in Canterbury; moved to B. with his parents in the spring of 1824; m. Maria H. Phillips, of Rupert, Vt., 21 May, 1846.

Clara Maria, b. 20 March, 1848; m. A. R. Ayres, 4 June, 1873; children,—*Ruth Ames* and *John Kimball*. [See Biog.]

BENJAMIN AMES⁴ (Benjamin³), b. in B., 22 Aug., 1833; m. Myra Tilton, dau. of Ira Elliott, 19 Jan., 1861.

Henry Ames, b. 19 Oct., 1864. [See Biog.]

JOHN P.⁴ (John³), b. in B.; m. Mary Eliza, dau. of Samuel Hill, 3 June, 1852; settled in Canterbury.

George E., b. 23 Sept., 1856; d. 16 May, 1863.

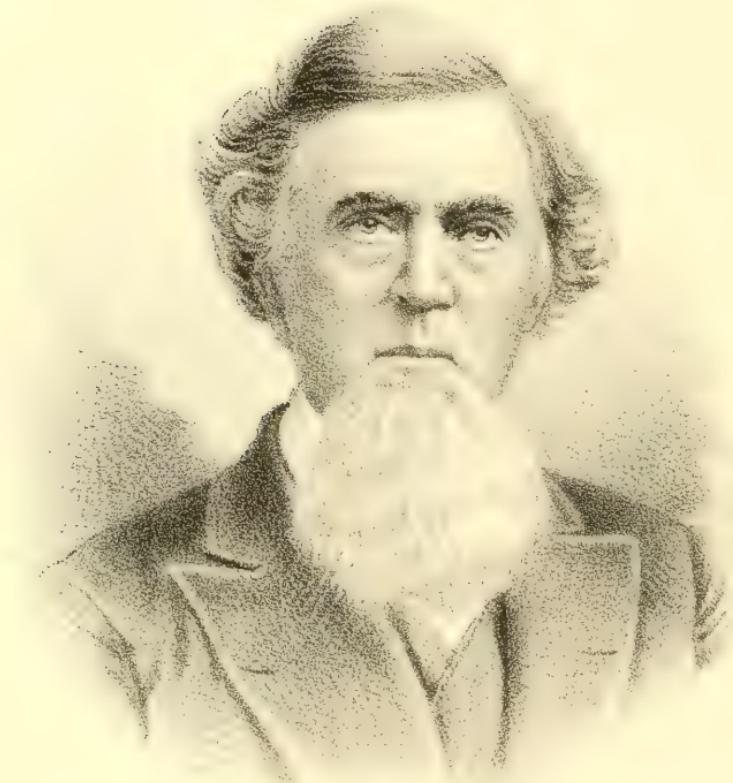
Frank E., } b. 13 May, 1859.

Ida G., } b. 19 Oct., 1867.

WILLIAM SMITH⁴ (William M.³), b. in B.; educated in the public schools of Lawrence, Mass., Prof. Hildreth's academy, Derry, and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; studied to become a mechanical engineer; m. Marion, dau. of Rufus Keeler, of Rochester, N. Y., 7 Oct., 1858, where he settled. During the war, 1862 and 1863, was in charge of the U. S. Naval machine shops at Port Royal, S. C. He has become, by his enterprise, prudence, and industry, one of the most successful manufacturers in the city of Rochester.

Charles Harold, b. 5 March, 1861.

Margaret Keeler, b. 25 March, 1864; d. 25 Aug., 1864.



Peter Kimball

KIMBALL.

RICHARD,¹ at the age of thirty-nine, with his wife Ursula, came to America in the ship "Elizabeth;" embarked at Ipswich, 10 April, 1634, with *Henry*, 15, *Elizabeth*, 13, *Richard*, 11, *Mary*, 9, *Martha*, 5, *John*, 3, *Thomas*, 1. Settled in Watertown, Mass.; moved to Ipswich, 1637. The B. family is descended from

HENRY,² the oldest child, who lived at Ipswich, and had a son,— RICHARD,³ who was b. at Ipswich, 1648; moved to Bradford; was one of the first settlers of that town; m. Sarah Shefford, supposed his second wife, Sept., 1682. He had a son,—

JOSEPH,⁴ b. 29 Dec., 1701; m. Abigail Peabody; lived at Bradford.

PETER,⁵ Capt. (Joseph,⁴ Richard,³ Henry,² Richard¹), b. 1 Sept., 1739; m. Elizabeth Thurston; resided a short time in Haverhill; moved to B., 1765. [See Biog.]

Hannah, b. at Haverhill, 2 Aug., 1763.

Molly, b. 30 Aug., 1765; m. Isaac Chandler; d. 21 Jan., 1817.

Joseph, b. 24 Nov., 1767.

Judith, b. 23 Nov., 1769; d. 7 Oct., 1850.

Betty, b. 24 April, 1772; m. Samuel Choate, of B.

Abiah, b. 26 May, 1774; m. Theodore Atkinson; d. July, 1859.

Frances, b. 9 Aug., 1776; m. Rev. Moses Sawyer.

Sally, b. 31 Dec., 1778; m. Solomon Martin.

Priscilla, b. 7 Aug., 1781; m. John Chandler; d. March, 1868.

Benjamin Thurston, b. 4 May, 1784; d. 2 July, 1852.

JOSEPH⁶ (Peter,⁵ Capt.), b. 24 Nov., 1767; m., 1st, Eunice Atkinson; 2d, Polly Fisher, of Newport; moved to Newport; was one of the leading singers of B. at the beginning of the century; d. at Newport, 1848.

Children of Eunice :

Peter, b. 5 March, 1793; became a minister; preached in the West; m. Mary Wilcox, of Newport.

Betsey, b. 1 Sept., 1796; m. Charles Comstock, of Newport.

Milton, b. 20 Feb., 1799; minister at Augusta, Ill.; d. in 1865.

Phila, b. 16 June, 1801; m. —— Blanchard; d. at Rochester, N. Y., June, 1877.

Children of Polly :

Jesse W., b. 16 June, 1805; m. Emily Cotton, of Claremont; d. at Galesburg, Ill., Aug., 1877.

Eunice, b. 26 Dec., 1807; m. —— Griffin, of Galesburg, Ill.

Solon, b. 6 Oct., 1809.

Sophonia, b. 12 Dec., 1811; d. young.

Lycuryus, b. 14 April, 1814; became a minister; d. at Galesburg, Ill.

BENJAMIN T.⁶ (Peter,⁵ Capt.), b. 4 March, 1784; m., 1st, Mary, dau. of Dea. Eliphalet Kilburn; 2d, Sally, her sister. [See Biog.]

Abiah, b. 6 Oct., 1806; d. 18 Oct., 1823.

Roxy Ann, b. 22 Dec., 1809; m. Calvin Crane; lives in Portland.

David Flanders, b. 24 Dec., 1811.

Peter, b. 25 March, 1817.

Caroline, b. 30 Oct., 1819; m. Moses K. Sawyer, who d. in Portland, Jan., 1875.

Austin George, b. 24 Feb., 1821.

DAVID F.⁷ (Benjamin T.⁶) m., 1st, Mary P., dau. of Enoch Kilburn; 2d, Mrs. Emily Burke, dau. of Geo. T. Pillsbury. [See Biog.]

Benjamin Rush, b. 29 July, 1838; m. Carrie F. Jackman; lives in Bloomington, Ill.

Ann, b. 22 Feb., 1841.

Peter W., b. 11 Dec., 1842; d. 11 April, 1860.

Livonia Coffin, b. 18 Nov., 1844.

PETER⁷ (Benjamin T.⁶), b. 25 March, 1817; m. Nancy A. Adams, of Grafton. [See Biog.]

Mary A., b. 6 June, 1852.

Cyrus A., b. 30 April, 1855; d. 20 Aug., 1856.

Carrie A., b. 8 Jan., 1857.

Cyrus A., b. April, 1861.

George B., b. 28 Jan., 1865.

Harry C., b. 26 May, 1872; d. 26 Jan., 1876.

AUSTIN GEORGE⁷ (Benjamin T.⁶), b. 24 Feb., 1821; m. Ellen, dau. of Isaac Hale, of Franklin.

Mary E., b. 8 July, 1846; m. Thomas M. Lang, of B., 1869.

Ella G., b. 5 Sept., 1848; m. George Morse, of Fisherville, 1871.

George E., b. 26 July, 1850; m. Mary E. Nelson, of Fisherville, 1871.

Emma J., b. 28 June, 1854.

Hannah S., b. 12 March, 1858.

Peter W., b. 29 Dec., 1860.

Willie H., b. 29 March, 1867.

LANG.

Compiled by John Kimball.

STEPHEN¹ resided in Loudon; m. Abigail, dau. of Hon. Meshech Weare,* of Hampton Falls.

SAMUEL WEARE² (Stephen¹), b. 26 May, 1784; settled in East Concord, and was employed in the store of Stephen Ambrose till he was twenty-one years old; moved to B. in 1805, and associated himself in business with Joel French in the sale of goods, in a building now standing opposite the meeting-house on the plain; m. Mary, dau. of Jonathan Eastman, sen., of Concord, 9 May, 1809. He was frequently elected to fill the various offices in town, and held that of town-clerk until his death, 26 April, 1816.

Esther Johnson, b. 12 May, 1810; m. Robert E. Pecker, 6 May, 1832; d. 9 April, 1847.

Jonathan Eastman, b. 27 Aug., 1811; m. Sophia M., dau. of Jeremiah Tilton, 29 Oct., 1838; d. 17 Oct., 1876.

William, b. 1 Nov., 1812; d. in infancy.

Mary Chandler, b. 27 June, 1816; m. Charles H. Clough, 24 Sept., 1840.

* Meshech Weare was born in Hampton Falls, 16 June, 1713. "He was an active leader of the friends of liberty, and his name is associated with the most important transactions in New Hampshire through the whole of the Revolutionary war and the period of the formation of the general and state governments. He held almost every important position in the state, and had maintained an untarnished reputation in all." He was in the public service forty-five years; died 15 Jan., 1786.

LITTLE.

Compiled by Alfred Little.

GEORGE,¹ a resident of Unicorn st., London, by occupation a tailor, came to Newbury, Mass., in 1640. He seems to have been a man of enterprise and good judgment, and soon acquired some of the most productive land in that town, of which a large part has ever since been owned and occupied by his lineal descendants. He also bought land at Saco, Me., at Stonington and Quinnebaug, Conn.; also in N. H. and N. J. The site of his last house, built in 1679 or 1680, is now marked by the residence of Dea. Joseph Little, at Newbury. He was a Christian man and good citizen; d. between 15 March, 1693, and 27 Nov., 1694; m., 1st, Alice Poore, of Newbury. She, at the age of 20, with her brothers Samuel and Daniel, came to that place with Mr. Stephen Dummer, on his second voyage to N. E., in the "Bevis," Capt. Robert Batten, which sailed from Southampton, England, May, 1638. She d. 1 Dec., 1680, aged 62. He m., 2d, Eleanor, widow of Thomas Barnard, of Amesbury, Mass., 19 July, 1681, who d. 27 Nov., 1694.

Children of Alice:

Sarah, b. 8 May, 1652; d. 19 Nov., same year.

Joseph, Capt., b. 22 Sept., 1653; d. 6 Sept., 1740; m. Mary, dau. of Tristram Coffin, Esq., of Newbury, Mass., 31 Oct., 1677.

John, b. 28 July, 1655; d. 20 July, 1672.

Moses, b. 11 March, 1657; d. 8 March, 1691.

Sarah, b. 24 Nov., 1661; m. Joseph Ilsley of Newbury, 3 March, 1682.

MOSES² (George¹) lived on the homestead at Newbury. His estate was returned to probate court, 3 Nov., 1691, as amounting to £1065.6; m. Lydia, dau. of Tristram Coffin, Esq., of Newbury.

John, b. 8 Jan., 1680; d. 25 March, 1753.

Tristram, b. 9 Dec., 1681; d. 11 Nov., 1765.

Sarah, b. 28 April, 1684; d. 10 Dec., 1710; m. Thomas Pike, 3 Jan., 1710.

Mary, b. 13 Jan., 1686; m. Col. Joseph Gerrish, of Newbury; date of marriage publication, 26 Feb., 1703-4.

Elizabeth, b. 25 May, 1688; d. 17 March, 1719; m. Anthony Morse, 21 Jan., 1718.

Moses, b. 26 Feb., 1691; d. 17 Oct., 1780; m. Sarah Jaques, 12 Feb., 1716.

TRISTRAM³ (Moses,² George¹) was a farmer. The house which he erected on the paternal estate still stands, and is now the residence of William Little, Esq., town-clerk of Newbury; m. Sarah, dau. of Henry Dole, of Newbury, Mass., 30 Oct., 1707, who was b. 12 Feb., 1689.

Sarah, b. 6 Aug., 1708; m. James Noyes, 30 May, 1729; lived in Atkinson.

Henry, b. 31 Dec., 1710; m. Lydia Little, 7 Dec., 1738; d. Dec., 1786.

Samuel, b. 18 Feb., 1713; d. 29 Sept., 1792; m. Dorothy Noyes, 18 Feb., 1736; lived in Atkinson.

Apphia, baptized 1715; d. 15 Feb., 1743.

Jane b. 6 June, 1718; m. Edmund Knight, 25 May, 1741.

Elizabeth, b. 20 Nov., 1720; d. 15 April, 1818; m. Humphrey Noyes, 22 Nov., 1743; lived in Atkinson.

Nathaniel, b. 24 May, 1723; d. before Louisburg, C. B., 13 Nov., 1745.

Richard, b. 6 June, 1725; d. 13 Feb., 1806; m. Jane Noyes, 17 Sept., 1754.

Enoch, b. 21 May, 1728; d. at B., 21 Oct., 1816.

Mary, b. 4 Feb., 1731; d. young.

John, b. 14 July, 1735; d. 25 Aug., 1800; m. Hannah Noyes, 27 Oct., 1767.*

ENOCH⁴ (Tristram,³ Moses,² George¹) lived near the "Upper Green," at Newbury, Mass., where his first seven children were born; removed to Hampstead in April, 1766, and to B. in April, 1774. At the age of 11 years, while listening to the preaching of Whitefield in Newburyport, he became a Christian, and united with the Old South church in that place, 7 Aug., 1773, while living at Hampstead. After his removal to B., until enfeebled by age, he went to Newburyport every year (over 60 miles) to be present at the August communion. He m., 1st, Sarah Pettengill, of Newbury, Mass., 19 Feb., 1755, who was b. 6 Sept., 1731, and d. 10 March, 1758; 2d, Hannah Hovey, of Newbury, Mass., 5 June, 1759, who was b. 27 Feb., 1734, and d. 15 March, 1801. [See Biog.]

Children of Sarah :

Friend, b. 19 Jan., 1756; d. 19 Nov., 1836.

Mary, b. 19 Sept., 1757; d. 25 July, 1807; m. David Burbank, of B., 20 April, 1778.

Children of Hannah :

Benjamin, b. 13 April, 1760; d. 30 Aug., 1846.

Joseph, b. 30 May, 1761; d. 26 March, 1843.

* In giving the families of GEORGE,¹ MOSES,² and TRISTRAM,³ the compiler is greatly indebted to the "Genealogy of the Little Family," by George T. Little, published in 1877.

Enoch, b. 17 Jan., 1763; d. 31 March, 1848.

Hannah, b. 3 Sept., 1764; d. 17 Oct., 1764.

Noah, b. 1 Nov., 1765; d. in Cass county, Mich., 14 Aug., 1837.

Jesse, b. 30 July, 1767; d. 19 Aug., 1840.

Phebe, b. 19 Feb., 1769; d. 7 June, 1769.

Sarah Ilsley, b. 20 April, 1770; d. 10 Dec., 1836; m. Moses Ger-
rish, of B.

John H., b. 12 March, 1772; d. 29 Aug., 1773.

Hannah, b. 10 April, 1775; d. 4 Nov., 1811; m. Moses Coffin, of B.,
25 Dec., 1792, who was b. at Newbury, Mass., 9 Sept.,
1767, and d. at Salisbury, 3 Feb., 1843.

FRIEND⁵ (Enoch,⁴ Tristram³) lived on Little hill, then at Bashan,
in B.; a soldier of the Revolution; was at the battle
of Bennington; brought the first apple-trees to Little
hill; m. Mary Couch, 6 Feb., 1781.

Samuel, b. 7 Dec., 1781; d. 24 Aug., 1840.

Moses, b. 5 Nov., 1783; d. 5 June, 1871.

Sally, b. 12 Sept., 1785; d. 4 Aug., 1869; m. Wm. Couch, of Hop-
kinton, 12 May, 1836.

Joseph, b. 1 Aug., 1787; d. 28 Oct., 1847.

Judith, b. 4 April, 1789; d. 29 April, 1858; m. Stephen Sweatt, of
B., 1 March, 1814, who d. at Pittsfield, 11 Dec., 1851.

Mary, b. 19 Sept., 1791; d. 26 Nov., 1869.

Hannah, b. 24 April, 1798; m. Asa Kimball, of Hopkinton, 30
Dec., 1819.

BENJAMIN,⁵ Capt. (Enoch,⁴ Tristram³), lived on the homestead;
at the age of 17 was a soldier in the battle of Ben-
nington. He was a man of sound judgment, and pos-
sessed in a high degree the confidence of his fellow-
citizens, being chosen selectman eight years, and
representative four years; was the fifth man in town
to receive a magistrate's commission. Married, 1st,
Rhoda Bartlett, of Warner, 25 Nov., 1790, who was
b. 13 April, 1768, and d. 27 Aug., 1814. She was
niece of Dr. Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, a signer of
the Declaration of Independence, and first governor
of N. H. under its free constitution. Married, 2d,
Persis Herbert, of Concord, 5 March, 1816.

Children of Rhoda:

Richard, b. 27 Nov., 1791; d. 29 Oct., 1840.

John, b. 30 June, 1794; d. 17 Jan., 1797.

Simeon Bartlett, b. 16 Dec., 1797; d. 29 Dec., 1874.

Rhoda, b. 14 April, 1801; d. at Windham, 15 Aug., 1852; m. Rev.
Calvin Cutler, 3 June, 1824, who was a beloved pastor of
the Presbyterian church at Windham for many years.
Carrol Cutler, president of Western Reserve college, is
their son.

Charles Herbert, Rev., b. 5 Dec., 1804; d. 1 Jan., 1836. [See
Biog.]

JOSEPH,⁵ Lieut. (Enoch,⁴ Tristram³), lived on Little hill; was a soldier of the Revolution; enlisted on his seventeenth birthday in Capt. Spurr's company, Col. Nixon's regiment, Mass. Line; served nine months; also two other terms of two months each; was with Washington at White Plains; was stationed at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason, and saw Andre led to execution. Married Anna, dau. of Rev. Robie and Elizabeth Morrill, of B., 30 Nov., 1784, who was b. 20 Oct., 1763, and d. 17 Nov., 1839.

Eliza, b. 7 April, 1787; d. 17 Feb., 1835.

Phebe, b. 26 Jan., 1789; d. 8 Dec., 1850, at Rochester, N. Y.

Jane, b. 23 Aug., 1791; d. 21 Feb., 1836, at Jerseyville, Ill.; m. Rev. Amos P. Brown, of Campton, 11 Feb., 1817, who was afterwards missionary in the West for many years, and d. at Rushville, Ill., 16 April, 1859, aged 67.

Jeremiah, b. 1 Sept., 1794; d. 5 April, 1853, at Rochester, N. Y.

Sarah, b. 18 April, 1800; d. 30 Sept., 1856, at Rochester, N. Y.

Caroline, b. 8 June, 1803; resides with her nephew, Rev. John M. Brown, at Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas.

ENOCH,⁵ Dea. (Enoch,⁴ Tristram³), lived on Little hill; m. Polly, dau. of Capt. James Noyes, of Atkinson, 30 Nov., 1790, who was b. 15 March, 1771, and d. 14 July, 1833. [See Biog.]

Henry, b. 1 Jan., 1792; d. 29 April, 1838, at Peoria, Ill.

Jane, b. 1 June, 1796; d. 27 Oct., 1796.

Polly, b. 11 Nov., 1797; d. 3 Feb., 1820.

Jane, b. 2 Feb., 1800; d. 9 April, 1877; m. Dea. Jeremiah Gerrish, of B., 8 March, 1821.

Enoch, b. 8 Nov., 1802; d. 13 Oct., 1875.

James, b. 3 Aug., 1804; d. 8 Sept., 1836; m. Mary Gerrish, of B., 15 Dec., 1829; removed to New Buffalo, Mich., in 1835.

NOAH⁵ (Enoch,⁴ Tristram³) lived in B. for a time, then at the "Gore," in Warner; was a man of observation and intelligence; travelled extensively through various states of the Union; m. Ascenath Elliot, of B., who d. 8 June, 1808, aged 41.

John, b. in B. 19 March, 1788; d. 11 Sept., 1832.

Elsey, b. 9 Oct., 1789; m. Samuel Wells, of Warner; lived there, also at Lisbon, where she d. about 1830.

Silas, b. 29 Jan., 1791; settled at Cleveland, O.; d. 22 May, 1821; m. Adelia Doan, who d. in 1820; had four children, who d. young.

Enoch, b. 11 Sept., 1796; d. about 1824; was a hatter; removed to the state of N. Y.; m. and had one child, who d. in infancy.

Laura, b. 23 June, 1799; d. 25 Aug., 1838.

David, b. 11 Oct., 1801; d. 13 May, 1875, in Adams county, Iowa.

Hannah Lucia, b. 25 Aug., 1803; d. 1 March, 1846; m. Joseph Story, 6 April, 1826; lived at Bashan.

Harriet, b. 25 May, 1806; m. Richard Webber, of B., 24 Nov., 1829; who d. 11 March, 1835, aged 30.

JESSE⁵ (Enoch,⁴ Tristram³) built and resided in the house on Little hill now owned by Hiram Clifford; was a consistent Christian and good citizen, beloved and respected by all; was a good thinker, and his mind was a storehouse of useful and entertaining information. He m. Martha, dau. of Col. Henry Gerrish, of B., who was b. 14 May, 1777, and d. at New Buffalo, Mich., 28 Aug., 1855.

Jacob, b. 1 May, 1795; d. at Wabash, Ind., 17 Dec., 1876.

John, b. 25 Nov., 1796; d. 15 Feb., 1829.

Susan, b. 23 March, 1798; m., 1st, Henry Little, of B., 7 Dec., 1815; 2d, Dea. Timothy M. Rose, of Granville, O., 28 April, 1858.

Henry, b. 23 March, 1800.

Thomas, b. 2 Jan., 1802; d. at West Creek, Ind., 19 Aug., 1877.

Martha, b. 2 June, 1803; m. Dea. Joseph Pillsbury, of B., 19 May, 1825.

Leavitt C., b. 24 Feb., 1805; d. at Buffalo, N. Y., 23 March, 1854. Infant son, b. 13 and d. 15 March, 1807.

Emma, b. 4 May, 1808; d. in Belpre, O., 11 Aug., 1830; m. Addison Kingsbury, *d. d.*, of North Coventry, Ct., 27 April, 1830.

Sarah G., b. 7 Aug., 1810; m. Rev. Hervey O. Higley, of Castleton, Vt., 29 Sept., 1829, who was b. 14 July, 1801, and d. 4 April, 1878. Prof. E. H. Higley, of Middlebury college, is their son.

SAMUEL⁶ (Friend,⁵ Enoch⁴) was a surveyor; justice of the peace; succeeded Dea. Enoch Little, Sen., as chorister, and led the choir at West B. 20 years; m. Sally Couch, of B., 23 June, 1811, who d. 7 June, 1852.

Hiram C., b. 19 Feb., 1813; d. 4 Dec., 1869.

Rhoda B., b. 16 July, 1815; d. 21 July, 1822.

Samuel, b. 29 Nov., 1817.

Sarah P., b. 2 June, 1820; m. Jonathan K. Pillsbury, 21 Nov., 1850.

Joseph C., b. 21 April, 1822; d. 29 Dec., 1850.

Mary, b. 8 Aug., 1826; d. 21 June, 1853; m. Albe Cady Sweatt, of B., 17 May, 1849.

Enoch C., b. 16 July, 1829; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 16 Jan., 1870.

MOSES⁶ (Friend,⁵ Enoch⁴) was a farmer; resided for a time at B., and d. there; m. Sally Call, of Warner, 15 Jan., 1818, who was b. 24 July, 1787, and d. 28 Sept., 1866.

Mary C., b. at B., 9 Dec., 1819; d. 3 Oct., 1851; m. Capt. Hiram Scribner, of Salisbury, 14 Nov., 1849.

Moses C., b. 11 June, 1824.



Thomas Little

JOSEPH⁶ (Friend,⁵ Enoch⁴) lived on the homestead at Bashan; was a farmer; m. Sarah Burns Seavy, of Milford (a second cousin of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet), 12 March, 1812, who was b. 28 Jan., 1786, and d. 22 June, 1869.

Adaline T., b. 19 Jan., 1813; m. William Trussell, of B., 27 June, 1850.

Mary B., b. 6 and d. 23 Feb., 1814.

Joshua P., b. 31 May, 1815; d. 10 April, 1818.

Joshua P., b. 23 June, 1819; d. 20 Nov., 1850.

Charles B., b. 26 June, 1822.

RICHARD,⁶ Capt. (Benjamin,⁵ Capt., Enoch⁴), resided on Little hill; an officer in the war of 1812; was stationed at Portsmouth in 1814. He was a man of few words, but of clear thoughts and decided convictions; was a faithful friend, a valuable citizen, and a consistent Christian man. Married, 1st, Priscilla Plumer, of B., 7 Dec., 1815; 2d, Mary C. Pillsbury, of B., 22 May, 1827.

Children of Priscilla:

Rhoda B., b. 9 Dec., 1816; m. Rev. John Gerrish, of St. Armand, L. C., 14 Jan., 1837.

Bitfield Plumer, b. 15 Aug., 1818; d. at Brandy Camp, Elk county, Pa., 2 May, 1863.

Ephraim, b. 14 April, 1820; lived on Pleasant st.; present residence near the Blackwater, on the farm formerly owned by Nathan Pearson, in Webster; m. Jane Grey, youngest dau. of Col. John Farmer, of B., 22 Dec., 1847, who was b. 7 June, 1828, and d. 27 June, 1867.

Lurana C., b. 30 June, 1822; d. 15 Nov., 1843.

Charles, b. 13 Jan., 1825; d. 9 Oct., 1835.

Children of Mary:

Calvin, b. 29 Feb., 1828; resides on the homestead. Though only 12 years of age at his father's decease, after the first year he took charge of the farm and managed it with success, greatly assisting his younger brothers and sisters in acquiring an education, and getting a start in life.

Levi, b. 18 July, 1830.

Horace, b. 17 Sept., 1832.

Emily, b. 10 Jan., 1835; d. 3 Dec., 1847.

Charles, b. 14 Feb., 1837; d. 16 Nov., 1869; was a physician at Acton, Mass., and there m. Helen E., dau. of Harris Cowdrey, M. D., 11 June, 1866. [See Biog.]

Priscilla, b. 30 Jan., 1839; grad. at Mt. Holyoke Sem.; has been a successful teacher in N. E. and Pa.

SIMEON B.,⁶ Esq. (Benjamin,⁵ Capt., Enoch⁴), lived on the homestead, then on Corser hill, in Webster; m., 1st, Harriet Boyd, of Antrim, 16 Sept., 1824, who was b. 17

Sept., 1798, and d. 3 Oct., 1850; 2d, Phebe Kilburn, of B., 20 Oct., 1851. [See Biog.]

Children of Harriet:

George, b. 23 Aug., 1825.

Alice, b. 30 Dec., 1829; d. 31 Oct., 1835.

Narcissa, b. 25 Dec., 1831; d. 8 Feb., 1832.

Eveline, b. 13 Dec., 1832.

Sherman, b. 6 Feb., 1835.

Arthur, } b. 24 May, 1837; }
Luther, } d. 19 July, 1858.

JEREMIAH⁶ (Joseph,⁵ Lieut., Enoch⁴) lived in B.; was a merchant on Corser hill for several years; removed to Rochester, N. Y., in Sept., 1830; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Joshua Pillsbury, of B., 5 March, 1816.

Joshua P., b. 19 Nov., 1817; d. 5 Feb., 1840; learned the printers' trade in Concord, and worked as journeyman in the *Statesman* office.

HENRY⁶ (Enoch,⁵ Dea., Enoch⁴) resided on the farm now owned by Capt. William D. George; built the house afterwards occupied by Enoch Kilburn and John Shaw, which was burned 10 Nov., 1856; was a farmer, surveyor, and owned the saw-mill situated on the Knight meadow brook; was a school-teacher for several years, before and after marriage, in various towns in N. H. and Mass.; excelled as a player on the bass-viol; was the first president of the Martin Luther Musical Society, and its secretary for many years; removed West in Sept., 1835, and settled in Peoria, Ill., May, 1836; was a genial, kind, and Christian gentleman; m. Susan, dau. of Jesse Little, of B., 7 Dec., 1815.

Albert Gerrish, b. 27 Sept., 1817.

Polly, b. 7 May, 1820; d. 6 March, 1821.

Alfred, b. 3 June, 1823. [See Biog.]

Emma Kingsbury, b. 27 Sept., 1830; grad. at Granville Female college, O., in 1848; a faithful and successful music teacher; m. Rev. Joseph Little (son of Jacob Little, D. D.) 15 Aug., 1854.

ENOCH,⁶ Dea. (Enoch,⁵ Dea., Enoch⁴), lived on the homestead; m. Apphia C., dau. of Lieut. Thomas Coffin, of B., 18 Nov., 1829. [See Biog.]

Mary Frances, b. 28 Jan., 1831; d. 15 June, 1849.

Ellen, b. 27 Feb., 1833; d. 5 Oct., 1870; m. Dea. Francis B. Sawyer, of Salisbury, 11 Sept., 1851, who was b. 14 April, 1823.

Henry Lyman, b. 28 March, 1835; d. 26 March, 1836.

Louisa, b. 1 Dec., 1836; d. 19 April, 1866; m. Geo. Little, of B., 29 Nov., 1855.

JOHN⁶ (Noah,⁵ Enoch⁴) settled in Sanbornton; lived afterwards at Plymouth and Meredith; m. Nancy Hoit, of Sanbornton, who was b. 13 May, 1797.

Mary A. H., b. 5 March, 1815; m. Ruel West, of Concord, 9 March, 1854.

John E., b. 11 March, 1817.

Henry, b. 28 April, 1819.

Harriet W., b. 16 April, 1822; d. 21 March, 1844.

Noah, b. 31 May, 1824.

Martha J., b. 29 July, 1827; d. 22 July, 1829.

George W., b. 24 Feb., 1830.

DAVID⁶ (Noah,⁵ Enoch⁴) lived in Cleveland, O., then in Cass county, Mich.; removed thence to Minn., near Blue Earth City; m. Mary Hulbert, of Granville, O., 2 Aug., 1825, who was b. in Vt., 13 Sept., 1801, and d. in Minn., 25 Aug., 1866.

James, b. 9 Oct., 1826 [1827?]; m. Ruth Pitts, of Elkhart, Ind.; resides in Adams county, Iowa.

Alonzo G., b. 29 March, 1829.

Infant son., b. and d. in 1831.

Eliza, b. 12 Sept., 1832; m. Thomas Fitzgerald, 11 Sept., 1856; residence near Avondale, Adams county, Iowa.

Harriet, b. 2 Oct., 1835 [1836?]; d. 1 April, 1857; m. James Dobson, 2 Feb., 1854.

Adaline, b. 30 June, 1838; m. James Dobson, 4 Dec., 1859 [1860?]; resides at Winnebago City, Minn.

JACOB,⁶ D. D. (Jesse,⁵ Enoch⁴) was pastor at Granville, Ohio, 37 years; m., 1st, Lucy, dau. of Capt. Joseph Gerrish, of Canterbury, 1 June, 1826; 2d, Ann D., dau. of Hon. T. M. Thompson, of Granville, O., 23 March, 1836. [See Biog.]

Children of Lucy:

Joseph, Rev., b. 4 Nov., 1828; resides at Hanging Rock, O.; grad. at Western Reserve college in 1852; m. Emma K. Little, at Liverpool, Ill., 15 Aug., 1854; grad. at Lane Theological Seminary, 10 May, 1860; was licensed to preach 13 June, 1860, at Granville, O. He engaged in the Home Missionary and Sabbath-school work, March, 1861, in the furnace regions of Lawrence county, O.; entered the Union army 19 Nov., 1862, as chaplain of 5th Va. Vol. Infantry; subsequently of 1st West Va. Vol. Veterans, and continued to the close of the war in that capacity, till his regiment was discharged at Wheeling, W. Va. In caring for the wounded and thirsty soldiers on the battle-field, in holding meetings and schools for them in camp, or in leading them in song with voice and melodeon, he proved himself to be a faithful and efficient chaplain.

Alfred, b. 3 Sept., 1831; d. near North Berne, Fairfield county, O., 24 May, 1865.

George, b. 8 Oct., 1833; d. 22 Sept., 1834.

Children of Ann:

Lucy A., b. 27 Oct., 1837; d. 8 Sept., 1838.

George A., b. 6 March, 1839.

William T., b. 27 Dec., 1840; d. 9 Oct., 1856.

Lucy, b. 29 Jan., 1843; grad. at Granville Female college, in 1862; m. James H., son of Hon. William Williams, of Warsaw, Ind., 21 Dec., 1865; resides at Washington, D. C.

Infant son, b. 21 and d. 28 Nov., 1844.

Charles, Rev., b. 1 Dec., 1845; grad. at Marietta college, 26 June, 1867; taught in public schools of that place two years; grad. at Lane Theo. Sem. 9 May, 1872; licensed by Athens Presbytery, July, 1871; ordained by Muncie Presbytery, 10 April, 1873, and installed same year over the Presbyterian church in Wabash, Ind., of which he is now pastor, m. Myra M. Rice, 2 Sept., 1873, who d. 4 June, 1874.

Martha E., b. 23 Aug., 1849; d. 29 Dec., 1854.

JOHN⁶ (Jesse⁵ Enoch⁴) was a clothier; lived in Bristol; m. Miriam Lovejoy, of Concord, 10 Sept., 1824, who d. 8 Dec., 1865, aged 61.

John A., b. 21 May, 1826; d. 31 Aug., 1840.

Emma A., b. 5 June, 1828; m. John L. Challis, of Manchester, 27 Oct., 1852; resides in Chicago.

HENRY⁶ d. d. (Jesse⁵ Enoch⁴), is superintendent of missions for the state of Indiana; resides in Madison; m., 19 Sept., 1831, Susan Norton Smith, of Hatfield, Mass., who was b. 22 May, 1810. [See Biog.]

Sarah M., b. 19 April, 1833.

Joseph B., b. 25 Oct., 1835.

Henry S., b. 28 March, 1837.

George O., b. 2 May, 1839.

Mary E., b. 6 Oct., 1841; grad. at the Western Female Seminary, Oxford, O., July, 1863; m. Joseph E., son of Leverett Griggs, d. d., of Bristol, Ct., 3 Jan., 1867.

Cornelia, b. 10 Jan., 1844; grad. at the Western Female Seminary, Oxford, O., July, 1862; m. Rev. Leverett S., son of Leverett Griggs, d. d., of Bristol, Ct., 13 July, 1864; resides in Terryville, Ct.

Elizabeth F., b. 2 June, 1846.

Charles H., b. 20 Sept., 1848.

THOMAS⁶ Capt. (Jesse⁵ Enoch⁴), lived on the homestead; removed to West Creek, Lake county, Ind., in 1855; m. Myra, dau. of Capt. Joseph Ames, of B., 2 June, 1829, who d. 17 June, 1869. [See Biog.]

Joseph A., b. 24 May, 1830.

Sarah H., b. 29 Aug., 1833; d. 19 Feb., 1874.

Lucy J., b. 30 March, 1837; m. Thomas H. Bonham, of Elizabethtown, O., 2 Aug., 1860.

LEAVITT C.⁶ Col. (Jesse⁵ Enoch⁴), first commenced business with Philip H. Webster, in a store at Danbury; afterwards established himself at Cincinnati, and was engaged for several years in selling patent scales in Ohio, Ind., and Ky. In 1837 he removed to Pa., and became resident agent of the U. S. Land Co., of Boston, for a large tract of land situated in McKean and Elk counties, remaining in that position through life. The village of Bradford, in which he built the first house, has recently become one of the principal oil cities of Pa. Col. L. took a prominent part in organizing the McKean County Agricultural Society, and was its first president. Foremost in every good word and work, in the church, Sabbath-school, and as a citizen, he will long be remembered with gratitude and affection. He m. Lucy Jane, widow of Philip H. Webster, and dau. of Col. Timothy Dix, of B., 30 June, 1837.

Ellen, b. 6 May, 1838; m. Emmett Mix, of Columbus, O., 9 March, 1865.

John S., b. 29 Dec., 1839.

Susan, b. 15 Aug., 1841; m. Rev. Chas. W. Wallace, of Jackson-town, O., 23 Dec., 1863; resides in Monroeville, O.

Sarah G., b. 22 Sept., 1843; m. Robert Davis, of Mahomet, Ill., 14 Sept., 1876.

HIRAM C.⁷ (Samuel⁶ Friend⁵) lived in Webster; m. there Nancy A. Kilborn, 20 Nov., 1856.

Hiram P., d. 6 Dec., 1861, aged 4.

Joseph A., b. 15 Sept., 1858.

Mary E., b. 11 May, 1860.

SAMUEL⁷ (Samuel⁶ Friend⁵) is a farmer; resides in Webster; m. Jane S., widow of Lewis Sturtevant, 8 April, 1859.

John F., b. 26 July, 1860.

ENOCH C.⁷ (Samuel⁶ Friend⁵) lived at Fisherville; removed to California, Oct., 1867; m., 1st, Martha J. Sargent, of Hopkinton, 24 Nov., 1853, who d. 14 May, 1863; 2d, Betsey J. Jackman, of Franklin, Nov., 1864, who d. in San Francisco.

Children of Martha:

Alta Maria, b. 17 March, 1855; d. 29 June, 1860.

Addie M., b. 12 Oct., 1856; resides in Franklin.

Helen E., b. 14 Sept., 1859; resides in Franklin.

Child of Betsey:

Mabel, b. 3 May, 1869; d. 17 Jan., 1870.

MOSES C.⁷ (Moses,⁶ Friend⁵) resides in Louisiana, Pike county, Mo.; received an academic education. In the autumn of 1844, he commenced work in the engineering department on the N. R. R., remaining there till its completion; was next employed in a survey of the Vt. Central R. R.; went to Mo., March, 1850, and commenced engineering for the county of St. Louis, having charge of the new system of roads (plank and Macadam), continuing these improvements until 1858. In 1860 he accepted a position in the city engineer's office of St. Louis; was superintendent of special work in the sewerage department, and built the largest sewer in the U. S.; remained in this position 7 years, and then received the appointment of road commissioner for Pike county, Mo. From 1869 to 1873 he was chief engineer of the Louisiana & Missouri River R. R.; constructed 100 miles of the most difficult portion of the road, including one crossing of the Missouri river; was also employed in other railroad work. Subsequently he was engaged in making plans and specifications, and doing contract work, on drainage and reservoirs for the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, Mo. He m. Julia N. Southard, of St. Louis, Mo., 14 April, 1858.

Willie M. C., b. 2 May, 1859; d. 27 Sept., 1859.

Mary J., b. 17 Aug., 1862; d. 19 April, 1865.

Annie, b. 20 Jan., 1874.

CHARLES B.⁷ (Joseph,⁶ Friend⁵) lives on the homestead in Webster; m., 1st, Susan J. Smith, of B., 23 May, 1850, who d. 17 March, 1863; 2d, Emeline B. Harvey, of Hopkinton, 6 April, 1864.

Children of Susan :

Caleb P., b. 14 April, 1851.

Adaline T., b. 26 March, 1853.

George B., b. 12 June, 1855.

Charles E., b. 10 June, 1858.

Child of Emeline :

Emma J., b. 8 March, 1866.

BITFIELD PLUMER⁷ (Richard,⁶ Capt., Benjamin,⁵ Capt.) went to Pa. in 1840 as a surveyor, and settled at Brandy Camp, Elk county; was afterwards land agent, and extensively engaged in the lumber business; m. Lydia A. Manson, of St. Armand, L. C., 4 Aug., 1854, who was b. 30 March, 1825.



Horace Little

Francis, b. 3 Sept., 1855; } at present date (1878), students in
Elwin, b. 18 May, 1859; } Western Reserve college.
Heber, b. 20 Sept., 1861.

LEVI,⁷ Rev. (Richard,⁶ Capt., Benjamin,⁵ Capt.), resides at Waquoit, Mass.; grad. at Dartmouth college in 1854, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1857; was licensed to preach, by the Hopkinton Association, in April, 1856; m. Susan A. Bourne, of Falmouth, Mass., 5 Jan., 1860.

Richard H., b. 22 Dec., 1860.

Andrew F., b. 7 Nov., 1862.

Dora, b. 13 Oct., 1864; d. 20 June, 1869.

Edward A., b. 15 Nov., 1866.

Charles, b. 30 Nov., 1869.

Edith M., b. 3 Jan., 1873.

Ellen F., b. 3 Feb., 1875.

HORACE⁷ (Richard,⁶ Capt., Benjamin,⁵ Capt.) resides in Ridgeway, Pa.; m. Lucy A. Taylor, of Fox township, Elk county, Pa.; 30 May, 1857. [See Biog.]

Arthur B., b. 22 March, 1858.

Mary M., b. 15 March, 1861.

Helen, b. 25 Sept., 1863.

Benjamin P., b. 2 May, 1868.

Louise V., b. 3 Aug., 1873.

GEORGE⁷ (Simeon B.,⁶ Benjamin,⁵ Capt.) is a merchant on Corser hill, Webster, in the store so long occupied by Hezekiah Fellows, Esq.; m., 1st, Louisa, dau. of Dea. Enoch Little, of Webster, 29 Nov., 1855; 2d, Sarah J., dau. of Dea. Jeremiah Gerrish, 19 Nov., 1867; 3d, Lucy A. Sawyer, of Salisbury, 15 Oct., 1873.

Children of Louisa:

Henry L., b. 9 Aug., 1857.

Luther B., b. 7 July, 1859.

Mary Alice, b. 21 May, 1861.

Charles H., b. 10 Oct., 1864; d. 8 May, 1865.

SHERMAN⁷ (Simeon B.,⁶ Benjamin,⁵ Capt.) remains on the homestead; is a business man and influential citizen; m. Mary A., dau. of Dea. Eldad Austin, of Webster, 8 Sept., 1859.

Harriet B., b. 30 Sept., 1860.

Arthur C., b. 22 April, 1862.

Ellen A., b. 19 Aug., 1863.

Myra A., b. 14 June, 1865.

John E., b. 2 March, 1867.

Charles S., b. 12 Feb., 1869.

Clara M., b. 6 June, 1872.

ARTHUR,⁷ Rev. (Simeon B.,⁶ Benjamin,⁵ Capt.), grad. at Dartmouth college in 1860; studied theology at Andover and Princeton; received the appointment of chaplain for the 1st Vt. Heavy Artillery, and was ordained for this office at Webster, 16 March, 1863; was mustered out of service 7 July, 1865; commenced his ministry over the Presbyterian church in Bedford, Oct., 1865, and remained three years; settled in Nov., 1868, over the 1st. Congregational church at Fond du Lac, Wis.; was dismissed 12 Feb., 1878, and the same month became pastor of the N. E. Congregational church at Chicago, Ill.; m. Laura E., dau. of Benjamin Frost, of Thetford, Vt., 15 Aug., 1863.

Mary Brant, b. 19 June, 1867.

ALBERT G.⁷ (Henry,⁶ Enoch,⁵ Dea.) first settled at Liverpool, and afterwards at Altona, Knox county, Ill., where he now dwells; is a carpenter, and dealer in musical instruments; has been justice of the peace, and held various offices in town and county; m., 1st, Deborah, dau. of Nehemiah and Margaret (Maxfield) Brush, of Lewistown, Ill., 10 Nov., 1842, who was b. in Pa. in 1821, and d. 11 April, 1850; 2d, Jane, dau. of Charles and Emeline Steel, at Liverpool, Ill., 5 Dec., 1850, who was b. in Ind., 8 Oct., 1829.

Children of Deborah :

Caroline Amanda, b. 2 Nov., 1843; m. Henry Loranz, treasurer of Page county, Iowa, 18 Feb., 1869; resides at Clarinda.

Mary Emma, b. 4 Dec., 1844; grad. at Elmwood Institute, at B., Nov., 1863; m. Charles M. Morton, State Sec. of Y. M. C. Associations of Ill., 4 Dec., 1866; resides in Chicago.

Phebe, b. 3 April, 1846; grad. at Steubenville, O.; m. Jesse J. Pursell, 12 March, 1872; resides at Brimfield, Ill.

Susan, b. 28 Feb., 1848; m. Charles Brush, of Haverhill, O., 10 June, 1875.

Alice, b. 25 Aug., 1849; d. 25 July, 1850.

Children of Jane :

Henry, b. 23 Jan., 1852; d. 29 Feb., 1852.

Mary Ellen, b. 10 Aug., 1853; d. 21 Aug., 1854.

Martha, b. 17 Dec., 1854; has been a successful music teacher in Ill. and Iowa.

Charles Coffin, b. 23 May, 1856; d. 5 Oct., 1858.

Ann Cora, b. 14 Feb., 1858; d. 30 Jan., 1859.

Ella, b. 17 Dec., 1859.

Jennie, b. 27 May, 1861.

Charles Alfred, b. 4 Aug., 1864; d. 17 Aug., 1865.

Olive, b. 24 Oct., 1865.

Sammy S., b. 5 Jan., 1868; d. 26 July, 1868.

JOHN E.⁷ (John,⁶ Noah⁵) resides in Laconia; m. Lettice A. Robinson, of Meredith Village, 4 Nov., 1843.

Harriet W., b. 13 Aug., 1844; m. Osman Baker, of Holderness, 10 March, 1866.

Nelly B., b. 8 Jan., 1851; m. Abraham Morrison, of Sanbornton, 20 Sept., 1874; resides in Franklin.

Mary E., b. 20 Oct., 1854; m. Frank Rollins, of Sanbornton, 6 April, 1877.

Nancy H., b. 5 June, 1857.

Lettice R., b. 9 May, 1859.

HENRY⁷ (John,⁶ Noah⁵) resides in Concord; m., 1st, Harriet S. Perkins, of that city, 24 Nov., 1846, who d. 16 Sept., 1863; 2d, Hannah B. Winch, of Marshfield, Vt., 24 Nov., 1864.

Children of Harriet:

William H., b. 7 June, 1850.

Addie G., b. 1 Aug., 1854.

Harriet J., b. 3 Oct., 1858; m. Fred Sanborn, of Concord, 26 Nov., 1876.

Rose E., b. 13 March, 1863; d. 12 Aug., 1863.

NOAH⁷ (John,⁶ Noah⁵) is a manufacturer and dealer in blank-books at Boston, Mass.; m. Mary E., dau. of Capt. Nathan Call, of Concord, 31 May, 1846.

George W., b. 23 March, 1847.

Frank H., b. 16 Sept., 1852.

GEORGE W.⁷ (John,⁶ Noah⁵) resides in Plymouth; m. Helen H. Holden, of Rumney, 29 Nov., 1854.

Melzena E., b. 17 Aug., 1856.

ALONZO G.⁷ (David,⁶ Noah⁵) resides in Wichita, Sedgwick county, Kansas; m. Jane Mitchell, near Elkhart, Ind., 16 Nov., 1856.

Albert A., b. 17 Aug., 1857.

Emeline E., b. 7 Jan., 1860.

Andrew D., b. 5 April, 1864.

Clara J., b. 25 Oct., 1866.

Charles O., b. 25 Feb., 1876.

ALFRED,⁷ Dea. (Jacob,⁶ D. D., Jesse⁵) was teacher in common, academy, and high schools successively; also taught vocal and instrumental music; m. Sarah C., dau. of Dea. Joseph Little, of Newbury, Mass., 31 July, 1855, who d. at Granville, O., 25 March, 1863.

Anna T., b. 19 June, 1856; resides in Newbury, Mass.

GEORGE A.⁷ Rev. (Jacob,⁶ D. D., Jesse⁵) enlisted in the spring of 1862; was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Va., same year; grad. at Marietta college, 2 July, 1863, at

Lane Theological Seminary, 1866; licensed to preach by the Cincinnati Presbytery, 5 April, 1865; was ordained in 1866, and preached one year at Massillon, O., and nearly seven years at Oconto, Wis.; was settled over the Presbyterian church, at Plymouth, Ind., 1 Dec., 1875; m. Sarah C. Dangler, of Massillon, O., 14 Nov., 1867.

William, b. 19 Sept., 1868; d. 5 Aug., 1869.

Mary B., b. 24 June, 1870; d. 13 Oct., 1876.

Frank, b. 25 Jan., 1873.

JOSEPH B.,⁷ Rev. (Henry,⁶ D. D., Jesse⁵) grad. at Amherst college in 1860, at Lane Theological Seminary in 1863; was ordained at Madison, Ind., 8 Sept., 1863; is pastor of Presbyterian church, at Mankato, Minn.; m. Mrs. Mary A. Cromwell, of Lima, O., 27 Nov., 1866.

Herman G., b. 26 Sept., 1867; d. 19 July, 1868.

George B., b. 4 May, 1869.

Mary P., b. 13 Nov., 1871.

Dayton C., b. 28 Sept., 1873; d. Sept., 1874.

HENRY S.,⁷ Rev. (Henry,⁶ D. D., Jesse⁵), grad. at Wabash college in 1863, at Lane Theological Seminary in 1866; was ordained at Rising Sun, Ind., 11 April, 1866; is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Carondelet, South St. Louis, Mo.; m. Anna H., dau. of Rev. William H. McCarer, of Evansville, Ind., 29 May, 1866.

Henry, b. 24 March, 1867.

William M., b. 5 Sept., 1868; d. 2 Feb., 1869.

Sarah M., b. 24 Nov., 1869.

Cornelia, b. 13 Sept., 1871; d. 5 Sept., 1872.

Charles H., b. 16 March, 1873; d. 30 May, 1874.

Susan N., b. 27 Dec., 1875.

GEORGE O.,⁷ Rev. (Henry,⁶ D. D., Jesse⁵), grad. at Amherst college in 1860, at Lane Theological Seminary in 1863; was ordained 8 Sept., of same year, at Madison, Ind.; is pastor of the Assembly's church (Presbyterian) at Washington, D. C.; m. Mattie H., dau. of Jethro Mitchell, Esq., of Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O., 3 Sept., 1863.

Arthur M., b. 10 April, 1865.

Edward N., b. 21 Sept., 1867.

Norton M., b. 3 Jan., 1873.

Edith, b. 11 Sept., 1874.

CHARLES H.,⁷ Rev. (Henry,⁶ D. D., Jesse⁵), grad. at Wabash coll. 1870, and at Lane Theological Seminary in 1873; was ordained at Richmond, Ind., 8 April, 1874; is



Char: Little

pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church, at New Albany, Ind.; m. Lettie R., dau. of Thomas W. Fry, m. d., of Lafayette, Ind., 23 Feb., 1873.

Thomas W., b. 28 Oct., 1874.

Charles F., b. 15 Dec., 1877.

JOSEPH A.⁷ (Thomas,⁶ Capt., Jesse⁵) is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser at West Creek, Lake county, Ind.; m. Mary, dau. of Abiel Gerrish, of West Creek, Ind., 1 Nov., 1859.

Lewis G., b. 21 Feb., 1861.

Infant dau., b. 20 Nov. and d. 30 Dec., 1862.

James H., b. 27 Nov., 1863.

Ellen, b. 31 Jan., 1866.

Jesse, b. 17 Jan., 1868.

Myra A., b. 26 April, 1872.

Mary E., b. 4 April, 1877.

JOHN SULLIVAN⁷ (Leavitt,⁶ Col., Jesse⁵) resides in Bradford, McKean county, Pa.; m. Louise H. Mathews, of Marshall, Ill., 26 Aug., 1875.

Dix M., b. 28 Nov., 1876.

WILLIAM H.⁸ (Henry,⁷ John⁶) resides in Concord; m. Ida M. Vincent, 9 Dec., 1869.

Frank B., b. 27 Sept., 1870.

William M., b. 30 May, 1872.

Arthur W., b. 9 April, 1874.

Cora M., b. 12 Feb., 1877.

FRANK H.⁸ (Noah,⁷ John⁶) resides in South Boston, Mass.; m. Lottie J. Pearson, of Boston, 8 Oct., 1864.

George Alfred, b. 3 Aug., 1875.

Jennie C., b. 30 Nov., 1876.

MORRILL.

ABRAHAM¹ came from England in 1632.

ISAAC,² b. 10 May, 1646; d. 17 Oct., 1713.

ABRAHAM,³ b. 21 June, 1671.

ABRAHAM,⁴ b. 22 Nov., 1705; d. at Salisbury, Mass.

ROBIE,⁵ b. 28 Aug., 1734; grad. at Harvard coll. 1755; ordained minister of B. 27 Dec., 1761 [see Biog.]; m. Elizabeth Hobson; d. 13 Sept., 1813.

Samuel, b. at Salisbury, Mass.; d. in B., 14 Oct., 1846.

Elizabeth, b. 31 July, 1762; m. Wm. Jackman, of B.

Anna, b. 20 Oct., 1763; m. Joseph Little, of B.; d. 17 Nov., 1839.

Joseph Hobson, b. 15 June, 1765; m. Anna Jackman; d. 4 June, 1858.

Jeremiah, b. 18 Jan., 1775.

Sally, b. 30 May, 1777; d. 20 April, 1859.

Jane, b. 26 Dec., 1768; d. 30 Sept., 1832.

SAMUEL,⁶ (Robie⁵), b. 5 Jan., 1761.

Betsey M., b. 8 March, 1787; m. James Chadwick, of B.; d. 17 Nov., 1851.

Eunice, b. 4 April, 1788; d. 19 March, 1828.

Nathaniel, b. 8 Sept., 1789.

Judith, b. 13 Dec., 1792; m. Joseph Chadwick, of B.; d. 12 March, 1821.

Benjamin, b. 16 Jan., 1794.

Anna Hobson, b. 11 Sept., 1797; m. Dr. —— Merrill, Hopkinton, Mass.

JOSEPH H.⁶ (Robie,⁵ Rev.), b. 15 Jan., 1765; m., 1st, —— Atkinson; 2d, —— Lunt; d. 21 March, 1858.

Joseph, b. 23 May, 1793.

Judith, b. 29 Nov., 1797; m. Nehemiah Cogswell; d. 19 Nov., 1840.

Calvin, b. 6 Dec., 1805; m. Mary Clark, of B.; d. in Webster, 14 May, 1875.

JEREMIAH⁶ (Robie,⁵ Rev.), b. 18 Jan., 1875; m. Anna Jackman; d. 4 June, 1858.

Nancy, b. 9 Oct., 1800; m. Moses Foster, of Canterbury.

Reuben Prentice, b. 12 April, 1808; m. —— Forbes.

Harrison Otis, b. 20 May, 1810.

Mary, b. 11 Dec., 1812; m. Sewell Fifield.

Roger Sherman, b. 25 Dec., 1815; d. 9 Sept., 1861.

NATHANIEL⁷ (Samuel,⁶ Robie,⁵ Rev.), b. 8 Sept., 1789; m. —— Morrill; lived in Canterbury.

Mary Emily, b. 3 March, 1821; m. —— Fitts; d. 23 Oct., 1845.

Catherine, b. 27 Aug., 1823; d. 14 Oct., 1841.

Reuben, b. 11 May, 1825.

Samuel Atkinson, b. 26 May, 1827.

Charles Franklin, b. 27 May, 1829.

Enoch, b. 16 Sept., 1833.

Elizabeth C., b. 7 March, 1831; d. 24 April, 1832.

BENJAMIN⁷ (Samuel,⁶ Robie,⁵ Rev.), b. 16 Jan., 1794; m., 1st, —— Eastman; 2d, —— Choat, of Derry; lived on B. Plain, in house owned by S. B. G. Corser, also in the house erected by his grandfather, Rev. Robie. He was a clock- and scale-maker,—a man of great ingenuity. At one time—about 1840, '45—he manufactured melodeons and seraphines. He d. 21 April, 1857.

Lucretia, dau. 1st wife, m. —— Donaldson; lives in Ill.

Franklin C., b. March, 1835.

Mary Frances, b. 24 Aug., 1843.

JOSEPH⁷ (Joseph H.,⁶ Robie,⁵ Rev.), b. 23 May, 1793; m. —— Lunt; d. 5 Jan., 1844. He taught school many years; was representative two years; an earnest Christian; for many years superintendent of Sunday-school; lived on the Plain with his father.

Mary W., b. 1819; d. 27 Nov., 1835.

Enoch Lunt, b. 9 Oct., 1820.

Joseph Hobson, b. 15 June, 1828.

ENOCH L.⁸ (Joseph,⁷ Joseph H.,⁶ Robie,⁵ Rev.), b. 9 Oct., 1820; m. Susannah Coffin; d. 2 Dec., 1874.

Emma Adelaide, b. 1848; d. 1851.

Elizabeth, b. 11 June, 1850.

Edward P., b. 9 April, 1852.

Emmattee, d. in infancy.

Malvina, d. in infancy.

Elmer F., b. 2 Dec., 1861; resides in Manchester.

JOSEPH HOBSON⁸ (Joseph,⁷ Joseph H.,⁶ Robie,⁵ Rev.), b. 15 June, 1828; m. O. A. Munroe; lives in Concord.

Mary Ella, b. Sept., 1854.

HARRISON O.⁷ (Jeremiah,⁶ Robie,⁵ Rev.), b. 30 May, 1818; m. —— Richardson.

William, Emma, Edward Everett.

REUBEN P.⁷ (Jeremiah⁶) m. —— Forbes.

Warren, Jeremiah.

MORRISON.

Compiled by Abiel R. Chandler.

JOHN H.² (Abner¹), b. in Derry, 4 June, 1779; m. Mary, dau. of David Paul, of Derry; settled in B. just below the Plain, in 1803; d. 11 Aug., 1858. His wife d. 14 July, 1863.

Mary Holmes, b. 27 Jan., 1802; d. 11 Oct., 1812.

Eliza Jane, b. 1 Oct., 1803; m., 1829, Abiel R. Chandler, of B.
[See Chandler Biog.]

George, b. 15 Dec., 1805; m. Sally Randall, of Great Falls; d. 1 Feb., 1860.

Leonard, b. 7 Oct., 1807; m. Sally Cole, of B.

Persis, b. 5 Oct., 1809; m. Edward B. Kimball, of Hanover, and settled in Quincy, Ill.

Mary, b. 6 Jan., 1812; m. Charles Stoby, of Quincy, Ill.; d. 21 Aug., 1876.

Sylvia Ann, b. 13 Dec., 1813; m. Charles Ford, of Brookline, Mass.; d. 1 Sept., 1875.

Louisa Maria, b. 26 Jan., 1816; m. Jonathan P. Rowe, of B.

John Sherman, b. 19 Jan., 1819; d. 9 March, 1819.

Samuel Wood, { b. 19 April, 1820; { d. May, 1845.

Nancy Wingate, { b. 19 April, 1820; { d. 3 May, 1820.

NOYES.

Compiled by William Temple.

NICHOLAS¹ and Rev. JAMES, brothers, came from Wiltshire, Eng., 1638, and were among the first settlers of Newbury. The B. branch is descended from Nicholas, who had a son,—

TIMOTHY,² who had a son,—

JAMES,³ m. Sarah Coffin, of Newbury.

Isaac, b. 14 July, 1719.

Daniel, b. 30 Jan., 1723;—perhaps others.

ISAAC⁴ (James³), b. 14 July, 1719; m. Sarah Pettingill, 24 Nov., 1743; moved to B., 1768.

Cutting, b. 2 June, 1745.

Amos, b. 19 Feb., 1749.

Elizabeth, b. 7 July, 1750.

Sarah, b. 2 May, 1755.

CUTTING⁵ (Isaac,⁴ James,³ Timothy,² Nicholas¹), b. in Newbury, 2 June, 1745; came with his father to B.; settled on farm owned in 1876 by L. M. Chadwick, Esq.; m. Molly Burbank; was elected selectman, 1776, '77, '78, '81, '88; elected deacon of the church, 1786; moved to Newport, 1794.

Isaac, b. 15 Aug., 1772.
Moses, b. 21 Dec., 1774.
Sarah, b. 8 Oct., 1776.
Samuel Muzzy, b. 21 Aug., 1778.
Judith, b. 16 May, 1780.
Dorcas, b. 17 Feb., 1782.
Amos, b. 19 Dec., 1783.
Enoch, b. 16 Nov., 1785.
Benjamin, b. 9 June, 1787.
Abigail, b. 20 Jan., 1793.

DANIEL⁴ (James,³ Timothy,² Nicholas¹), b. in Newbury, 30 Jan., 1723; came to B., 1761; lived on the farm occupied at one period by Mr. Solomon Arey,—later by Daniel Flint; m. Anna Chase, of Haverhill, Mass., 1745.

Mary, b. 15 April, 1746; m. Nicholas Davis; d. 10 June, 1829.
Joanna, b. 27 March, 1749; m. Richard Carr.
Sarah, b. 29 March, 1752; d. young.
James, b. 22 May, 1754; d. young.
Tristram, b. 7 March, 1759.
Isaac, b. 19 June, 1762; m., 1st, Phebe Goodwin; 2d, Mrs. Sarah Boardman; d. 9 April, 1841.
Daniel, b. 26 Jan., 1765; m. Polly Marston; d. 24 Jan., 1852: studied medicine with Dr. Daniel Peterson, of B.; settled in Enfield; moved to O.

TRISTRAM⁵ (Daniel,⁴ James³), b. 7 March, 1759; m. Miriam Eastman, of Salisbury, Mass. He was a carpenter and plow-maker,—an ingenious mechanic; d. Aug., 1824.
Mary, b. 20 Aug., 1785; m. Peter King; d. 28 Aug., 1866.
Jeremiah, b. 28 March, 1788.
Jane, b. 28 Jan., 1790; m., 1st, Eben Hall; 2d, Isaac Atwood; d. 2 Feb., 1857.
Chase, b. 8 Feb., 1792; m. Nancy Kempton; d. May, 1862.
Nancy, b. 14 March, 1794; d. young.
Ruth, b. 25 Aug., 1796; m. Jabez Hannaford; d. 14 Aug., 1860.
Enoch, b. 10 Jan., 1799; d. 10 Sept., 1849.
Mary, m. Obed Kempton.
Susanna, b. 4 Dec., 1803; m. Wm. Temple; living, 1876, at East Woburn, Mass.

JEREMIAH⁶ (Tristram,⁵ Daniel⁴), b. 28 March, 1788; m. Martha Jackman; lived in house occupied by Prentis Fowler, 1876, south end King st.; surveyor, wheelwright; inheritor of his father's mechanical ingenuity; selectman; justice of the peace; d. 7 Nov., 1868.
Martha L., b. 6 June, 1812; d. 15 Sept., 1836.
Sarah Jackman, b. 1 Sept., 1815; m. Moody M. Pinkerton.
Mary King, b. 22 Sept., 1817.
Enoch Russell, b. 27 April, 1820.
Esther Jackman, b. 6 Jan., 1823; m. Geo. Allison.
Samuel Gilman, b. 12 Oct., 1827; m. Achsah J. Brown.

EPHRAIM,¹ another branch of the Noyes family, b. in Newbury ; m. Molly, sister of Nathaniel Thurston, of B. ; settled on Corser hill ; d. 13 May, 1856, aged 92.

Jane Pearson, b. 5 Oct., 1796; d. 20 Sept., 1819.

Elizabeth W., b. 9 Aug., 1798.

Edna Adams, b. 13 May, 1801.

Judith Stickney, b. 20 Aug., 1803 ; m. —— Whicher, of Rowley.

Nicholas Moody, b. 24 Oct., 1806; m. Phebe Kelley; one son,—
Henry.

PEARSON.

JOHN¹ came from England to Rowley, Mass., in 1643 or 1645, and erected a mill for dressing cloth.

BENJAMIN² (John¹), b. 1648 ; m. Hannah, dau. of Daniel and Anne (Pell) Thurston.

BENJAMIN,³ fourth child of Benjamin,² b. 12 Aug., 1690 ; m. Dorothy Moody.

Isaac.

Jeremiah.

ISAAC,⁴ Dea., b. 21 Oct., 1728; m. 1st, 28 Nov., 1751, Sarah Gerrish, who d. 16 March, 1773, aged 44 years ; 2d, Anna Plumer, 11 Jan., 1774, who d. 2 April, 1789, without issue ; 3d, Mary Eaton, 1789, who d. 30 March, 1848, aged 96, without issue. He was chosen deacon of the church of B. about the year 1770 ; was also elected deacon of the church in the east part of the town in the year 1786 ; d. 8 March, 1805, aged 77.

Children of Sarah :

Moses, b. 21 Nov., 1752; d. 8 Dec., 1752.

Mary Elisabeth, b. 3 Oct., 1753 ; m. Maj. Enoch Gerrish.

Joseph, b. 17 Aug., 1755 ; m. Hannah Atkinson ; moved to Haverhill, N. H.

Jane, b. 1 Dec., 1757 ; d. 20 May, 1758.

Jane, b. 10 May, 1759 ; d. 4 July, 1759.

Isaac, b. 7 Aug., 1760 ; m. Sarah Allison ; lived in Northfield ; d. without issue.

Somersby, b. 27 Aug., 1763.

Moses, b. 12 Dec., 1765 ; d. 31 Jan., 1767.

SOMERSBY,⁵ Capt. (Isaac,⁴ Dea.), b. 27 Aug., 1763 ; d. 12 July, 1811, aged 48 ; m. Judith, dau. of Joshua and Rebecca (Gerrish) March, who d. 9 Dec., 1820, aged 50.

Isaac, b. 14 May, 1792.

Mary, b. 7 April, 1794 ; m. John Cogswell ; d. 5 April, 1823, aged 29.

Rebecca, b. 1799 ; d. 4 May, 1812, aged 13.

Judith, b. 1803 ; d. 17 April, 1819, aged 16.

ISAAC⁶ (Somersby,⁵ Capt.), b. 14 May, 1792; d. 4 March, 1824, aged 32 years; m. Hannah, dau. of Major Enoch Gerrish, 1 June, 1814, who d. 29 Jan., 1821.

Rebecca, b. 12 Nov., 1815; d. 22 July, 1844; m. Calvin Gage, of B.; children,—*Hannah Pearson*, b. 13 June, 1836; d. 5 July, 1852, aged 16; *Martha Ann*, b. 10 May, 1840; d. 19 July, 1846.

The family of Capt. Somersby Pearson is extinct.

JEREMIAH⁴ (Benjamin,³ Benjamin,² John¹) m. Elizabeth Pearson.

Nathan, b. 1766.

Samuel, b. 28 Nov., 1771.

Polly, m. Paul Dodge.

NATHAN⁵ (Jeremiah⁴) m. Elisabeth Thurlow; d. Jan., 1850; moved to B. from Newbury, Mass., 1795.

Polly, b. 17 July, 1787; m. Isaac Hale; d. 14 Nov., 1865.

Betsey, b. 25 April, 1790; m. Isaac Hale; d. 9 Jan., 1832.

Paul, b. 10 July, 1792; d. 27 Sept., 1797.

Paul, b. 19 Oct., 1798.

Nathan, b. 22 Sept., 1802.

SAMUEL⁵ (Jeremiah⁴), b. 28 Nov., 1771; m. Mary B. Lane; moved to B. from Newbury, 1796; d. 20 Nov., 1843.

Annie, b. 6 Sept., 1797; d. 27 Jan., 1800.

Lydia, b. 24 July, 1799; d. 11 Dec., 1800.

Annie, b. 14 March, 1802; d. 9 April, 1804.

Mary, b. 23 Nov., 1805; m. Plummer R. Stevens.

Nancy, b. 25 Jan., 1808; d. 20 Nov., 1856.

PAUL⁶ (Nathan,⁵ Jeremiah⁴) m. Sarah Couch; member of the legislature 1856, 1857.

William, b. 5 March, 1827.

Charles, b. 17 Aug., 1829.

Sarah J., b. 22 Dec., 1835; m. Henry H. Gerrish.

Henry F., b. 23 July, 1839.

NATHAN⁶ (Nathan⁵) m. Eliza Couch, d. 12 Oct., 1868 [see Biog.]

John C., b. 25 May, 1835.

WILLIAM⁷ (Paul⁶) m. Rebecca Corser. .

Clara, b. 3 Jan., 1859; d. 22 June, 1859.

Charles, b. 23 April, 1861.

CHARLES⁷ (Paul⁶) m. Fanny Prescott; d. March, 1856.

Lizzie F., b. 18 Jan., 1853; m. D. B. Badger, of Boston.

HENRY F.⁷ (Paul⁶) m. Henrietta Bills.

Edwin H., b. 9 Feb., 1863.

George L., b. 34 March, 1865.

Jessie E., b. 30 July, 1869.

Henry F., b. 3 Oct., 1873.

Henrietta, b. 3 Oct., 1873.

JOHN C.⁷ (Nathan⁶) m. Elizabeth S. Colby; member of legislature 1871, 1872; resides at Fisherville.

Carrie E., b. 23 Dec., 1857.

Edward N., b. 7 Sept., 1859; in Dart. coll., class 1881.

John Walter, b. 17 Feb., 1862.

Harlow C., b. 27 Nov., 1872.

PILLSBURY.

Compiled by Alfred Little.

WILLIAM¹ (the name originally called Pillesburgh,—see Coffin's Hist. of Newbury) was b. in Staffordshire, England, 1605; came to Newbury, Mass., in 1641, thence to Dorchester the same year; m. Dorothy Crosby of that town, in 1642; returned to Newbury in 1651 [?], where he d. 19 June, 1686. He bought his farm of Edward Rawson, secretary of state, which has ever since been owned by his lineal descendants, and is now occupied by Joshua Pillsbury of High st., Newburyport. He was a man of wealth; owned a large tract of land, and had money to let, which tradition says he kept secreted under the eaves of his thatched barn.

Job, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 16 Oct., 1643.

Moses.

Abel, b. 1652.

Calib, b. at Newbury, Mass., 28 Jan., 1651; d. 4 July, 1680.

William, b. 27 July, 1656.

Experience, b. 10 April, 1658.

Increase, b. 10 Oct., 1660.

Thankful, b. 22 April, 1662.

Joshua, b. 20 June, 1674.

JOB² (William¹) m. Katharine Gavet, 5 April, 1677.

Daniel, b. 20 Sept., 1678.

Josiah, b. 17 April, 1686.

DANIEL³ (Job,² William¹). In 1700, he built the Pillsbury house on High st., Newburyport, which has ever since been occupied by his descendants; m. Sarah Allen, 18 Jan., 1703.

Joshua, b. 11 Feb., 1704; d. 21 March, 1788.

JOSHUA⁴ (Daniel,³ Job²) m. Mary Somersby, of Newbury, Mass., 1731, who d. 16 April, 1794, aged 87.

Joshua, b. 23 March, 1738; d. 6 April, 1798.

JOSHUA⁵ (Joshua,⁴ Daniel³) m. Rebeckah Witham, of Peppersboro' (Wells), Me., 1764, who d. 28 June, 1819, aged 77.

Daniel, b. 15 April, 1765; d. at B., 8 Dec., 1844.
Joshua, b. 1769; d. at B., 15 Aug., 1811.

He had also several other children,—daughters.

DANIEL,⁶ Lieut. (Joshua,⁵ Joshua⁴), m. Eunice Thurlow, of Newburyport, Mass., 5 Feb., 1788; who was b. 5 May, 1765, and d. 27 Oct., 1847. Soon after his marriage he removed to B. and settled on his father's farm on Water st., which he subsequently purchased; was a carpenter and mill-wright. Though a man of medium stature, yet the united heights of his 7 sons amounted to 42½ feet.

Daniel, b. 20 March, 1789; d. 19 July, 1872.

Enoch, b. 14 Aug., 1790.

George T., b. 7 Feb., 1792; d. 16 May, 1836.

Moody A., b. 4 May, 1794; d. 8 Jan., 1863.

Rebecca, b. 29 April, 1796; d. 5 Oct., 1874; m. Jeremiah Titcomb, of Derry, 29 April, 1823; lived in B.

Paul P., b. 9 Nov., 1797.

Joseph, b. 7 Aug., 1799; d. 14 May, 1861.

Eunice, b. 22 Sept., 1803; d. 2 Nov., 1843.

Mary, b. 6 Feb., 1805; d. 7 April, 1843.

Sarah, b. 4 Nov., 1806; resides on the homestead.

William T., b. 24 Aug., 1809; d. 27 Aug., 1845.

JOSHUA,⁶ Capt. (Joshua,⁵ Joshua⁴), m. Elizabeth Wood, of Newburyport, Mass., 1793, who d. 1 Dec., 1816. He removed to B. in 1809.

Enoch, b. 7 Jan., 1795; d. at Nashua, 26 Jan., 1857.

Joshua, b. 13 Aug., 1796.

Elizabeth, b. 1 Aug., 1798; d. 16 Oct., 1825; m. Jeremiah Little, of B., 5 March, 1816.

Nathaniel, b. 13 Sept., 1800; d. 14 April, 1863.

Eunice, b. 2 Jan., 1803; d. in Lawrence, Mass., 1 Aug., 1872; m. Simon Brown, of Derry, in 1828.

Mary C., b. 20 March, 1805; d. 25 July, 1869; m. Capt. Richard Little, of B., 22 May, 1827.

Phebe, b. 21 May, 1807; m. in 1829.

Caroline, b. 10 July, 1811; m. 1834.

DANIEL,⁷ Capt. (Daniel,⁶ Lieut., Joshua⁵), removed to West Newbury, Mass.; m., 1st, Dorothy Searles, of New Chester, 26 Nov., 1812, who d. 4 June, 1819; 2d, Betsey Burleigh, of Franklin, 9 Nov., 1820, who d. 19 Sept., 1868.

Children of Dorothy :

Elvira D., b. 25 June, 1815; d. 7 Aug., 1824.
Melvin, b. 11 July, 1818.

Children of Betsey :

Mary A., b. 10 Sept., 1821; d. 2 July, 1834.
Joseph B., b. 19 June, 1823; d. 23 Dec., 1833.
Benjamin D., b. 25 Oct., 1824.

ENOCH⁷ (Daniel,⁶ Lieut., Joshua⁵) was a soldier in the war of 1812; resides in Webster; m. Martha Burleigh, of Franklin, 6 Dec., 1822.

Enoch Hilton, b. 5 May, 1824; d. 23 Dec., 1857.
Martha A., b. 26 Jan., 1836; d. 22 Sept., 1860; m. Ezekiel W. Burbank, of Webster, in 1851.

GEORGE T.⁷ Dea. (Daniel,⁶ Lieut., Joshua⁵), lived in B.; was a mill-wright and carpenter, and the first man in town to frame buildings by square rule; m. Susannah, dau. of Dea. Eliphalet Kilburn, of B., 16 June, 1813, who was b. 16 Feb., 1790, and d. in Chicago, Ill., 31 March, 1861. [See Biog.]

Emily, b. 26 Sept., 1814; was a successful teacher in N. E. and at the South; m., 1st, Rev. A. B. Burke, in Alexander, Burke county, Ga., 19 Dec., 1848, who d. 10 May, 1849; 2d, Col. D. F. Kimball, of Chicago, Ill., 19 Sept., 1859; resides in Fisherville.

Catharine, b. 22 Sept., 1820; d. 19 Oct., 1843; m. Sewell Hoit, of Concord, 26 Jan., 1837.

MOODY A.⁷ Gen. (Daniel,⁶ Lieut., Joshua⁵), lived at Bashan; m., 1st, Abigail W., dau. of Col. Timothy Dix, of B., 1 Oct., 1818, who d. 9 May, 1852; 2d, Louisa F. Dix, sister of Abigail, 25 Nov., 1852. [See Biog.]

Children of Abigail :

Moody Adams, b. 20 Sept., 1820; m. Charlotte Couch, of B., 15 March, 1847; resides in Webster.

George, b. 17 Oct., 1823.

Charles W., b. 7 June, 1826; d. 17 May, 1828.

Charles S., b. 14 April, 1828.

PAUL P.⁷ Capt. (Daniel,⁶ Lieut., Joshua⁵), resides at Andover, Mass.; m., 1st, Hannah Frost, 2 May, 1825, who d. 27 Sept., 1847, aged 52 years, 5 months; 2d, Sarah A. Stephens, of Andover, Mass., 10 Jan., 1848, who d. 5 Feb., 1868, aged 52 years, 10 months.

Child of Hannah :

Solomon F., b. 8 June, 1829; d. 29 Aug., 1847.

Children of Sarah :

Solomon B., b. 14 Dec., 1848.

George P., b. 22 Nov., 1851.

Infant, b. and d. 12 May, 1855.

JOSEPH,⁷ Dea. (Daniel,⁶ Lieut., Joshua⁵), received a common-school education, which was improved by judicious reading and association with people of intelligence. He, as well as five of his brothers, held a captain's commission. In early life he experienced religion, and united with the Congregational church, of which he was ever an active and consistent member; was chosen deacon of First Congregational church in B. He first settled on a farm at East B. In 1831, he accepted the position as agent and overseer of a large farm, containing 1,500 acres, in Jackson, Me., owned by Thorndike, Sears & Co., of Boston. Here he remained five years, filling this place of responsibility with satisfaction to his employers. He returned to B. in 1836, and settled on the "Mt. Pleasant" farm, which he occupied through life. In 1840, '41, and '42, he was employed by the U. S. Land Co., of Boston, as inspector and appraiser of their lands in western Pa. He was well known as a progressive and practical agriculturist. While a young man he received an injury that resulted in a chronic disease of the stomach, from which he was a sufferer till death. He possessed a genial, social nature, and his life was filled with deeds of kindness. For a description of his character, see Titus, 1st, 8th. He m. Martha, dau. of Jesse Little, of B., 19 May, 1825.

Henry W., Col., b. 27 June, 1827; was a young man of promise in the church and Sabbath-school. During the years 1849 and 1850 he was employed by Col. L. C. Little, in the lumber business, on the Alleghany and Ohio rivers. In 1853 and 1854 he became overseer, and furnished lumber supplies for the Chicago & Fort Wayne R. R.; subsequently was in company with his brother, Col. J. L. Pillsbury, as contractor on the Mobile & Girard R. R.; was last engaged in railroad work at Dubuque, Iowa, where he d. 12 Dec., 1857.

Joseph L., b. 10 Feb., 1829; d. at B., 10 Jan., 1873.

George T., b. 26 March, 1833; d. 11 Oct., 1834.

Martha S., b. 15 Feb., 1836; m. Daniel D. Webster, of B., 24 April, 1867.

George L., b. 17 May, 1839.

WILLIAM T.,⁷ Capt. (Daniel,⁶ Lieut., Joshua⁵), lived in Solon, O., for several years; returned to N. H. and settled on

the “mountain farm” in Salisbury; was a noted hunter; m. Eunice Fowler, of B., 10 Jan., 1833, who was b. 27 Aug., 1808.

Elvira, b. 26 April, 1839.

Ellenette, b. 4 June, 1842.

ENOCH⁷ (Joshua,⁶ Capt., Joshua⁵) lived in B., afterwards removed to Nashua; m. Margaret, dau. of Caleb Knight, Esq., of B., 22 Feb., 1816, who was b. 2 Jan., 1795, and d. at Nashua, 19 Sept., 1845.

Children of Margaret:

Jonathan K., b. 21 Feb., 1817; d. at Walpole, Mass., 9 Dec., 1876.

Sarah Elizabeth, b. 21 March, 1819.

Phebe K., b. 6 April, 1821; d. at Nashua, 21 Jan., 1845.

Margaret A., b. 23 April, 1823; d. at Malden, Mass., 14 Aug., 1866.

Caleb K., b. 30 Dec., 1824.

Eunice W., b. 19 Feb., 1827; m. Wm. G. Bailey, of Weymouth, Mass., 30 Nov., 1851; resides at Beverly, N. J.

Joshua P., b. 4 Jan., 1830; d. at Woonsocket, R. I., 28 Oct., 1877.

Sophia F., b. 12 July, and d. 24 Aug., 1833.

Rebecca D., b. 19 Oct., 1834; m. James Wood, of Lebanon, 24 Oct., 1855.

Catherine B., b. 14 April, 1837; m. Rev. Jesse K. Bragg, 25 Dec., 1861, who d. at Norfolk, Mass., 14 June, 1874.

JOSHUA⁷ (Joshua,⁶ Capt., Joshua⁵) resides in the house built by Daniel,³ on the farm purchased by William,¹ situated on High st., Newburyport. He m. Sarah D. Rolfe, of that city, 24 July, 1821.

Samuel R., b. 8 May, 1822; d. Jan., 1842.

Hannah R., b. 21 April, 1824; m. Hubbard Getchell, of Sanford, Me., Nov., 1848; resides in Newburyport.

Joshua, b. 20 April, 1828.

George, b. 5 March, 1832; d. 17 July, 1854.

Sarah J., b. 1 Aug., 1838; d. 17 Nov., 1865.

NATHANIEL⁷ (Joshua,⁶ Capt., Joshua⁵) lived in Newburyport; m., 1st, Hannah Giddings, of Derry, 1824, who d. Aug., 1839; 2d, Martha A. Huse, of Windham.

Children of Hannah:

Francis E., b. Feb., 1825.

John W., b. 1828.

George W., b. 1832; d. May, 1843.

Children of Martha:

Emily W., *Mary E.*, *Harvey H.*—all married.

MELVIN⁸ (Daniel,⁷ Capt., Daniel,⁶ Lieut.) resides in Newburyport; is a machinist; m., 1st, Mary J. Craig, of Readfield, Me., 2 May, 1839, who d. 13 April, 1854; 2d, Mary H. Marling, in Danvers, Mass., 6 March, 1868.

Children of Mary J.:

Henrietta R., b. 12 Feb., 1840; d. 4 May, 1866; m. Phineas W. Perrin, in Aurora, Ill., 28 March, 1866.

Georgianna D., b. 17 Feb., 1843; d. at Oakland, Cal., 12 July, 1875; m. Clinton Cushing, M. D., of Turner, Ill., 4 May, 1865.

Ella F., b. 28 May, 1845; d. 18 March, 1850.

Child of Mary H.:

Frank M., b. 17 July, 1869.

BENJAMIN D.⁸ Rev. (Daniel,⁵ Capt., Daniel,⁶ Lieut.), is presiding elder in the Methodist church, at Middletown, Ct.; m. there Maria Chandler, April, 1848.

Chandler, b. 10 Aug., 1854.

Minnie, b. 1857; d. 1874.

GEORGE,⁸ Dea. (Moody A.,⁷ Gen., Daniel,⁶ Lieut.), is a farmer; resides at Tewksbury, Mass.; m. Lydia A. Marshall, of that town, 1 April, 1852.

Abby M., b. 3 Sept., 1855.

George E., b. 26 July, 1857; is a civil engineer.

Louisa F., b. 2 Sept., 1859.

Charles A., b. 21 Sept., 1862.

Arthur M., b. 17 Oct., 1865.

Herbert W., b. 7 June, 1868.

CHARLES S.⁸ (Moody A.,⁷ Gen., Daniel,⁶ Lieut.) lives in Londonderry; is a farmer, justice of the peace, and has filled various offices in town; m. Mary C. Runnels, of Warner, 24 Dec., 1863.

Charles G., b. 15 Feb., 1865.

Adams D., b. 23 March, 1868; d. 3 May, 1877.

John A., b. 26 Aug., 1872; d. 17 Jan., 1873.

JOSEPH L.⁸ Col. (Joseph,⁷ Dea., Daniel,⁶ Lieut.), m. Mary A. Ely, of Wooster, O., 18 May, 1854. [See Biog.]

Mary E., b. 1 May, 1855; resides in Wooster, O.

George H., b. 18 Aug., 1857; d. 21 March, 1865.

Charles D., b. 19 Nov., 1859.

GEORGE L.⁸ (Joseph,⁷ Dea., Daniel,⁶ Lieut.), carpenter; resides at B.; m. there Lucina T. Quimby, 2 Dec., 1873.

Joseph Henry, b. 23 Nov., 1875; d. 20 March, 1876.

Mary Agnes, b. 15 Dec., 1876.

JONATHAN K.⁸ (Enoch,⁷ Joshua,⁶ Capt.) lived at Nashua, afterwards at Walpole, Mass.; m. Sarah P. Little, of B., 21 Nov., 1850.

Mary E., b. 31 Oct., 1853; m. Julius Guild, of Walpole, Mass., 9 Sept., 1875.

Fannie L., *Addie L.*, b. 30 Aug., 1856.

CALEB K.⁸ (Enoch,⁷ Joshua,⁶ Capt.) resides in Lawrence, Mass.; m. Ellen B. Smith, of Andover, Mass., 18 Sept., 1862.

Annie S., b. 15 March, 1864.
Lucretia S., b. 20 Jan., 1868.

JOSHUA P.⁸ Capt. (Enoch,⁷ Joshua,⁶ Capt.), lived at Woonsocket, R. I.; m. there Celia M. Jencks, 8 Nov., 1860.
Sherwin J., b. 23 Oct., 1863.
Bertha, b. 16 July, 1865.

JOSHUA⁸ (Joshua,⁷ Joshua,⁶ Capt.) m. Abbie J. Sargent, of Lawrence, Mass., Nov., 1854.

George S., b. 18 May, 1856.
Charles J., b. 19 March, 1859.
Helen A., b. 18 Dec., 1868.

FRANCIS E.⁸ (Nathaniel,⁷ Joshua,⁶ Capt.) resides in Newburyport, Mass.; m. Abby Lunt, of that city, May, 1852.

Frank O., b. 27 March, 1853; m. Florence A. Ellis, of Walpole, Mass., 25 April, 1878.

JOHN W.⁸ (Nathaniel,⁷ Joshua,⁶ Capt.) m. Hannah B. Merrill, of Newburyport, Jan., 1852.

Helen A., b. May, 1854.
Mattie, b. Feb., and d. Oct., 1863.
Lizzie G., b. 1866.

PINKERTON.

Compiled by David Pinkerton.

DAVID,¹ son of Matthew Pinkerton, was born in Londonderry, 17 June, 1775; m. Susannah, dau. of Dea. Griffin, of Londonderry; moved to B. in 1817, and settled on the river road near Salisbury (now Franklin) line.

John M., b. 15 June, 1800; m. Rebecca Hastings, of Littleton; lived and d. at Lockport, N. Y.

Jane B., b. 20 Nov., 1802; m. Israel Webster, of Manchester; d. 1872.

Hannah D., b. 3 Feb., 1806; d. in 1862.

Sarah J., b. 12 Nov., 1808; m. J. B. Robertson; moved to Iowa; d. 1876.

David, b. 3 Nov., 1813; graduated at Dartmouth college; studied theology at Andover Seminary; grad. 1843; sent to Wis. by Home Miss. Society; m. Mary Ann Hitchcock, of Galesburg, Ill., in 1845; resides at Grinnell, Ia. *Mary*, the oldest, is a teacher in the Zulu mission.

Moody M., b. 9 Dec., 1815; m. Jane Clark, of Portland, Me. Two sons,—*Myron*, the oldest, b. in B., 18 July, 1843; grad. at Ripon college, Wis., July, 1868, and at Chicago Theo. Sem., April, 1871; sailed for Zulu mission, 9 Aug., 1871, with his wife, dau. of H. H. Byington, Chicago, Ill.

James, b. 24 Oct., 1818; m. Mary E. Howser, of Salisbury Mills, N. Y.; lives in Wis.

PLUMMER.

Compiled by Helen Elizabeth Plummer.

The Plummer families of B. were descendants of FRANCIS,¹ who came from England in 1633. He was a linen weaver, and settled in Newbury, Mass., 1635. His first wife, Ruth, d. 18 Aug., 1647. He m., 2d, Ann Palmer, who d. 18 Oct., 1665; 3d, Beatrice, widow of William Cantlebury, of Salem, Mass., 29 Nov., 1665; d. 17 Jan., 1673. The land owned by him is still held in the family.

Samuel, b. 1619.*Joseph*, b. 1630.*Mary*.SAMUEL² (Francis¹) m. Mary ——; d. Jan., 1702.*Samuel*, b. 26 April, 1647; m. Joanna Woodbury.*Mary*, b. 8 Feb., 1650.*John*, b. 11 May, 1652.*Ephraim*, b. 16 Sept., 1655.*Hannah*, b. 16 Feb., 1657.*Silvanus*, b. 22 Feb., 1658.*Ruth*, b. 7 Aug., 1660.*Elizabeth*, b. 19 Oct., 1662.*Deborah*, b. 13 March, 1665.*Joshua*, b. 2 July, 1668; m. Elizabeth Dale.*Lydia*, b. 2 July, 1668. }*Bathshina*, b. 31 July, 1670.EPHRAIM³ (Samuel,² Francis¹) m. Hannah Jaques, 15 Jan., 1680.*Mary*, b. 19 Feb., 1681.*Hannah*, b. 12 Oct., 1682.*Samuel*, b. 27 Oct., 1684.*Elizabeth*, b. 21 Nov., 1686.*John*, b. 7 Nov., 1688.*Ruth*, b. 5 Nov., 1690.*Daniel*, b. 10 March, 1693.*Richard*, b. 3 Aug., 1695.*Bitfield*, b. 12 June, 1697.*Sarah*, b. 26 July, 1699.*Emma*, b. 21 June, 1704.SAMUEL⁴ (Ephraim,³ Samuel,² Francis¹) m. Elizabeth ——.*John*, b. 5 Feb., 1722.JOHN⁵ (Samuel,⁴ Ephraim³) m. Hannah ——.*Bitfield*, b. 11 Feb., 1742.BITFIELD⁶ (John,⁵ Samuel,⁴ Ephraim³) m. Priscilla Richardson, of Chester, Oct., 1769; came from Newbury to B.; settled on land still held by his descendants; was killed by a falling tree, 19 Nov., 1788.

Ephraim, b. 1771.

John, b. 10 Aug., 1774.

Priscilla, b. 12 Jan., 1786; m. Richard Little, 7 Dec., 1815; d. 24 Feb., 1825.

EPHRAIM⁷ (Bitfield,⁶ John,⁵ Samuel⁴) m. Rachel, dau. of Nehemiah Cogswell, 31 May, 1792; lived on the homestead; d. 6 May, 1793.

Ephraim, b. 29 Aug., 1793.

EPHRAIM⁸ (Ephraim,⁷ Bitfield⁶) m. Lucy, dau. of Henry Gerrish, 11 Jan., 1821, and resided on the homestead inherited from his father—afterwards removed to the south part of the town; a man of strict integrity, and an excellent citizen; d. 20 July, 1872.

Polly Little, b. 23 Nov., 1821; m. Henry L. Dodge, 17 June, 1841.
Abiel G., b. 24 May, 1824.

Priscilla P., b. 28 May, 1826; m. Luther Gage, 2 March, 1859.

Helen Elizabeth, b. 26 March, 1834.

Frances Ann, b. 18 Nov., 1837; m. Albert Reed, 26 Nov., 1864.

ABIEL⁹ (Ephraim,⁸ Ephraim⁷) m. Kate Baughman, 5 June, 1855; resides at West Creek, Ind.

Frank B., b. 16 Jan., 1858.

Albert R., b. 14 March, 1863.

Edwin, b. 19 Aug., 1864.

JOHN⁷ (Bitfield⁶) m. Hannah Jackman, 1 Jan., 1799; d. 24 Feb., 1827.

Bitfield, b. 9 Nov., 1799.

Nancy, b. 7 Sept., 1801; m. Daniel Emerson; d. 11 March, 1853.

Jeremiah, b. 8 Oct., 1803; d. 1 July, 1867, at Lancaster, Pa.

Mary, b. 25 Aug., 1805; m. Charles Abbot, of Lowell, Mass.; d. Dec., 1868.

Hannah, b. 31 March, 1807; d. 9 Sept., 1823.

Frederick T., b. 15 Sept., 1809; d. 24 March, 1815.

George W., b. 29 July, 1814; d. 10 July, 1841.

Frederick T., b. 26 July, 1817; d. 25 Nov., 1853.

Nathan, b. 21 July, 1821; d. 2 Nov., 1873.

BITFIELD⁸ (John,⁷ Bitfield⁶) m. Susan Chadwick, 2 Nov., 1835; d. 23 Oct., 1875.

Hannah M., b. 5 Sept., 1836; d. 13 June, 1838.

Frank J., b. 16 Feb., 1844.

JEREMIAH⁸ (John,⁷ Bitfield⁶) m. Electa Day, of Springfield, Mass., 23 April, 1843; d. 13 July, 1867.

Elizabeth Hamlin, b. 14 June, 1845; m. William Fowler, 25 Dec. 1869.

George W., b. 26 Aug., 1846; d. 4 Aug., 1849.

Mary Frances, } b. 12 June, 1849; } d. 29 Aug., 1850.

Frank, } } d. 20 June, 1849.

Mary Frances, b. 30 May, 1854.

Jeremiah, d. from injuries received by a boiler explosion, 18 July, 1867.

FRANK J.⁹ (Bitfield,⁸ John⁷) m. Abbie D. Knowles, 17 Sept., 1868.

Hannah Louise, b. 27 Feb., 1872.

Mary Abbie, b. 20 Dec., 1873.

Charlotte M., b. 4 April, 1875.

George Bitfield, } b. 23 Aug., 1876.

Iuez Eva, }

Sarah Angenette, b. 4 Nov., 1877.

Another branch of the Plummer family came from Newbury, Mass. The first was

JOSEPH¹

BENJAMIN² m. Mary Wood.

NATHAN,³ b. in Rowley, Mass.

NATHAN⁴ moved from Newbury, Mass.; m. Elizabeth Dustin, 18 Oct., 1771; d. on B. Plain, 1773.

Mehitable, b. 25 Feb., 1772; m. Col. Benj. Choate, 20 Nov., 1793; d. at Enfield, 17 Dec., 1858.

Nathan, b. in B., 2 April, 1774.

NATHAN⁵ (Nathan,⁴ Nathan,³ Benjamin,² Joseph¹) m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel Ames, 14 June, 1804, and settled on Fish street. A persevering and energetic business man. To the care of his farm he added the business of lumbering. A good citizen, and highly esteemed; represented B. in legislature two terms; d. 7 April, 1848. Sarah d. 25 Feb., 1842.

Mehitable, b. 14 June, 1806; m. 1st, Joseph Gerrish, 11 Nov., 1830; 2d, Thomas Lyford, of Sanbornton, 16 Nov., 1854; d. at Fisherville, 15 Feb., 1877.

Mary, b. 16 Jan., 1810; m. Fisher Ames, of Canterbury, 15 Feb., 1844. [See Ames Gén.]

Eliza Jane, b. 31 Oct., 1814; m. Dearborn Glines, 11 June, 1846; d. 2 Sept., 1877.

Another branch of the Plummer family:

JOSHUA C., Capt., son of Samuel and Dorcas (Coffin) Plummer, came to Boscowen from Newbury, Mass., while a youth, and lived with his uncle, Caleb Knight, Esq.; afterwards settled upon the Knight homestead,—the farm now owned by Capt. George W. Stone. He is remembered as a man of culture, of gentlemanly bearing,

and one who was active in the promotion of religion and good order. Removed to Bangor, Me., 1829; d. there 10 Dec., 1844. He m., 1st, Eunice Knight, 21 March, 1816; 2d, Sophia W. Dix, 25 Dec., 1828.

Children of Eunice:

Caleb K., b. 5 Dec., 1816; d. 28 Oct., 1818.

Charles F., b. 4 Jan., 1819; d. 4 Sept., 1820.

Lucretia A., b. 22 Aug., 1820; d. 3 Dec., 1864; m. Charles Temple.

Louisa, b. 26 Aug., 1822; d. 12 July, 1876.

William L., b. 11 May, 1824; d. 17 Dec., 1874.

Catharine K., b. 29 April, 1826; d. 26 Nov., 1828.

Eunice, b. 16 Sept., 1827; d. 10 Jan., 1828.

Children of Sophia:

George D., b. 8 March, 1830; d. at Memphis, Tenn., 12 Oct., 1873.

Freddie, $\begin{cases} \text{d. in infancy.} \\ \text{Eddie,} \end{cases}$

Frances M. P., b. 23 Dec., 1833; m. Edward L. Pickard.

Lucy H., b. 6 July, 1836; m. ——— Chapin, Otsego, Mich.

Edward D., d. Feb., 1844.

John A., b. 4 May, 1841.

Katherine M., b. 29 April, 1845.

PRICE.

EBENEZER,¹ Rev., son of William and Sarah Price, was b. in Newburyport, 14 Sept., 1771; m. Lucy Farrer; d. 19 Feb., 1864. [See Biog.]

Mary F., b. 26 Dec., 1804; m. Rev. Addison Kingsbury, d. d.; resides in Zanesville, O.

Lucy Ellsworth, b. 17 Jan., 1808; d. 20 March, 1859.

Emily Preston, b. 25 Oct., 1809; m. Rev. Zerah H. Hawley; lives in Memphis, Tenn.

Ebenezer Sewall, b. 1 Feb., 1812; m. Elizabeth Wilson, of Boston, Mass. He was trained to mercantile pursuits, which he followed in B., and afterwards in Boston; and subsequently for nearly 20 years was in the U. S. revenue service in Boston, Mass.

Frederic C., b. 6 Aug., 1815; was educated at Dartmouth; removed to the West; m. Mary Belt; practised as a physician.

PUTNEY.

Compiled by Miss Ida Putney, of Webster.

The Putney family came from Scotland. The B. branch are descendants of a family that settled in Dunbarton. In 1752, SAMUEL PUTNEY¹ and a citizen by the name of Kimball were captured by Indians, who also undertook to surprise the settlement at Contoocook, but who were themselves surprised by the settlers near the "Mountain." In their haste to escape they left young Putney behind. He settled on "Putney hill," in Hopkinton. His sons were *Joseph, William, Enoch, Samuel, Stephen*.

STEPHEN² (Samuel¹), b. 12 Feb., 1765; enlisted as soldier in the Revolution,—served one year and three months. In 1795 he purchased a piece of land of Wm. Coffin, of Newbury, Mass., and cleared his farm, now occupied by his son, Charles E. Putney; m., 1st, Sally Eastman, of Hopkinton, who d. 1809; 2d, Susan Eastman; 3d, Sally Eastman,—three wives of the name of Eastman, and the first and third named Sally. The record of six of the twelve children of Sally, 1st, is wanting. Stephen Putney was the father of 22 children. He was an industrious man, and an estimable citizen. He d. 18 Feb., 1847.

Children of Sally :

Nelson, b. 10 Aug., 1786.

Enoch, b. 15 July, 1788.

True, b. March, 1800.

Pluma.

Hannah.

Stephen.

Children of Susan :

Clarissa.

Sarah.

David, b. 5 Aug., 1812.

Lucy, b. 2 July, 1814.

Azariah.

Children of Sally :

Charles Monson, b. 1 Oct., 1820; d. 15 Sept., 1821.

Mary Angaline, b. 6 July, 1825; d. 20 July, 1825.

Charles E., b. 10 June, 1827; m. Susan, dau. of John Sanborn; lives in Webster.

Semantha S., b. 3 Aug., 1829; m. Dustin Spaulding; resides in Contoocook.

NELSON³ (Stephen,² Samuel¹), b. 10 Aug., 1786; m. Sally Whittier; moved to Woodstock, Vt.; d. 20 April, 1872.

Louis S., b. 17 July, 1810; d. 1 Dec., 1839.

Thomas Elliot, b. 5 Jan., 1816.

Hannah, b. 12 July, 1817; d. 17 April, 1833.

THOMAS E.⁴ (Nelson,³ Stephen²), b. 5 Jan., 1816; m. Lucretia Hoyt, of Concord.

Sarah H., b. 26 July, 1848; m. —— Marsh.

Benjamin F., b. 9 Oct., 1845; d. 12 May, 1867.

True Nelson, b. Nov., 1847.

Roxa Ann, b. 5 July, 1850; m. —— Leonard.

Jason L., b. 6 March, 1853.

Rhoda E., b. 16 March, 1857; d. 25 Nov., 1870.

Maria H., b. 30 April, 1862.

ENOCH³ (Stephen²), b. 15 July, 1788; m. Sally Carlton; settled on the place now owned by Francis S. Putney, in W.; d. 2 March, 1853.

Frances S., b. 20 Oct., 1818.

Moses, b. 14 Dec., 1820; d. 10 Nov., 1841.

Clarissa, b. 21 Sept., 1824; d. 3 June, 1846.

FRANCIS S.⁴ (Enoch,³ Stephen,² Samuel¹), b. 20 Oct., 1820; m. Nancy Sibley.

Willie, b. 23 Sept., 1844; d. 11 Feb., 1844.

Frank, b. 12 April, 1847; d. 23 Dec., 1849.

Willie, b. 24 March, 1840; m. Jennie, dau. Wm. D. Call, of B.

Clara, b. 28 Sept., 1850; d. 1878.

Mary Anna, b. 25 Dec., 1852; m. Sheldon Scribner.

Josephine, b. 16 Dec., 1854; d. 26 Dec., 1857.

Origen, b. 20 Dec., 1856.

Luther, b. 26 July, 1859.

Fred, b. 21 Jan., 1866.

TRUE³ (Stephen,² Samuel¹), b. Nov., 1800; m. Hester Ann Caull, of Cambridge, Md.; stone-mason. The firm of Sweatt & Co., of which he was a member, laid the first track on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from the Relay House to Ellicott's Mills,—six miles in six weeks. At that time (1830–1835) railroad engineering required stone ties, or longitudinal blocks of granite to which the rails were spiked. He also laid a longitudinal track of stone from Ellicott's Mills to Morrillsville,—ten miles,—requiring 100,000 cubic feet of stone; also a track from Frenchtown to Newcastle, in Delaware; also track upon other roads in Maryland. In 1836–'37 he supplied the government with stone for the public warehouse in Baltimore. In 1838–'39 he furnished stone for the government in Washington. In 1855 he was appointed master-mason on the new treasury building, Washington, holding the position

till 1864. That massive building has risen wholly under his superintendence. He resides in Washington.

Plummer, Sarah, George, Benjamin, Lucy,—all d. young.

DAVID³ (Stephen,² Samuel¹), b. 5 Aug., 1812; settled in Maryland.

Stephen, George, True, Lucy, Semantha.

CHARLES E.³ (Stephen,² Samuel,¹), b. 10 June, 1827; m. Susan Sanborn.

Ida J., b. 24 Oct., 1851.

Charles H., b. 19 Feb., 1853.

John S., b. 27 Jan., 1855.

Cora E., b. 29 Sept., 1858.

Bertha May, b. 6 July, 1868.

QUIMBY.

ISAAC,¹ b. at New Chester (Hill), 1 Nov., 1784; d. 7 Feb., 1848; m. Polly Sargent, of New Chester, Nov., 1812, who was b. 31 Oct., 1781, and d. 29 Dec., 1844.

Tirzah J., b. 12 Sept., 1815; m. Luther Winchester, of Providence, R. I.

John S., b. 28 June, 1823; d. 8 Sept., 1876, at B.

JOHN S.² (Isaac¹) settled in B. in 1852; m. Jane B. Dustin, of Hill, 27 Nov., 1845; who was b. 31 July, 1825. She is the sixth gen. in descent from Hannah Dustin.

Andrew E., b. 4 Jan., 1847.

Mary J., b. 30 Nov., 1848; m. Charles H. Weeks, of West Thornton, 13 March, 1867.

Lucina T., b. 14 June, 1851; m. George L. Pillsbury, of B., 2 Dec. 1873.

George L., b. 8 Nov., 1853.

John C., b. 16 July, 1856.

Annie M., b. 17 April, 1859; d. 15 Oct., 1863.

Edward W., b. 7 Oct., 1864.

Mattie H., b. 5 April, 1868.

ANDREW E.³ (John S.,² Isaac¹) is station agent at North B.; m. Alice N. Page, of Thornton, 10 Dec., 1873.

George A., b. 11 Oct., 1874.

ROLFE.

Compiled by John Kimball.

The ancestors of the Rolfe families in B. and Concord were two brothers, who came from England and settled in Newbury, Mass., about 1635. The tradition was, that these brothers were the ancestors of all the Rolfes in this country; but the records of Ipswich, Mass., show that in 1640 there were two men in that town by the name of Daniel and Ezra Rolfe: so this tradition is erroneous.

HENRY,¹ with his wife Honour, and his brother John, with his wife Esther, were in Newbury before 1642.

John, Benjamin, and two daughters.

JOHN² (Henry¹) m. and lived a short time in Newbury, then moved to Nantucket, and from there to Cambridge. He had 14 or 15 children. Five of his sons went to Woodbridge, N. J. Their descendants generally spell their name Rolph.

BENJAMIN² (Henry¹) m. Apphia, only daughter of Thomas Hale, an early settler in Newbury, and the ancestor of the Hales in New England and New York.

John, Benjamin, Henry, Nathaniel, Samuel, and four daughters.

JOHN³ (Benjamin,² Henry¹) was the ancestor of the families of that name who settled in B.

John.

BENJAMIN³ (Benjamin²) was the minister killed by the Indians in their attack at Haverhill, Mass., in 1708.

HENRY³ (Benjamin²) was the ancestor of the Rolfe families of Concord.

Nathaniel.

JOHN⁴ (John,³ Benjamin,² Henry¹) m. Judith Dole, 7 Oct., 1713.

Richard, b. 14 Feb., 1716; d. 23 Dec., 1735.

John, b. 10 Feb., 1718; d. young.

Hannah, b. 25 Dec., 1720; m. Nathaniel Rolfe.⁴

Enoch, b. 25 Feb., 1725 or 1726; m. Ruth Ilsley.

Benjamin, b. 25 Dec., 1731.

BENJAMIN⁵ (John,⁴ John,³ Benjamin,² Henry¹) came from Newbury, Mass.; m. Lydia Parsons, 25 Dec., 1760; settled on High street; d. 1823.

John, b. 27 July, 1762.

Elizabeth, called Betsey, b. 20 Feb., 1765; d. June, 1853.

Silas, b. 8 Jan., 1767; d. 1846.

Judith, b. 31 Dec., 1769; d. April, 1847.

Amos, d. young.

Benjamin, b. 20 Jan., 1773.

JOHN⁶ (Benjamin⁵) settled on Battle street; d. Sept., 1833.

John, b. 9 May, 1785; m. Rosanna Burbank, 31 May, 1814.

Amos, b. 12 April, 1787; d. 27 Jan., 1841.

Lydia, b. 25 Sept., 1791; d. Feb., 1875.

Michael, b. 10 Feb., 1793; d. 28 Jan., 1810.

Eliza, b. 29 July, 1797.

Judith, b. 13 Feb., 1799.

Paul, b. 27 Oct., 1802; d. Sept., 1824.

Nancy, b. 25 Sept., 1806; d. 27 March, 1830.

Susan P., b. Sept., 1808; d. 17 Oct., 1877.

Jeremiah, b. 8 Jan., 1812.

SILAS⁶ (Benjamin⁶) m. Nancy Perkins; moved to northern N. Y.

Sarah, b. 5 April, 1794.

Amos, b. 7 July, 1795.

Pearson, b. 20 Sept., 1798.

Benjamin, b. 15 March, 1800.

BENJAMIN⁶ (Benjamin⁵) succeeded to the homestead of his father; m. Margaret, dau. of Rev. Jonathan Searle, of Salisbury. He had a fondness for mechanical labor; and in addition to the cares of his farm employed himself making wood aqueducts and pumps. Nearly all of that kind of business in the east part of the town was done under his direction. Many of his pumps made from the old *white pine* are now in use, and are preferred by some to the modern inventions. He d. 19 Jan., 1857.

Three children, d. young.

Enoch Sanborn, b. 12 May, 1819.

Henry Pearson, b. 13 Feb., 1821.

Charles Benjamin, b. April, 1823; d. 1 Oct., 1851.

AMOS⁷ (John,⁶ Benjamin,⁵) m. Fanny Burbank, 18 Nov., 1813.

David C., b. 17 Feb., 1815.

Louisa, b. 5 Sept., 1816; m. N. Colby; d. 11 Nov., 1848.

William, b. 8 Aug., 1819; d. 13 Feb., 1844.

Rosannah, b. 7 Nov., 1821; m. Lugby Sherwood.

Albert, b. 3 June, 1824.

Hiram, b. 10 May, 1827; d. 24 Aug., 1854.

Harriet, b. 1 Feb., 1829; d. 11 July, 1849.

Melissa, b. 7 March, 1832; d. 23 June, 1867.

JEREMIAH⁷ (John,⁶ Benjamin⁵) m. Lucy Ann, dau. of Caleb Smith, 4 Oct., 1843. In early life he manifested a love for mechanical labor. In manhood his services were in demand by bridge-builders, mill-owners, and

carpenters, from whom he obtained constant employment and good compensation. Declining health compelled him to return to his farm on High street.

John Smith, b. 11 Feb., 1850; drowned in Merrimack river, 17 July, 1870.

Kate Evvie, b. 10 May, 1856; d. 1 July, 1865.

HENRY PEARSONS⁷ (Benjamin⁶), educated at New Hampton Institution, and entered Dartmouth coll.; graduated in 1848; studied law in the office of Asa Fowler, of Concord; admitted to practice, 1851, forming a co-partnership with the late A. S. Marshall; elected to the legislature from Concord, 1853, and after the city was incorporated, from Ward 5, 1863, 1864; appointed U. S. district attorney for N. H., by President Grant, 1869, an office he held till 1874; m. Mary Rebecca, dau. of Robert H. Sherburne, 22 Nov., 1853.

Marshall P., b. 29 Sept., 1854; d. 6 Aug., 1862.

Margaret F., b. 12 Jan., 1857; d. 2 May, 1857.

Henrietta M., b. 17 Jan., 1861; d. 22 Sept., 1862.

Robert Henry, b. 16 Oct., 1863.

George Hamilton, b. 24 Dec., 1866.

DAVID C.⁸ (Amos⁷) m. Mary E. Smith, June, 1856.

George, b. 31 May, 1857.

Frank, b. 11 Nov., 1861.

Lewis, b. 20 Sept., 1864; d. 15 Sept., 1877.

ALBERT⁸ (Amos⁷) m. Mary Alexander, Claremont.

Angie, b. 17 Dec., 1859.

The Rolfe families of Concord were connected with those of B., viz. :

NATHANIEL⁴ (Henry,³ Benjamin²) married

HANNAH⁵ (John,⁴ John,³ Benjamin²) had nine children. They moved to Concord, and settled on what is now the city farm in Ward 3.

NATHANIEL⁵ (Nathaniel⁴) m. widow Judith Chandler, dau. of Rev. Timothy Walker, and settled near the mouth of Contoocook river; d. 15 Nov., 1829.

Abiel, b. 6 April, 1781; unmarried; d. 19 Feb., 1840.

Jane, b. 21 Jan., 1782; m. Nathan Chandler.

Henry, b. 31 Aug., 1785; m. Deborah Carter.

BENJAMIN⁵ (Nathaniel,⁴ Henry,³ Benjamin,² Henry¹), b. in Haverhill, Mass., 31 May, 1752; m. Molly Sweatt, and had six children. The youngest,—

BENJAMIN,⁶ b. in Rumford, Me., 10 Feb., 1796; m. Mary N. Flanders, dau. of Mrs. David Jackman, of B., 28 Dec., 1820; lived at the toll-house at B. bridge for a time; settled in Concord; d. 12 Jan., 1867.

Harriet, b. 8 July, 1822; m. John W. Brown.

Hiram, b. 24 Dec., 1825; m. Georgianna Coombs.

Mary Ann, b. 30 Nov., 1828; m. A. C. Osborne; d. 3 Feb., 1854.

Charlotte, b. 26 Sept., 1833; m. Jonathan C. Harvey.

David Jackman, b. 29 April, 1838; m. Adelia Carner.

Eliza Newell, b. 4 Feb., 1842; d. 30 Sept., 1864.

RUSS.

JOHN O.¹ m. Sophronia S., dau. of Wm. H. Gage.

Isaac Gage, b. 2 Sept., 1836.

John Franklin, b. 29 June, 1839.

William G., b. May, 1844; d. in infancy.

ISAAC GAGE² (John O.¹), b. 2 Sept., 1836; m., 1st, Semantha R. Lang; 2d, Betsey Stevens; 3d, Ann Dickey.

Child of Betsey:

Sophronia G., b. 24 Aug., 1869.

JOHN FRANKLIN² (John O.¹), b. 29 Jan., 1839; m. Augusta J. Plumer.

Harry, b. 7 Sept., 1865.

Ernest, b. 19 June, 1876.

SLEEPER.

NEHEMIAH D.,² Rev. (Thomas¹), b. in Andover, 3 July, 1793; m. Charlotte, dau. of James Taylor, of Sutton, 31 Jan., 1822; moved to B. in 1835, and became minister of the Christian Union Religious Society, remaining till 1842. He resided in the house now occupied by Horace Simpson. His wife d. 1 Dec., 1839. His preaching was acceptable to his church, and he labored zealously while in town. He resides at Contoocook.

Caroline, b. 18 May, 1826; m. Chas. H. Jackman; moved to Maine.

Joseph T., b. 7 Dec., 1834; m. Helen R. Dole, 17 Jan., 1860; resides in Concord.

SMITH.

AMBROSE,¹ Rev., b. in Ossipee, 9 July, 1820; m. Cynthia M. Edgerton. [See Biog.]

Francis E., b. in Northfield, Vt., 8 April, 1851; m. Eliza A. Currier, 13 May, 1873; farmer; lives in Hartford, Vt.

Lyndon A., b. in B., 15 July, 1854; member of the class of '80, Dartmouth college.

Justin Harvey, b. in B., 13 Jan., 1857; grad. at Dart. coll., 1877.

He was one of five who have obtained perfect marks in Dartmouth since its founding, in 1769; appointed private secretary to the superintendent of schools of Boston, and was principal of the Neponset evening school. In 1878 was appointed literary assistant to Hon. John D. Philbrick, superintendent of the United States educational exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1878.

STONE.

Compiled by Alfred Little.

GEORGE,¹ Capt., was b. at Lexington, Mass., 21 March, 1760, and d. at West B., 8 Dec., 1834. He was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting at the age of 15, and served five years; participated in the battles of Brandywine, Stillwater, and other engagements; witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne; endured the suffering and privation of the winter encampment at Valley Forge; and was wounded at the battle of Monmouth. On the return of peace, he settled in B., but the depreciation of Continental money left him so poor that he had only twenty cents to begin life with. By industry he was soon able to purchase twenty acres, upon which he commenced farming, and in time acquired land sufficient to give each of his eight children a homestead. He m., 1st, Hannah Lovering, of Kingston, about 1788, who d. 27 Dec., 1826, aged 65; 2d, Abigail Currier, of Canterbury, in 1830, who d. 18 April, 1849, aged 66.

Children of Hannah:

Sarah, b. 28 Dec., 1789; d. 9 Jan., 1858; m. Moses Call, of Salisbury, in 1829, who d. 1 May, 1848.

John, b. 28 Feb., 1792; d. 25 Jan., 1870.

Amos, b. 20 June, 1794; d. 5 Feb., 1875.

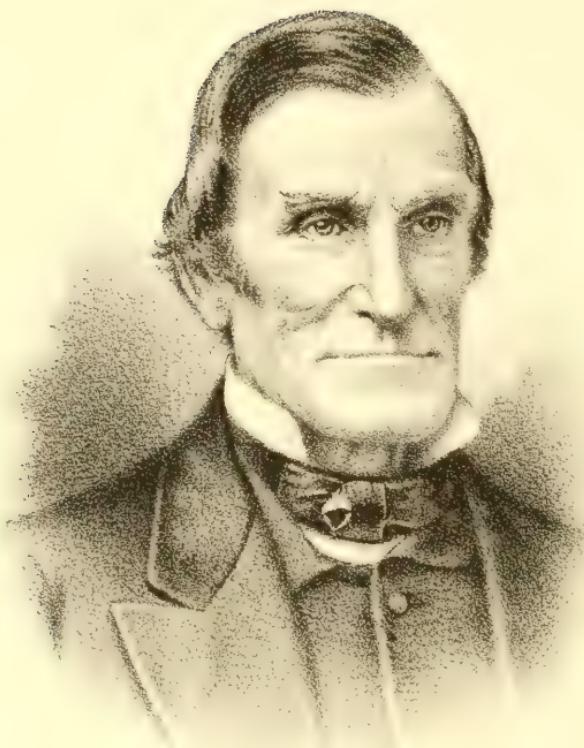
Polly, b. 27 May, 1797; m. Benj. C. Swasey, of Canterbury, 1831.

Peter, b. 11 Dec., 1799.

George W., b. 5 Sept., 1802.

Hannah, b. 14 Feb., 1804; d. 27 Nov., 1861; m. Samuel D. Couch, of West B., 26 April, 1830.

Royal, b. 27 July, 1807.



Peter Stone

JOHN² (George,¹ Capt.) lived on Battle st., Webster; was drafted in 1814 for three months, and stationed at Portsmouth; m. Submit Sweatt, of West B.

Benjamin S., b. 16 June, 1815; lives on Battle st.; m. Frances C., dau. of Z. G. Whitman, Esq., West B., 28 July, 1840.

Hiram G., b. 24 May, 1822.

AMOS² (George,¹ Capt.) lived on Battle st., afterwards at Canterbury; m. Nancy A. Couch, of West B., 31 Dec., 1818, who d. 22 Nov., 1874.

Mary A., b. 1 Aug., 1819; m., 1st, Geo. W. Shackford, of Barrington, 27 Nov., 1842; 2d, Frank C. Smith, of Concord, 13 March, 1855.

Eliza C., b. 14 Oct., 1820; m. Benj. F. Call, of Salisbury, 27 Nov., 1845.

Gilman C., b. 11 March, 1823.

Ira A., b. 13 June, 1825; d. 15 Oct., 1846.

Joseph Warren, b. 10 Oct., 1827.

Hannah A., b. 12 April, 1830; m. John B. Sanborn, of Concord, 2 April, 1856.

Henry F., b. 20 Aug., 1833.

Royal H., b. 15 June, 1837; d. 9 March, 1842.

Nancy J., b. 13 Oct., 1839; d. 13 March, 1842.

Myron H., b. 18 March, 1843.

PETER,² Dea. (George,¹ Capt.), resides at the homestead on Province road, near the Blackwater; m. Ruth Call, of B., 27 Dec., 1824, who was b. 31 Dec., 1802 [see Biog.].

Phebe C., b. 24 Sept., 1825; d. 22 July, 1863; m. John A. McClure, of B., March, 1848.

Charles J. F., b. 21 April, 1827; d. 19 April, 1860.

Hannah E., b. 12 Dec., 1828; d. 26 Oct., 1865; m. Geo. T. Sanborn, of West B., 13 Jan., 1850.

Silas C., b. 14 Nov., 1830.

Mary J., b. 18 Sept., and d. 22 Nov., 1832.

Mary J., b. 3 Nov., 1833; m. Moses F. Heath, of West B., 25 June, 1852.

Ruth E., b. 18 Dec., 1835; d. 23 March, 1841.

Charlotte A., b. 25 Feb., 1839; m., 1st, John Sawyer, of Concord; 2d, Joshua Sargent, of San Francisco, Cal., Aug., 1865.

Frederick P., b. 24 March, 1841.

Nathan J., b. 11 June, 1843.

Emma R., b. 6 July, 1845; m. Frank H. Swett, of Andover, 9 Oct., 1863; resides in Santa Rosa, Cal.

GEORGE W.,² Capt. (George,¹ Capt.), resides in Webster, on the farm formerly owned by Caleb Knight, Esq.; m. Julia A. Sweatt, of West B., 13 May, 1833.

Caroline, b. 4 March, 1834; d. 4 Sept., 1842.

Catharine, b. 20 Oct., 1838; d. 19 Feb., 1863; m. Joseph Warren Stone, of West B., 29 Nov., 1855.

Cyrus A., b. 10 Jan., 1842.

Marcia A., b. 4 April, 1844; d. 7 Nov., 1862.

Ella F., b. 26 Nov., 1846.

George Henry, b. 17 Feb., 1850; m. Lottie J. Seavey, of B., 3 Jan., 1877.

Marietta, b. 17 Aug., 1852; m. Benj. Pettengill, of Salisbury, 13 May, 1870.

Julia Augusta, b. 18 May, 1856.

ROYAL² (George,¹ Capt.) settled in Andover; m. Ruth Currier, of Canterbury, who was b. 19 Sept., 1821.

Christiana C., b. 1840[?]; m., 1st, Richard Davis; 2d, —— Manuel, of Franklin.

George R., b. 16 May, 1843; grad. at Dart. coll.; practised law at Lynn, Mass.; m. Ella M. Chandler, of Me.

HIRAM G.³ (John,² George,¹ Capt.), resides on Battle st., Webster; has been successful as a writer, farmer, and orchardist; m., 1st, Mary Ann C. Ticknor, of Lebanon, 26 Jan., 1847, who d. 10 Nov., 1856; 2d. Lucinda Lane, of Epsom, 5 Dec., 1857.

Children of Mary Ann:

Melvin T., b. 28 July, 1854.

Mary Ann T., b. 18 Aug., 1856; d. 21 Sept., 1870.

Child of Lucinda:

Ina M., b. 29 Sept., 1868.

GILMAN C.³ (Amos,² George,¹ Capt.) resides in Webster; is a carpenter; m. Mary F. Boutelle, of Hopkinton, 29 Nov., 1855.

Ira Francis, b. 8 July, and d. 21 Oct., 1862.

Arthur W., b. 23 Oct., 1865.

JOSEPH WARREN³ (Amos,² George,¹ Capt.) resides in Canterbury; m., 1st, Catharine Stone, of West B., 28 Nov., 1855; 2d, Mary J. Lovering, of Loudon, 19 Feb., 1864.

Children of Mary:

Cate J., b. 7 Jan., 1865.

Carrie N., b. 7 March, 1868; d. 28 July, 1871.

Ira W., b. 1 Dec., 1873.

HENRY F.³ (Amos,² George,¹ Capt.) lives in Manchester; m. Adelia A. B. Sanborn, of West B., 11 Oct., 1855.

Oscar P., b. 24 Sept., 1858.

Clarence P., b. 11 Nov., 1863; d. 12 Oct., 1877.

MYRON H.³ (Amos,² George,¹ Capt.) lives in Manchester; m. Hannah Moore, of Canterbury, 28 July, 1869.

Leona G., b. 18 July, 1870.

Leon M., b. 13 Aug., 1871.

Bertha L., b. 15 March, 1876.

CHARLES J. F.,³ Esq. (Peter,² Dea., George,¹ Capt.), was a member of the military academy at Norwich, Vt.; afterwards studied law with Austin F. Pike, Esq., at Franklin, and at the Cambridge Law School; was admitted to the bar and practised law at Plymouth; m. Abby A. Weare, of Andover, 20 Sept., 1855.

George W., b. 11 Nov., 1857; } graduates of Dart. coll.,—class of
Charles W., b. 6 Aug., 1859; } 1878.

SILAS C.³ Dea. (Peter,² Dea., George,¹ Capt.), resides at West Roxbury, Mass.; a successful teacher; is now master of the Sherwin school, Boston; m. Julia A. Pattee, of Goffstown, 6 Feb., 1854.

Alaric, b. 28 Jan., 1855.

S. Abbie, b. 10 July, 1861.

Ann F. S., b. 3 Aug., 1867.

FREDERICK P.,³ Capt. (Peter,² Dea., George,¹ Capt.). [See Biog.]

Charles F., b. 22 Nov., 1868.

Josephine L., b. 7 Feb., 1870.

Hubert H. B., b. 24 Sept.,

NATHAN J.³ (Peter,² Dea., George,¹ Capt.) resides in Santa Rosa, Cal.; was for several years clerk in the bookstore of the Bancrofts, at San Francisco; travelled extensively for them in the territories, Cal., and the Atlantic states; also in Europe, for a firm in Yokahama, Japan, where for the last five years he has been engaged in mercantile business; m. Annie Call, of San Francisco, Cal.

Infant son, b. 16 and d. 17 May, 1876.

Infant son, b. 18 and d. 11 May, 1876.

TEMPLE.

Compiled by Dea. Wm. Temple, Woburn, Mass.

The name of Temple dates back in English history to the 11th century. The first of the name in America was

ROBERT,¹ of Saco, Me. According to tradition, he was killed by the Indians in 1675, and the family moved to Lynn or Boston.

RICHARD,² one of the sons, was indentured to Dea. Thomas Bancroft, of Reading, ancestor of the historian, Hon. Geo. Bancroft. He m., in 1693, Deborah, dau. of Thomas Parker, and reared a family of ten children.

JONATHAN,³ the third child, was b. 1698 or 1699, and m., 1st, Sarah Harndon, 1734; 2d, Sarah Damon, in 1759. He d. 20 May, 1789. Had six children.

DANIEL,⁴ the youngest, b. 4 Aug., 1767; m., 17 Oct., 1788, Sarah Beard.

DANIEL,⁵ b. 23 Dec., 1789; grad. Dartmouth coll., 1817, and Andover Theological Seminary, 1821; ordained missionary of the American Board at Bridgewater, Mass., 3 Oct., 1821; m. Rachel, dau. of Col. Timothy Dix, of B., 4 Dec., 1821, missionary at Malta; d. in Reading, 9 Aug., 1851.

Daniel, b. 13 Nov., 1822; m. Louisa M. Newlin.

Charles, b. 20 July, 1821; m., 1st, Lucretia, dau. of Joshua Plummer, of Bangor, formerly of B.; 2d, Ursula E. Chapin; lives in Otsego, Mich.

Catherine, b. 24 Dec., 1825; d. 16 April, 1827.

William, b. 30 Dec., 1826; d. 8 March, 1827.

JOHN,³ fifth child of Richard,² b. 21 Oct., 1704; m. Rebecca, dau. of Ebenezer Parker; had seven children.

WILLIAM,⁴ b. 3 Jan., 1745; m. Rebecca Weston; had three children.

WILLIAM,⁵ b. 5 June, 1773; m. Zerviah, dau. of Zebulon Richardson, of Woburn; d. 27 April, 1802.

WILLIAM,⁶ b. 15 Sept., 1801; only child of William.⁵ Learned blacksmithing; m. Susanna Noyes, 12 June, 1823; settled in B., where he carried on blacksmithing many years; has resided at East Woburn since 1865; was captain of artillery; deacon of Congregational church; has been much interested in history and genealogy; was one of the original subscribers to the N. E. Gen. Register; an ardent advocate of anti-slavery, temperance, and other reforms.

WEBSTER.

WILLIAM¹ descended from the Websters of Hampstead; settled in Salisbury, N. H.

Nathaniel, b. 15 Feb., 1781.

Ebenezer, b. 14 Aug., 1787.

Worcester, b. 1794.

Benjamin, d. at Haverhill.

William, d. in Canada.

Ruth, d. at Hill.

Mary, b. 1779; d. at B., 25 Dec., 1847.

Amos, d. at Crescent City, Ill.

NATHANIEL² (William¹) m. Betsey, dau. of Moses Sawyer, of Salisbury, 1 Nov., 1815; d. 8 Aug., 1828.

Betsey S., b. 11 Feb., 1817; d. 8 Sept., 1825.

Nathaniel S., b. 11 May, 1818; m. Lucy Ann Lord, 2 July, 1846; representative in 1876 and 1877. Two children,—*Julia A.*, and *Charles I.*

William, b. 20 Feb., 1821; d. 8 Aug., 1826.

Ann Ruth, b. 26 Nov., 1823; m. Rev. Horace Eaton, M. D., Palmyra, N. Y. Three children living.

EBENEZER,² Col. (William¹), b. 14 Aug., 1787; m. Sarah, his cousin, dau. of Hon. Ebenezer Webster, and sister of Daniel and Ezekiel; engaged in trade in Hill from 1815 to 1846, when he removed to B., where he d. 3 June, 1861. He was colonel of militia.

Emily, b. 12 Feb., 1809; m. E. K. Webster, M. D., of Hampstead.

WORCESTER² (William¹), b. 1794; m., 1st, Polly Pettengill, of Salisbury; 2d, Mary Jane, dau. of Hon. Silas Betton, and grand-daughter of Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Charles Williams, b. 14 Sept., 1826; m. Lucia M., dau. of John Greenough, of B.

George Worcester, b. 1831; d. June, 1860.

Mary Ann, b. July, 1839; m. Chas. E. Johnson; resides in Brookline, Mass.

ELIPHALET K., son of Rev. Josiah, of Hampstead, b. 3 May, 1802; m. Emily, dau. of Col. Ebenezer Webster, of Salisbury. [See Biog.]

Daniel Dana, b. 11 Feb., 1835; m. Martha Susan, dau. of Dea. Joseph Pillsbury, of B.; resides in Middlebury, Vt.; one child,—*Alice Emily*, b. 1 Feb., 1870.

Sarah Elizabeth, b. 3 Sept., 1837; m. Alfred Livingston, M. D., of Lowell, Mass.; one child.

Emily Maria, b. 17 Jan., 1844.

Edith, b. 24 Oct., 1868.

Edward Knight, b. 5 Aug., 1848; merchant at Pittsfield, N. H.

WEBSTER.

Compiled by Charlotte (Webster) Mace.

EBENEZER, b. in Newbury, Vt., in 1778, on the "ox-bow" farm; m. Betsey, dau. of Eben Wells, of New Hampton, in 1802; moved to B., April, 1816; lived on Fish street, and afterwards near the church. In 1823 he built a house near the "Gulf," and lived there till 1847; d. in Piermont, 26 Sept., 1850. His wife, b. 1786, d. at B. 29 Dec., 1863. They had eight children.

Parker, b. 1803: d. in infancy.

Parker, b. 24 June, 1805; m. Hannah, dau. of Elisha Drew, of Portsmouth, 10 May, 1827; d. in Concord, 13 Dec., 1863.

Ephraim, b. 30 March, 1807; m. Elisabeth Stevens, of Manchester, 1831; d. 23 June, 1851.

Freeman, b. 12 Aug., 1809; m. Nancy, dau. of Nathan Emery, of Canterbury; resides in Concord.

Betsey, b. 13 Sept., 1811; m. Wm. Campbell, of Manchester, 31 Aug., 1842.

Walter, b. 12 Sept., 1813; m. Catharine Stevens, of Plymouth, 1838.

Marilla B., b. 11 Sept., 1815; m. D. F. Lane, of Gilmanton, 3 July, 1842.

Mary P., b. 11 Aug., 1820; m. John Adams, April, 1848; d. 23 April, 1872.

MISCELLANY.

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

THE corporate existence of Boscawen began in 1760; that of Webster in 1860. In its centennial year the town was divided. The causes that brought about the division were many. The geographical features made a division practicable. Beaver dam, entering the town from the north and running due south, parallel with the eastern and western boundaries, would be a natural dividing line.

The changes brought about by the construction of the Northern and Concord & Claremont railroads, the changes of trade,—those living in Bashan doing their trading at Concord, those west of Long pond having more in common with Contoocook, or with Warner, than with Boscawen Plain,—were influences tending to a division.

There was no bond of union,—no centralizing force. The meeting-house question had been a disturbing element as early as 1791 [see p. 137], when 71 citizens, living west of Beaverdam, had petitioned for a new town. The remodelling of the meeting-house on the Plain in 1840, making it necessary to hold the annual meetings at the West end two years in succession, brought up the question of a division once more.

In civil history, important events are sometimes the outcome of insignificant causes. An influence more potent than those already cited was the purchase of a fire engine, to be located at Fisherville. Some of the voters of the West end were much

incensed at such a disposition of the public funds. They complained that the vote was carried through after the majority had gone home.

The growth of Fisherville, the increase of taxable property, the feeling of property-holders at the East end that the large number of bridges across the Blackwater was a burden, were influences that had weight with residents of the East end, who believed that it would be for their interest to have the town divided.

Political and geographical considerations and party ascendancy were disturbing elements. From 1824, when the population was sufficient to entitle the town to two representatives, the proper distribution of public offices among political aspirants was a disturbing element in political parties. Each section claimed its share. Sectional rivalries and personal jealousies were engendered.

These and other causes combined, finally resulted in a petition to the legislature from the residents, mainly at the East end, for a division, they retaining the name and the records. The petition was resisted. It was felt to be a hardship by the majority at the West end to be thrust out in such a manner; to be cast off offensively; to have a name forced upon them not of their choosing; to be deprived of their inheritance in the historic fame of Boscawen, which had maintained its position during the Indian troubles of the colonial period, when other frontier towns,—Hopkinton, Warner, and Salisbury,—were abandoned; to be cut off from a town that could number among its citizens men who had written their names large on the roll of honor.

Whether the action of the petitioners was wise or unwise, whether the material interests of the community as a whole would be advanced or retarded, men did not stop to consider; passion crowded out reason; the time had come for a division. In communities as well as in families, from the time of Abraham and Lot to the present day, separation is sometimes better than union. Possibly the citizens of the West end thought that their fellow-citizens of the East end did not emulate the example of the patriarch of the Hebrew race in bringing about the division; and now, that time has thrown its mellowing influences over the transaction, citizens of the East end may possibly see that a division might have been brought about with less irritation and bitterness.



W.W. Call

So, after one hundred years of corporate existence, Boscawen cut off one half of its territory and established the town of Webster.

It has been characteristic of the people, from the first settlement, to select good men to conduct their public affairs. Singularly fortunate has been their selection of town-clerk. Of all the original proprietors, not one probably possessed higher qualifications for that office than Joseph Coffin, and when the plantation became a town, the man best qualified for the office, George Jackman, was chosen, holding it from 1760 to 1796.

Equally well qualified was Joel French, who held the office from 1807 till his death in 1810. His successor, Samuel W. Lang, who held the position from 1810 to 1817, was the equal of his predecessors. From 1817 to 1856, Hezekiah Fellows, a magistrate who understood forms, pains-taking, methodical, a fair penman, kept the records. Thus, by choosing, in the main, competent men for this office, the records of Boscawen have been preserved almost intact.

In the selection of selectmen the citizens have, with but few exceptions, chosen men who were competent to transact the business, and who were animated by a sincere desire to promote the interests of the town rather than their own aggrandisement. There has been but one notable exception, which occurred at the close of the last century, when all the worst elements in the community united to obtain power. The leaders, Winthrop Carter and Thomas Thorla, were able men, and, through the influence they exercised, directed the affairs of the town during 1796 and 1797. The first year, however, they were checkmated at every step by Enoch Little,—the second of the name in the town,—who was elected third selectman. In 1797, Carter, Thorla, and Daniel Shepard were elected, and managed as they pleased. Their accounts became confused, and there was a deficit which they could not explain. They were arraigned not only at the bar of public opinion, but before a committee of investigation. It was the old story: the men who had seized the ship could not manage it, and they were ignominiously thrown overboard the next year. With this exception the affairs of the town have been conducted with a fidelity that presents a pleasing contrast to the municipal management of many other localities in these later years.

The men who have been selected to represent the towns have been citizens of high character. Col. Henry Gerrish, George Jackman, Capt. Joseph Gerrish, Maj. Enoch Gerrish, and Capt. Benjamin Little, were the representatives of the last century. These five men represented the town from 1760 to 1801.

During the first quarter of the present century, such men as Timothy Dix, Caleb Knight, Ezekiel Webster, Joseph Little, Jeremiah Gerrish, Maj. Enoch Gerrish, and Col. Isaac Chandler, acted as legislators. Their successors in the next quarter were such men as Hezekiah Fellows, Col. John Farmer, Capt. Joseph Ames, John Greenough, Moses Fellows, Thomas Coffin, William H. Gage, Benjamin Kimball, Nathan Plummer, Abraham Burbank, Richard Gage, Simeon B. Little, Joseph Morrill, Rev. Ebenezer Price, Elbridge F. Greenough, Abiel R. Chandler, Nathan Pearson, Jr., Thomas Gerrish, Luke Corser, Caleb Smith, and Calvin Gage.

Of these, all but three are numbered among the dead,—their life-work over,—and the historian may freely speak of them. They were men who honored the town, who sought its welfare, who allowed no private interest or personal ambition to interfere with their public duties as legislators. This may be said with equal truth of those who since 1850 have represented the towns. The official record is a roll of honor.

TOWN OFFICERS.

M., moderator; C., clerk; S., selectmen; Del., delegate; Rep., representatives.

1760.

M. Joseph Coffin.
C. George Jackman.*
S. John Fowler,
John Webster,
Joseph Eastman.

1762.

M. Joseph Eastman.
S. George Jackman,
John Flanders,
Joseph Hoit.

1761.

M. John Webster.
S. John Webster,
Enos Bishop,
George Jackman.

1763.

M. John Fowler.
S. Joseph Hoit,
Ephraim Plummer,
Thomas Foss.

*From 1760 to 1796 he was reelected.

1764.		1771.
M.	John Fowler.	M. Moses Morse.
S.	George Jackman, Jesse Flanders, Oliver Fowler.	S. Winthrop Carter, Moses Call, Moses Morse.
1765.		1772.
M.	John Fowler.	M. Capt. Henry Gerrish.
S.	George Jackman, John Fowler, Jesse Flanders.	S. George Jackman, Dea. Jesse Flanders, Samuel Muzzy.
1766.		1773.
M.	Joseph Eastman.	M. Henry Gerrish.
S.	Moses Burbank, Moses Call, Henry Gerrish.	S. Ebenezer Hidden, Samuel Gerrish, George Jackman.
1767.		1774.
M.	Jesse Flanders.	M. Peter Coffin.
S.	Henry Gerrish, George Jackman, Jesse Flanders.	S. Samuel Muzzy, Peter Kimball, Jesse Flanders.
		Del. State Convention, Henry Gerrish.
1768.		1775.
M.	John Fowler.	M. Stephen Webster.
S.	Henry Gerrish, Peter Kimball, Oliver Fowler.	S. Moses Call, Enoch Gerrish, George Jackman.
		Del. State Con., Henry Gerrish.
1769.		1776.
M.	Moses Morse.	M. Robie Morrill.
S.	Capt. Henry Gerrish, Moses Morse, George Jackman.	S. George Jackman, Cutting Noyes, John Eliot.
1770.	Rev. Robie Morrill.	1777.
S.	Moses Morse, Henry Gerrish, Peter Kimball.	M. Henry Gerrish. S. George Jackman, John Eliot, Cutting Noyes.

1778.		1781.	
M.	Henry Gerrish.	M.	Peter Kimball.
S.	George Jackman,	S.	Enoch Gerrish,
	Lieut. Enoch Gerrish,		Peter Kimball,
	Cutting Noyes,		George Jackman.
Del.	George Jackman.		
1779.		1785.	
M.	Henry Gerrish.	M.	Ebenezer Hidden.
S.	George Jackman,	S.	Lieut. Enoch Gerrish,
	Enoch Gerrish,		Benjamin Sweatt,
	Samuel Muzzy.		George Jackman.
Del.	George Jackman,	Rep.	George Jackman.
	Henry Gerrish.		
1780.		1786.	
M.	Peter Kimball.	M.	Samuel Fowler.
S.	George Jackman,	S.	George Jackman,
	Stephen Webster,		Benjamin Sweatt,
	Cutting Noyes.		Lieut. Benjamin Jackman.
Rep.	Henry Gerrish.	Rep.	George Jackman.
1781.		1787.	
M.	Henry Gerrish.	M.	Henry Gerrish.
S.	George Jackman,	S.	Joseph Gerrish,
	Cutting Noyes,		Peter Kimball,
	Capt. Peter Kimball.		Benjamin Little.
1782.		1788.	
M.	Peter Coffin.	M.	Henry Gerrish.
S.	George Jackman,	S.	Joseph Gerrish,
	Joseph Jackman,		Cutting Noyes,
	David Corser.		Peter Kimball.
Rep.	George Jackman,	Rep.	George Jackman,
Del. to Convention,			
			Henry Gerrish.
1783.		1789.	
M.	Ebenezer Hidden.	M.	Peter Coffin.
S.	George Jackman,	S.	Joseph Gerrish,
	Isaac Pearson,		Peter Kimball,
	David Corser.		Benjamin Little.

1790.		1796.	
M.	Joseph Gerrish.	M.	Thomas Thorla.
S.	Joseph Gerrish,	C.	Tristram Noyes.
.	Peter Kimball,	S.	Winthrop Carter,
	Benjamin Little.		Thomas Thorla,
Rep.	Henry Gerrish.		Enoch Little.
1791.		1797.	
M.	Enoch Gerrish.	M.	Thomas Thorla.
S.	Joseph Gerrish,	C.	Tristram Noyes.
	George Jackman,	S.	Winthrop Carter,
	Samuel Ames,		Thomas Thorla,
	David Corser,		Daniel Shepard.
.	Nathaniel Green.	Rep.	Enoch Gerrish.
Rep.	Henry Gerrish.		
Del. to revise State Constitution,			
	Nathaniel Green.		
1792.		1798.	
M.	Enoch Gerrish.	M.	Enoch Gerrish.
S.	Benjamin Little,	C.	George Jackman,
	Enoch Gerrish,	S.	Enoch Gerrish,
	Lieut. John Chandler.		Timothy Dix, Jr.,
Rep.	Enoch Gerrish.		Joseph Little.
1793.		1799.	
M.	Henry Gerrish.	M.	Maj. Enoch Gerrish.
S.	Joseph Gerrish,	C.	George Jackman.
	Benjamin Little,	S.	Enoch Gerrish,
	George Jackman.		Timothy Dix, Jr.,
Rep.	Enoch Gerrish.		Joseph Little.
1794.		1800.	
M.	Henry Gerrish.	M.	Thomas Thorla.
S.	Joseph Gerrish,	C.	Samuel Choate.
	Benjamin Little,	S.	Benjamin Jackman,
	George Jackman.		Joseph Couch,
Rep.	Enoch Gerrish.		Caleb Knight.
1795.		Rep.	Enoch Gerrish.
M.	Joseph Gerrish.	1801.	
S.	Joseph Gerrish,	M.	Nathaniel Green.
	Enoch Little,	C.	Samuel Choate.
	George Jackman.	S.	Benjamin Jackman,
Rep.	Benjamin Little.		Joseph Couch,
			Caleb Knight.
		Rep.	Timothy Dix, Jr.

1802.		1808.	
M.	Nathaniel Green.	M.	Joseph Gerrish.
C.	Phinehas Bailey.	C.	Joel French.
S.	Joseph Couch, Nathaniel Green, Samuel Muzzy.	S.	Capt. Somersby Pearson, Ezekiel Morse, Stephen Gerrish.
Rep.	Timothy Dix, Jr.	Rep.	Enoch Gerrish.
1803.		1809.	
M.	Enoch Gerrish.	M.	Joseph Gerrish.
C.	Joseph Couch.	C.	Joel French.
S.	Nathaniel Green, Nathan Davis, Benjamin Jackman.	S.	Stephen Gerrish, Joseph H. Morrill, Peletiah Peasley.
Rep.	Timothy Dix, Jr.	Rep.	Enoch Gerrish.
1804.		1810.	
M.	Nathaniel Green.	M.	Joseph Gerrish.
C.	Joseph Couch.	C.	Samuel W. Lang.
S.	Benjamin Jackman, Isaac Chandler, Joseph Little.	S.	Stephen Gerrish, Joseph Little, Thomas Coffin.
Rep.	Timothy Dix, Jr.	Rep.	Ezekiel Webster.
1805.		1811.	
M.	Col. Joseph Gerrish.	M.	Col. Joseph Gerrish.
C.	Caleb Putney.	C.	Samuel W. Lang.
S.	Benjamin Jackman, Joseph Little, Maj. Isaac Chandler.	S.	Thomas Coffin, Benjamin Little, Joel French.
Rep.	Caleb Knight.	Rep.	Ezekiel Webster.
1806.		1812.	
M.	Joseph Gerrish.	M.	Isaac Chandler.
C.	Samuel Choate.	C.	Samuel W. Lang.
S.	Joseph Little, Daniel Pillsbury, Joseph H. Morrill.	S.	Nathan Chandler, Joseph Ames, Capt. Moses Gerrish.
Rep.	Benjamin Little.	Rep.	Ezekiel Webster.
1807.		1813.	
M.	Joseph Gerrish.	M.	Ezekiel Webster.
C.	Joel French.	C.	Samuel W. Lang.
S.	Daniel Pillsbury, Joseph Little, Capt. Somersby Pearson.	S.	Capt. Moses Gerrish, Joseph Ames, Nathan Chandler.
Rep.	Benjamin Little.	Rep.	Ezekiel Webster.

1814.		1820.	
M.	Ezekiel Webster.	M.	Ezekiel Webster.
C.	Samuel W. Lang.	S.	Nehemiah Cogswell,
S.	Capt. Moses Gerrish, Joseph Ames, Isaac Gerrish.		Samuel Little, Isaac Gerrish.
Rep.	Ezekiel Webster.	Rep.	Isaac Chandler.
1815.		1821.	
M.	Ezekiel Webster.	M.	Ezekiel Webster.
C.	Samuel W. Lang.	S.	Samuel Little,
S.	Isaac Gerrish, Jesse Little, Joseph H. Morrill.		Moses Gerrish, Isaac Pearson.
Rep.	Joseph Little.	Rep.	Ezekiel Webster.
1816.		1822.	
M.	Ezekiel Webster.	M.	Ezekiel Webster.
C.	Samuel W. Lang.	S.	Samuel Little,
S.	Maj. Moses Gerrish, Daniel Pillsbury, Nathan Chandler.		Moses Gerrish, Isaac Pearson.
Rep.	Joseph Little.	Rep.	Ezekiel Webster.
1817.		1823.	
M.	Enoch Little.	M.	Ezekiel Webster.
C.	Hezekiah Fellows.*	S.	Col. Moses Gerrish,
S.	Maj. Moses Gerrish, Daniel Pillsbury, Nehemiah Cogswell.		John Farmer, Thomas Gerrish.
Rep.	Jeremiah Gerrish.	Rep.	Ezekiel Webster.
1818.		1824.	
M.	Ezekiel Webster.	M.	Ezekiel Webster.
S.	Col. Moses Gerrish, Nehemiah Cogswell, Samuel B. Gerrish.	S.	John Farmer, Nehemiah Cogswell, Moses Fellows.
Rep.	Jeremiah Gerrish.	Rep.	Ezekiel Webster, Hezekiah Fellows.
1819.		1825.	
M.	Ezekiel Webster.	M.	Ezekiel Webster.
S.	Nehemiah Cogswell, Joseph Couch, Daniel Pillsbury.	S.	John Farmer, Moses Fellows, William H. Gage.
Rep.	Isaac Chandler.	Rep.	Ezekiel Webster, Hezekiah Fellows.

* From this date to 1854 he was reëlected.

	1826.		1832.
M.	Ezekiel Webster.		M. John Farmer.
S.	Moses Fellows, William H. Gage, Joseph Couch, Jr.		S. Moses Fellows, William H. Gage, Wyatt Boyden.
Rep.	Hezekiah Fellows, Joseph Ames.		Rep. Moses Fellows.
	1827.		1833.
M.	John Farmer.		M. John Farmer.
S.	Moses Fellows, William H. Gage, Joseph Couch, Jr.		S. Moses Fellows, William H. Gage, Wyatt Boyden.
Rep.	Ezekiel Webster, John Farmer.		Rep. William H. Gage.
	1828.		1834.
M.	Ezekiel Webster.		M. John Farmer.
S.	Moses Fellows, Reuben Johnson, Simeon B. Little.		S. Wyatt Boyden, Abraham Burbank, Hale Atkinson.
Rep.	Ezekiel Webster, John Farmer.		Rep. John Farmer, Benjamin Kimball.
	1829.		1835.
M.	Ezekiel Webster.		M. John Farmer.
S.	Moses Fellows, Simeon B. Little, Thomas Gerrish.		S. Abraham Burbank, Hale Atkinson, Moses Fellows.
Rep.	John Farmer, John Greenough.		Rep. John Farmer, Moses Fellows.
	1830.		1836.
M.	John Farmer.		M. Moses Fellows,
S.	Moses Fellows, Simeon B. Little, Thomas Gerrish.		S. Simeon Little, Moses Fellows, John C. Cogswell.
Rep.	John Greenough, Moses Fellows,		Rep. Nathan Plummer, William H. Gage.
	1831.		1837.
M.	John Farmer,		M. Moses Fellows.
S.	Moses Fellows, Simeon B. Little, Thomas Gerrish.		S. Simeon B. Little, Moses Fellows, John C. Cogswell.
Rep.	Moses Fellows, Thomas Coffin.		Rep. Nathan Plummer, Abraham Burbank.

1838.		1844.	
M.	Moses Fellows.	M.	Simeon B. Little.
S.	Simeon B. Little, Jeremiah Noyes, William M. Kimball.	S.	Caleb Smith, Samuel M. Durgin, Friend L. Burbank.
Rep.	Abraham Burbank, Richard Gage.	Rep.	Nathan Pearson, Jr., Abiel R. Chandler.
1839.		1845.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	Moody A. Pillsbury,
S.	William M. Kimball, Moses Fellows, Thomas Little.	S.	Caleb Smith, Thomas Elliot, Eliphalet Kilburn.
Rep.	Richard Gage, Simeon B. Little.	Rep.	Thomas Gerrish, Luke Corser.
1840.		1846.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	Simeon B. Little.
S.	Thomas Little, Wyatt Boyden, Abiel R. Chandler.	S.	Caleb Smith, Samuel M. Durgin, Friend L. Burbank.
Rep.	Simeon B. Little, Joseph Morrill.	Rep.	Thomas Gerrish, Luke Corser.
1841.		1847.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	Simeon B. Little.
S.	Wyatt Boyden, Abiel Chandler, Nathan Pearson.	S.	Hale Atkinson, Samuel M. Durgin, Calvin Gage.
Rep.	Joseph Morrill, Rev. Ebenezer Price.	Rep.	Abraham Burbank, Caleb Smith.
1842.		1848.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	Caleb Smith.
S.	Abiel R. Chandler, Nathan Pearson, Wyatt Boyden.	S.	Eliphalet Kilburn, Abiel R. Chandler, Friend L. Burbank.
Rep.	Rev. Ebenezer Price, Elbridge F. Greenough.	Rep.	Abraham Burbank, Caleb Smith.
1843.		1849.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	Simeon B. Little.
S.	Benjamin F. Kimball, Thomas Elliot, William H. Gage.	S.	Hale Atkinson, Abiel R. Chandler, Albert Danforth.
Rep.	Abiel R. Chandler, Nathan Pearson, Jr.	Rep.	Calvin Gage.

1850.		1855.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	Simeon B. Little.
S.	Hale Atkinson, Abner Sargent, Simeon B. Little.	C.	Franklin P. Atkinson.
Rep.	Calvin Gage, Paul Pearson.	S.	Francis S. French, Moses Whittier, Ira Sweatt.
1851.		1856.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	Simeon B. Little.
S.	Simeon B. Little, Dan S. Balch, David A. Gerrish.	C.	Franklin P. Atkinson.
Rep.	Paul Pearson, Abiel Gerrish.	S.	Francis S. French, Moses Whittier, Ira Sweatt.
1852.		1857.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	Enoch Gerrish.
S.	Simeon B. Little, David A. Gerrish, Hale Atkinson.	C.	George W. Stevens.
Rep.	Abiel Gerrish, Friend L. Burbank.	S.	Abner Sargent, Hale Atkinson, Caleb Smith.
1853.		1858.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	Enoch Gerrish.
S.	Simeon B. Little, David A. Gerrish. Hale Atkinson.	C.	David E. Burbank.
Rep.	Friend L. Burbank, John C. Gage.	S.	Moses Whittier, Enoch Gerrish, David A. Gerrish.
1854.		1859.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	Enoch Gerrish.
S.	Abner Sargent, Caleb Smith, Hale Atkinson.	C.	David L. Burbank.
Rep.	John C. Gage, Enoch Little.	S.	Enoch Gerrish, Moses Gill, Jeremiah S. Webber.
		Rep.	Moses Whittier, Thaddeus O. Wilson.



B. A. Stenull

1860.		1865.	
M.	Enoch Gerrish.	M.	Franklin C. Morrill.
C.	David E. Burbank.	C.	Calvin M. Chadwick.
S.	Enoch Gerrish, Jeremiah S. Webber, Almon Harris.	S.	Nehemiah Butler, George Knowles, Samuel Choate.
Rep.	Moses Whittier, Thaddeus O. Wilson.	Rep.	David A. Gerrish.
1861.		1866.	
M.	Isaac K. Gage.	M.	Franklin C. Morrill.
C.	Isaiah H. Arey.	C.	Charles Smith.
S.	Almon Harris, Francis S. French, Hale Atkinson.	S.	Enoch G. Wood, Healey Morse, James H. Gill.
Rep.	Luther Gage.	Rep.	David A. Gerrish.
1862.		1867.	
M.	Nathan B. Greene.	M.	Isaac K. Gage.
C.	Isaiah H. Arey.	C.	Charles Smith.
S.	Almon Harris, Francis S. French, Peter Coffin.	S.	Enoch G. Wood, Healey Morse, James H. Gill.
Rep.	Luther Gage.	Rep.	Franklin C. Morrill.
1863.		1868.	
M.	Jonathan Tenney.	M.	Franklin C. Morrill.
C.	Isaiah H. Arey.	C.	Charles E. Chadwick.
S.	Nehemiah Butler, Peter Coffin, George Knowles.	S.	Nehemiah Butler, Ezra S. Harris, Bradley Atkinson.
Rep.	Almon Harris.	Rep.	Franklin C. Morrill.
1864.		1869.	
M.	Franklin C. Morrill.	M.	Franklin C. Morrill.
C.	Isaiah H. Arey.	C.	Charles E. Chadwick.
S.	Nehemiah Butler, George Knowles, Samuel Choate.	S.	Ezra S. Harris, Luther Gage, Bradley Atkinson.
Rep.	Almon Harris.	Rep.	Nehemiah Butler.

1870.

M. Thaddeus O. Wilson.
 C. Charles E. Chadwick.
 S. Nehemiah Butler,
 Hamilton P. Gill,
 Joseph G. Eastman.
 Rep. Nehemiah Butler.

1874.

M. David F. Kimball.
 C. Charles E. Chadwick.
 S. Nehemiah Butler,
 Marcus K. Howser,
 Samuel B. Chadwick.
 Rep. Marcus K. Howser.

1871.

M. Thaddeus O. Wilson.
 C. John Seavey.
 S. Calvin Gage,
 John E. Rines,
 Enoch G. Wood.
 Rep. Enoch G. Wood.

1875.

M. David F. Kimball.
 C. Charles E. Chadwick.
 S. Nehemiah Butler,
 Joseph G. Eastman,
 Austin G. Kimball.
 Rep. Marcus K. Howser.

1872.

M. David F. Kimball.
 C. Charles E. Chadwick.
 S. David F. Kimball,
 Marcus K. Howser,
 Samuel B. Chadwick.
 Rep. Daniel Y. Bickford.

1876.

M. Calvin Gage.
 C. George A. Morse.
 S. John C. Gage,
 Enoch G. Wood,
 Caleb C. Hall.
 Rep. Nathaniel S. Webster.

1873.

M. David F. Kimball.
 C. Charles E. Chadwick.
 S. David F. Kimball,
 Marcus K. Howser,
 Samuel B. Chadwick.
 Rep. Daniel Y. Bickford.

1877.

M. Thaddeus O. Wilson.
 C. Charles E. Chadwick.
 S. John C. Gage,
 Caleb C. Hall,
 Luther Gage.
 Rep. Nathaniel S. Webster.

1878.

M. David F. Kimball.
 C. Charles E. Chadwick.
 S. Luther Gage,
 Charles W. Hardy,
 Marcus K. Howser.
 Rep. Peter Coffin.

TOWN OFFICERS OF WEBSTER.

The act incorporating the town of Webster was passed at the June session of the legislature, 1860, Jeremiah S. Webber and Joseph L. Couch being empowered to call the first town-meeting, which was held August, 1860.

1860.		1865.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	Simeon B. Little.
C.	David E. Burbank.	C.	Atherton Sweatt.
S.	Nathan Pearson, Jeremiah S. Webber, Albert Runnels.	S.	John C. Pearson, Hiram G. Stone, Henry H. Gerrish.
		Rep.	George Little.
1861.		1866.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	Simeon B. Little.
C.	David E. Burbank.	C.	Atherton Sweatt.
S.	Jeremiah S. Webber, Albert Runnels, George Little.	S.	Hiram G. Stone, Henry H. Gerrish, Sherman Little.
Rep.	Albert Runnels.	No Rep.	
1862.		1867.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	Joseph L. Couch.
C.	David E. Burbank.	C.	Atherton Sweatt.
S.	George Little, William D. Call, David A. Macurdy.	S.	John Colby, John Sanborn, D. C. Hubbard.
*		Rep.	William D. Call.
1863.		1868.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	David A. Macurdy.
C.	Atherton Sweatt.	C.	Atherton Sweatt.
S.	George Little, William D. Call, John C. Pearson.	S.	Sherman Little, William W. Austin, Atherton Sweatt.
Rep.	Jeremiah S. Webber.	Rep.	William D. Call.
1864.		1869.	
M.	Simeon B. Little.	M.	David A. Macurdy.
C.	Atherton Sweatt.	C.	Atherton Sweatt.
S.	William D. Call, John C. Pearson, Hiram G. Stone.	S.	Sherman Little, William W. Austin, Atherton Sweatt.
Rep.	George Little.	Rep.	David A. Macurdy.

* After many ballots for representative without choice, the town voted not to send.

1870.

M. David A. Macurdy.
 C. Atherton Sweatt.
 S. Charles E. Kimball,
 Joseph L. Couch,
 Atherton Sweatt.

1874.

M. Sherman Little.
 C. Atherton Sweatt.
 S. William W. Burbank,
 Charles C. Kimball,
 George Little.
 Rep. Albee C. Sweatt.

1871.

M. David S. Corser.
 C. Atherton Sweatt.
 S. Charles E. Kimball,
 P. F. S. Clark,
 C. Sweatt.
 Rep. John C. Pearson.

1875.

M. Sherman Little.
 C. Atherton Sweatt.
 S. Charles C. Kimball,
 Hiram G. Stone,
 James L. Gerrish.
 Rep. Sherman Little.

1872.

M. David S. Corser.
 C. Atherton Sweatt.
 S. Albe C. Sweatt,
 P. F. S. Clark,
 William W. Burbank.
 Rep. John C. Pearson.

1876.

M. Sherman Little.
 C. Atherton Sweatt.
 S. Charles C. Kimball,
 James L. Gerrish,
 James M. Snyder.
 Rep. Sherman Little.

1873.

M. Sherman Little.
 C. Atherton Sweatt.
 S. Atherton Sweatt,
 P. F. S. Clark,
 William W. Burbank.
 Rep. Albee C. Sweatt.

1877.

M. Sherman Little.
 C. Atherton Sweatt.
 S. James L. Gerrish,
 James M. Snyder,
 William W. Austin.
 Rep. Charles C. Kimball.

1878.

M. Sherman Little.
 C. Atherton Sweatt.
 S. James M. Snyder,
 William W. Austin,
 Moody A. Pillsbury.
 Rep. Charles C. Kimball.



J. B. Gerrish

POPULATION.

The first census of the town was that of 1767 [p. 99], 285 inhabitants. In 1783, when the first census after the Revolution was taken, the number was 756 [p. 128]. The first census of the general government was in 1790. The returns are as follows :

1767,	285		1830,	2093
1783,	756		1840,	1965
1790,	1108		1850,	2063
1800,	1414		1860,	1458*
1810,	1829		1870,	1637
1820,	2116			

WEBSTER.

1860,	817		1870,	689
-------	-----	--	-------	-----

ELEVATIONS.

The "Geology of New Hampshire," by Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, vol. 1, contains a chapter on altitudes in the state, that have been obtained accurately by the various railroad surveys,—others less accurately by barometrical measurements made by the Geological Survey, and by the trigonometrical measurements of the United States Coast Survey. The measurements are above tide-water, and those along the Northern Railroad are made on the top of the rail at the various localities. They are given in feet and hundredths of feet :

	Feet.
Fisherville bridge, leading to Duston island,	267.89
Boscawen depot,	273.89
North Boscawen depot,	290.01

The altitudes along the Blackwater were obtained by surveys made in 1845, and again in 1871 :

	Feet.
Mast Yard (in Concord),	374.57
Dingit corner,	479.90
Blackwater river, near mill above Dingit corner,	442.96
Bank of river on level land near residence of Orlando Fitts,	508.80
Bank of river above Blackwater mills,	555.00
North line of Webster,	568.72

* Town divided.

The United States Coast Survey, by trigonometrical measurements made from the station on Kearsarge mountain, gives two measurements in Webster:

	Feet.
Blackwater mills,	555.00
Corser hill meeting-house,	786.00

The highest land in Webster is the hill west of the residence of Capt. William D. George, which probably has an elevation of between 900 and 1,000 feet. Mount Washington is plainly seen from that point in a clear atmosphere. The White Mountains may also be seen from the residence of Peter M. Chadwick, in Boscawen, and probably from other localities.

As the Merrimack forms the eastern and the Contoocook skirts the southern boundaries, the lowest elevation is at the junction of the two streams, 267.89 feet above tide-water. Nearly all the territory—all except the intervalle of the Merrimack—has an elevation exceeding 300 feet; while Clark's hill, Upper High street, North Water street, Cook's hill, Little hill, and Sanborn's hill, have elevations approaching 1,000 feet.

HEALTH.

A territory like that comprised in the seven miles square granted to the proprietors of Contoocook, diversified by hills and vales, with a primitive geological formation, with an altitude varying from 300 to 1,000 feet above the sea, with pure water flowing from innumerable springs and everywhere obtainable, never will be subject to malarial disease, or epidemic of any kind, if proper attention be given to hygienic laws.

A record of mortality was kept by Rev. Ebenezer Price from 1808 to 1837, and is preserved in the records for 1841. The least number of deaths in any one year was in 1809, when there were but nine deaths in a population of 1,800. The greatest mortality was in 1825, when the deaths numbered 57 in a population of about 2,200. The average number of deaths per annum was 27. One third of the deaths during the period were of children under five years of age, and one half of the deaths were of persons under 25. The disease most prevalent among adults was consumption,

which from 1822 to 1837 had an increasing ratio,—110 persons having died of that disease, or one eighth of the total number of deaths. Persons arriving at the age of 55 had a prospect of longevity. In 1836 and 1837 seven persons died whose united ages amounted to 590 years,—an average of 84 years. In 1838 there were living in town 20 persons between 80 and 94 years of age, whose united ages amounted to 1,716 years, an average of nearly 87 years per individual.

INDUSTRIES.

Boscawen and Webster are classed as agricultural towns, but they have also had a fair share of industrial pursuits. Rev. Mr. Price, writing in 1820, thus speaks of the industries of the town at that period:

“There are in this town seventeen saw-mills, five corn-mills,—three of which have two runs of stones, and all furnished with bolts,—four fulling-mills, five carding-machines, two mills for grinding tanners’ bark, one trip-hammer, one mill for turning cart-wheel hubs and felloes, and one for grinding lead for potters’ ware.”

LUMBER.

A chief industry from the first settlement of the town was the manufacture of lumber. The original forest growth was very dense, consisting of white and Norway pine, white and red oak, chestnut, ash, white, red, and brown elm, hemlock, poplar, bass, maple, and other woods. Of pine lumber thousands of masts, spars, and bowsprits were rafted down the Merrimack, or turned adrift in the Contoocook, to run the falls during the periods of high water. The “Mast Yard” station on the Concord & Claremont Railroad has derived its name from the fact that the bank of the Contoocook at that point was a place of deposit for the many masts drawn thither from the pine woods of Bashan, and the adjoining territory of Concord and Hopkinton.

The sawed lumber was rafted at different points along the Merrimack, especially in the bend above Canterbury bridge. For a period of more than half a century the ground now occupied by the main and side tracks of the Northern Railroad was piled, in winter, with lumber, round logs, oak and pine ship-timber, masts and spars, that were rafted to Medford;—in summer, the same

ground was covered with huge piles of planks, boards, shingles, clapboards, and laths. The planks and boards were rafted in cribs, suitable for passing the locks at various points, and the shingles, clapboards, and laths were taken as "top-loading." The markets were Lowell and Boston.

Early in the century a large business was done in the manufacture of staves for sugar and molasses hogsheads, and beef and pork barrels. They were made up into "shooks," each shook containing the staves of a single barrel or hogshead. The market, before the construction of the Middlesex canal between the Merrimack and Boston, was at Newburyport. A "culler" of staves was an important town officer, annually elected, who inspected the "shooks." The shooks were taken down the Merrimack as top-loading on rafts. Coopering, from the Revolution to the year 1830, was a distinct industry, furnishing employment to a large number of persons.

MILLS.

The saw-mills existing in 1820 were thus located: One on the Contoocook at Fisherville; one on Mill brook; one in the "Hollow," on the site of the first mill erected in the town; one on the site now owned by Hannibal Flanders; one near Long street, on land now owned by Jeremiah C. Chadwick; one on Pond brook; one on the site of the second mill erected in town, south of Great pond; one near the residence of Joseph Burpee; one owned by Gen. M. A. Pillsbury; one by Enoch Pillsbury; and one on the site now owned by Harvey Chase. At North Boscawen was a mill on the brook emptying into the Merrimack south of the county farm, and one on Stirrup-iron brook. On the Blackwater was one on the site near the residence of Samuel Little; one a mile north of Dingit corner; one on the site now occupied by F. L. & W. W. Burbank; one on Knight's Meadow brook; and one at the outlet of Long pond. On Cold brook there was a mill with a large overshot wheel, the flume supplying it being carried over the highway leading south from the cemetery to Queen street. It was built by David Jackman.

The corn-mills, existing in 1820, were located,—one in the "Hollow;" one on the site now owned by Hannibal Flanders; Sweatt & Gookin's, on the Blackwater; and a mill with one run of stones, on Pond brook, owned by Gen. M. A. Pillsbury.

The fulling and cloth-dressing mills were Gage's, at Fisherville, Durgin's, in the "Hollow,"—the first established in town, by Dea. Isaac Pearson,—and "Sweatt's," on the Blackwater.

The carding-machines were in the same localities. The first carding-machine in the United States was set up by Arthur Scolfield, a machinist who came from England and settled in Pittsfield, Mass., in the year 1800. England at that time was intent upon building up her manufacturing industries, and prohibited the carrying out of that country machinists' tools. The baggage of every passenger was rigorously searched, so that Scolfield came without his tools; but being ingenious, and possessing a retentive memory, he made his tools as he needed them, and built a machine for carding. At that time all carding was done by hand; and men and women during the long winter evenings spent their time in carding, seated around the wide-mouthed fireplaces. The *Pittsfield Sun*, of No. 2, 1801, contains the following advertisement of the first machine in the United States :

"Arthur Scolfield respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsfield and the neighboring towns that he has a carding-machine half a mile west of the meeting-house, where they may have their wool carded into rolls for twelve and a half cents a pound; mixed, fifteen cents per pound. If they find grease and pick the grease in, it will be ten cents a pound; and twelve and a half for mixed."

"Mixed" has reference to black and white wools, and "picking the grease in" has reference to the lubrication of the wool, necessary for carding and spinning. Carding by machinery soon superseded hand carding to a great extent, though the compiler of this history can recall the days of hand carding, and once saw Rev. Dr. Wood using the cards and studying at the same time his next Sunday's sermon.

The first carding-machines in Boscawen were probably set up about 1810–1812. A carding-mill was a building, which, besides its machinery, contained a large pile of wool done up in blankets, old counterpanes, and rugs, and a pot containing the unsavory dye, which must be kept in a warm place to bring it to perfection.

SPINNING AND WEAVING.

Spinning was done by hand. Twelve to fifteen skeins per day was considered a good day's work, though there were housewives

who could spin twenty. Thirteen skeins were equivalent to three and eight one hundredths miles of thread, in spinning which the spinner walked about five miles. Having spun the wool into yarn, that designed for the warp was placed upon the reel and wound upon large spools, which were in turn placed in a form, and from thence transferred to the "warping bars." As many spools were used as there were threads in the proposed warp. From the "bars" the warp was transferred to the loom, wound upon the "beam," and drawn through the "harness" and the reed, and was ready for the weaver.

The "filling" or weft was spun differently from the warp, with more or less hardness, according to the quality of cloth desired. It was transferred from the skein to "quills" made from elder stocks, which were used in the shuttle. The preparation of the weft was far less arduous work than the preparation of the warp. To weave checks and stripes, much care was required in the preparation of both warp and weft, and in the weaving. The production of a web of cloth was quite an event in the household. Dyed clothes were dyed in the wool, in the skein, or in the web. Cloth dyed in the wool usually held its color best. The aphorism in common use, in regard to a man whose principles are fixed, that "he is dyed in the wool," had its origin in this process of dyeing.

SPINNING BY MACHINERY.

Early in the century, between 1810 and 1815, Mr. Benjamin Pritchard established a new industry, the spinning of cotton yarn. He erected a building on the mill-site now owned by Hannibal Flanders, and spun yarn by machinery. The building was subsequently moved to a site north of Ambrose's tavern, and was used as a shop for the manufacture of carriages, and is now a dwelling-house in Fisherville. The yarn spun by Mr. Pritchard was used for warp by the housewives in the manufacture of satinets.

The establishment of manufactures of cotton and woollen goods by machinery throughout the country brought about an entire change in the domestic industries. The spinning-wheel and loom disappeared from the household; the bumping of the fulling-mill no longer was heard; the dye-pots were banished from the hearth-stones; and the carders and cloth-dressers were forced to turn their attention to new occupations.



Carding and Spinning.

PALM-LEAF HATS.

The industry that in part took the place of spinning and weaving was the braiding of palm-leaf hats. The palm-leaf was purchased in bales by the traders, who supplied it to families who split and braided it into hats. The industry was not a universal one. The merchants paid cash only in part, making, of course, a large profit on the goods sold. Families in comfortable circumstances would not engage in an employment in which they would be at the mercy of the merchant, who, though he might be scrupulously honest, yet could fix his own profit and their measure of gain. It was a jug with only one handle, and that in the hands of the merchant. Notwithstanding this drawback, the industry gave employment to a large number of women and girls, who otherwise had little chance of earning money.

SHOES.

Following this industry, was the manufacture of shoes. This enterprise, which had long been a leading industry in Massachusetts and along the sea-coast towns of New Hampshire, did not gain a foothold in Boscawen till about 1842. The leather,—upper and sole,—cut into desired patterns, with linings and bindings, was taken into the farmers' houses, and shops. The stitching and binding were done by women and girls, and the bottoming by the men and boys, who purchased their shoe-pegs by the peck, and their nails by the pound. Many farmers, who never had learned anything of shoe-making, turned their attention to pegging shoes; but the trade demanded better work, and it was discovered that "system" was necessary to secure the best results in manufacture: hence a change in the industry. About 1850, the manufacture, instead of being carried on by the community at large, became concentrated, and the workmen were brought together in shops. For a few years Boscawen Plain was a shoe manufacturing village; but the introduction of machinery into the manufacture in Massachusetts, and the distance of Boscawen from the great centre of New England trade, operated to break down the industry, which never has revived.

HATS.

The manufacture of beaver and felt hats in the early decades of the century gave employment to many men in the community at large. There were two hat establishments in Boscawen,—Mr. Jacob Hosmer's, on the Plain, and Mr. Columbus George's, White Plain. They purchased mink and muskrat skins of the farmers, and also made silk and wool hats, finding a market at the country stores, or manufacturing to a citizen's order. The compiler of this history has a distinct recollection of having a hat made to order and fitted to his head in the shop of Mr. Hosmer.

POTTERY.

Queen's-ware was manufactured for many years in Boscawen by Jeremiah Burpee. His establishment stood on the spot now occupied by the residence of John Rines. During the bright summer days, travellers on the turnpike were accustomed to see a white horse going his rounds, attached to the sweep of the clay-mill, while through an open window of the shop they saw Mr. Burpee and his sons fashioning milk-jars and cream-pots and jugs upon the swiftly revolving wheels. Upon long boards on the southern side of the shop were rows of manufactured articles drying in the sun. Later in the season, at midnight, the shop was all aglow with the light of the flame of the kiln. The ware found a market among the farmers of the country.

CUT NAILS.

There was a time when all nails were manufactured of wrought iron, by hand. The blacksmiths of the country, when not engaged in other labors incident to their occupation, engaged in making nails, knowing that the time would come when they would be wanted.

In 1795, five years after the passage of the patent law, Josiah G. Pearson, of New York, patented an invention for cutting nails. Whether nails had been manufactured by cutting before that, is not known. The next year (1796) eleven patents were issued for methods of making nails, brads, and tacks, the greater part of the machines having reference to "cutting and heading." The manufacture of nails and tacks soon became a widespread industry. Mr. Jeremiah Gerrish engaged in the business on the farm

now owned by Charles Glitten. The manufacture was also carried on in the "Hollow" by water-power. At what date the manufacture began in the town is not known, nor how long it was continued. The machinery was rude, and probably gave place to the greatly improved machinery which appeared about 1809, invented by James Reed, of Malden, Mass., which cut and headed a nail at a single operation.

CLOCKS.

Boscawen at one time had two establishments for the manufacture of eight-day clocks, which also exhibited on the dial the days of the week and the changes of the moon. The cases were usually made of cherry, and ornamented with brass rings and knobs. They were excellent time-keepers. Mr. Chadwick's shop was a one-storied building, which stood on the spot now occupied by the post-office. It was subsequently moved across the street, a second story added, and is now a dwelling-house. Mr. Morrill's shop is now the residence of Charles E. Chadwick.

Upon the introduction of the more modern "time-piece," Mr. Chadwick retired from business, and removed to Vermont. Mr. Morrill accommodated himself to the new order of things, and made time-pieces; but machine-made clocks soon supplanted the time-pieces, and Mr. Morrill engaged in the manufacture of counter scales. In 1841, upon the appearance of the new musical reed instruments, he engaged in the manufacture of "melodeons" and "seraphines."

TANNING.

The great abundance of oak and hemlock bark gave an opportunity for the tanning of leather. There were three tanneries in town,—that of John C. Cogswell, now occupied by Mr. Raymond; one owned by John Plummer, at the junction of Water and Long streets; and one owned by John Stevens at Sweatt's mills. Mr. Cogswell and Mr. Stevens used water-power for grinding the bark and working their rude machinery. Mr. Plummer used horse-power. They purchased hides of the farmers, or tanned them on hire.

MANUFACTURING AT FISHERVILLE.

No attempt was made to utilize the water of the Contoocook river till 1787, when a saw-mill was built at the "Burrough" on the Concord side. Not long after, a saw-mill was built on the Boscawen side near the Merrimack, on the site of the present mill. This was followed by the carding-mill and cloth-dressing establishment of William H. Gage. The manufacture of cotton and woollen goods at length made a demand for water-power to drive that machinery. This power attracted the attention of capitalists; and in 1823 or 1824 a gentleman of the name of Varney, from the vicinity of Dover, made a purchase of the power and the land on the north side of the river now owned by the present company. He built a dam where the upper dam now is; but for some reason his project fell through, and nothing more was done until 1830, when the Varney purchase was conveyed to Benjamin Kimball, Esq., by the Hon. Jeremiah Mason, acting for the United States Bank, into whose hands it had passed.

Mr. Kimball built the dam at the lower falls, on his purchase, and erected the grist-mill adjoining the Contoocook mill. He died in 1834; and the property was sold to Messrs. Calvin Gage and William M. Kimball, being deeded to them by Mr. Kimball about three weeks before his death. They obtained the charter for the Contoocook Manufacturing Company, and sold to the Messrs. Fisher, of Boston, whose heirs now own all, or nearly all, of the stock. In 1836, the Contoocook mill was erected. It is 100 feet by 50, five stories high, and was built of granite. In consequence of the financial revulsion in 1837, this mill stood idle, or nearly so, till 1842. It was then leased by Messrs. H. H. & J. S. Brown, of Attleborough, Mass. They fitted the mill with machinery, and set the wheel in motion. Then the village began to grow, and the "Union district" became Fisherville.

The company not long after purchased the land on the south side of the river, and in 1846 built the Penacook mill. This mill is 300 feet by 52, three stories high, with a wheel-house at each end 36 feet by 30. It is built of stone. This mill was leased by the Messrs. Brown, and run in connection with the Contoocook mill. Both mills manufacture "print cloth," and have



J. W. Gerrish

been run all or nearly all the time by the Messrs. Brown, either in partnership or separately.

In 1847, Almon Harris, of Harrisville, purchased the site of the old grist- and clothing-mill near the Merrimack, and built a stone edifice 75 feet by 40, three stories high, and commenced the manufacture of woollen goods. As the manufacture of cotton and woollens always draws in other industries, it was not long before the saw factory and the flouring-mill were erected near the Merrimack, and in the centre of the village. Buildings for the manufacture of furniture and various kinds of iron and wood products were erected, so that to-day Fisherville can exhibit a variety of manufactures. Fisherville has now about three thousand inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Contoocook and partly on the Merrimack rivers. That portion of it that lies in Concord constitutes Ward One of that city. The portion in Boscawen embraces the most densely populated part of the town. It has the usual number of churches and school-houses, of stores and shops, that are usually found in such villages, mainly located on the Concord side.

BRIDGES.

CANTERBURY BRIDGE.

The first bridge between Boscawen Plain and Canterbury was erected in 1804 [Civil Hist., p. 165]. Toll was exacted till 1816, when the proprietors allowed persons to pass free of charge, at their own risk, the bridge not being considered safe. The great freshet of 1819 swept the structure away, whereupon the proprietors erected a new bridge, under the supervision of Col. Isaac Chandler of Boscawen, and Jacob Blanchard of Canterbury. It was completed in the summer of 1820, but was washed away in a great winter freshet in the month of February, 1824.

The third bridge was built by Benjamin Kimball, of Boscawen, for the proprietors, in 1825, which remained till January, 1839. There was a great body of snow upon the ground. There came a warm rain, which poured continuously nearly 36 hours. The consequence was a breaking up of the ice, which had an average thickness of about two feet. Every bridge on the Merrimack, south of Franklin, with the exception of the Hooksett and the

Amoskeag falls bridge, was swept away. The proprietors once more constructed a bridge, a portion of which was carried away in the winter of 1848.

The construction of the Northern and Montreal railroads had revolutionized affairs in Boscawen. The highways were no longer crowded with teams. The tavern-keepers cut down their signs. The merchants no longer had a throng of customers from other towns. The tide of travel between Boscawen and Canterbury was greatly diminished, and there was no inducement for private individuals to invest their money in a bridge.

Up to this time there had been but one free bridge across the Merrimack, from Campton to the sea—that erected in Concord in 1839, which had been carried away in 1841, and rebuilt, and again seriously injured. The town of Concord had voted, in 1842, that in the opinion of the legal voters the bridge ought not to be maintained at the expense of the town. It was argued that the town ought not to support it for the benefit of the general public, but that it ought to be a county affair. The other towns in the county opposed it on the plea that it was no concern of theirs, as they had little or no occasion to use it.

While Concord was thus discussing the question, citizens of Boscawen and Canterbury petitioned the county commissioners to erect a bridge to be supported by the two towns. This was resisted by both towns, till 1857. Meanwhile the public had been educated up to the idea of free bridges, the Boscawen bridge having been built meanwhile. The petitioners were finally successful in their efforts; and the present covered structure was erected in the autumn of 1857, by Mr. E. L. Childs, of Concord, under the supervision of Mr. John Abbott, of the same place.

BOSCAWEN BRIDGE.

The bridge across the Merrimack, at its junction with the Contoocook, was built by a company incorporated in 1802, and was constructed the same year. The capital stock consisted of 29 shares, the par value of which was \$29. The stock was taken by citizens of Boscawen and Concord. Col. Isaac Chandler was the largest stockholder,—subscribing for six shares. It was sometimes called Chandler's bridge.

At that time Portsmouth and Newburyport were important

commercial towns, and the travel was largely in that direction. For a few years the bridge was remunerative to the proprietors, but the selection of Concord for the capital, and the opening of the Middlesex canal, with boating to Concord, turned the travel in a new direction. The original structure stood till 1839, when it was swept away by the great ice freshet which destroyed many bridges on the Merrimack. A chain-ferry served the public till 1853, when the present bridge was built by Boscawen and Canterbury.

SECOND CONTOOCOOK BRIDGE.

The second bridge across the Contoocook was built in 1805, on the site of the first bridge, in the bend of the river, east of Penacoak hotel. The contract was taken by Lieut. John Flanders, on 2 September, 1805, to be completed 1 October, the same year.

The original document is in existence. The bridge was to be of good pine timber, 20 feet wide ; to be three and one half feet higher than the old bridge at the ends, and five feet higher in the middle. The piers were to have four posts each 16 inches square, a good mud-sill, and a cap 16 by 20 inches, and two braces 16 inches square, "as long as may be necessary." "There shall be a pier on each side of the old box, with good mud-sills and four posts to each pier, the end-posts to be 17 by 20 inches square, and the middle posts shall be 13 by 10 inches square. The two piers shall be be planked with good plank to within two feet of low water, and up within four feet of the cap. Said bridge shall be planked with good plank three and a half inches in thickness. There shall be bolts of iron one inch square through the string piece in the same manner as in the old bridge." The bridge was constructed by the towns of Boscawen and Concord.

CONTOOCOOK RIVER BRIDGE CONTROVERSY.

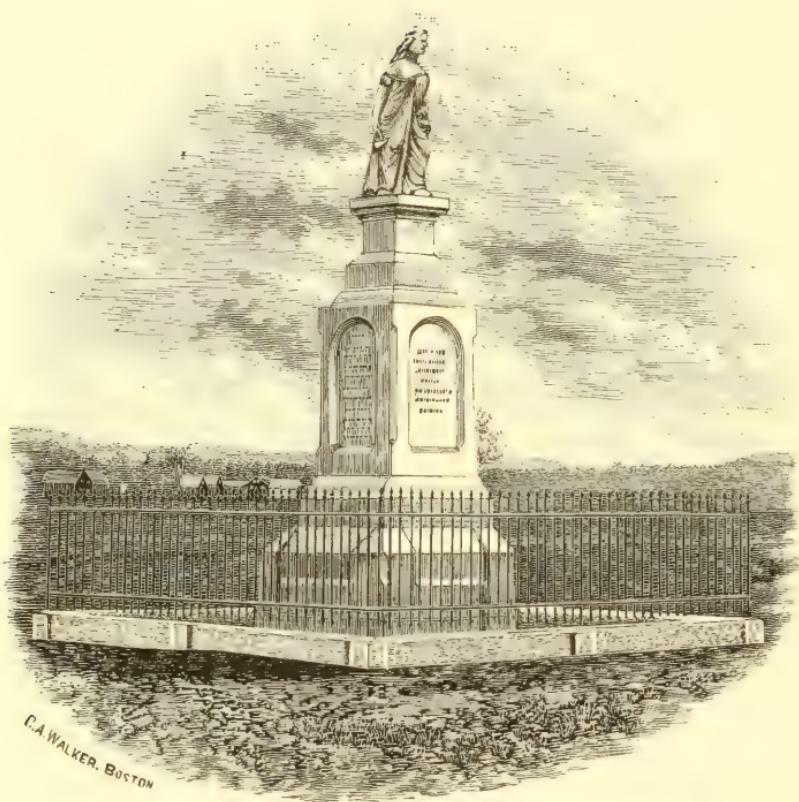
Previous to 1823 the highway leading from the tavern of Capt. John Chandler to Concord was laid easterly by the residence of Nathan Chandler, down the steep hill to the right, crossing the Contoocook river at the narrow gorge below the falls, thence south across the line between the towns by the school-house and homestead of Winthrop Elliot (a house now standing) to the main road. The large amount of transportation over this highway

by teams from the north required a road that would avoid the steep hill on the north bank of the river. For the better accommodation of the public, the court of sessions, in the year 1821, which by the law of 8 Feb., 1791, had the power to lay out public highways in certain cases, laid out a road from the tavern before mentioned in Boscawen, in a straight line across Contoocook river to what is now Washington square in Concord, upon condition that the town of Boscawen should give security to maintain one half the bridge over the Contoocook, which bridge was part of the road so laid out. This change would remove the bridge from the town of Boscawen to Concord. The bond is in the handwriting of Ezekiel Webster, and bears date 12 Jan., 1822.

By this arrangement the bridge was built in 1823, and the agreement adhered to until 1839, when a controversy arose between the towns in regard to the boundary, when the town of Boscawen neglected to carry out the provisions of the contract entered into in 1822. The town of Concord, being aggrieved at the action of the town of Boscawen in this matter, commenced a suit against Boscawen, upon the bond, in the court of common pleas, which was afterwards transferred to the superior court, of which Hon. Joel Parker was chief-justice. The case was conducted by Franklin Pierce and Asa Fowler for Concord, and Ichabod Bartlett for Boscawen. At the Dec. term, 1845, a decision was rendered by Judge Woods in favor of Boscawen, who said that "the contract by which they undertook to bind themselves to raise money for building the bridge was not founded upon such a consideration as to create a debt, and thus give the town a power to raise money." Since 1845 this bridge has been maintained by Concord.

THE DUSTON MEMORIAL.

On the island at the mouth of the Contoocook river stands the granite memorial erected to commemorate the achievement of Mrs. Duston, Mary Neff, and Samuel Leonardson, in liberating themselves from captivity. The statue was erected mainly through the efforts of Robert B. Caverly of Lowell, and E. S. Nutter of Concord. The first step to that end was the conveyance, by Messrs. John C. and Calvin Gage, to Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, E.



Dustin Monument.

S. Nutter, and R. B. Caverly, in trust, all of the land lying east of the Northern Railroad, upon the island, for the purpose of establishing a memorial. Funds to the amount of \$6,000 were raised by subscription. The statue and pedestal are of Concord granite, after a design by William Andrews, of Lowell. The sculptors were Andrew Orsolini, James Murray, and Charles H. Andrews, the builder Porter E. Blanchard.

The monument was unveiled 17 June, 1874, with appropriate ceremonies. There was a large gathering of people. Addressees were made by Rev. N. Bouton, of Concord; R. B. Caverly, Esq., of Lowell; Hon. G. W. Nesmith, of Franklin; Maj. Gen. S. G. Griffin, of Keene; D. O. Allen, of Lowell; Hon. B. F. Prescott, of Epping; Col. J. H. George, of Concord; Rev. Elias Nason, of Billerica; Charles C. Coffin, of Boston; Rev. W. T. Savage, of Franklin; Ex-Gov. Onslow Stearns, of Concord,—and others. Gov. James A. Weston accepted the deed in trust for the state.

ANCIENT HOUSES.

The oldest house now remaining in Boscawen is that standing near the site of the old fort, occupied by the second minister of the town, Rev. Robie Morrill [see Civil Hist.], who became a citizen in 1761. The building probably was erected by him.

The house next in age, probably, is the residence of Mr. Franklin P. Atkinson, which was occupied by Dea. Jesse Flanders, and was built by him before 1765.

The residence of Mr. Colby, on Water street, was built in 1768, by Capt. Peter Coffin.

The house of G. W. Fisher, formerly the residence of Peter Coffin, son of Capt. Moses, was built about 1770, by George Jackman.

The house of Mr. Silver next west of Mr. Franklin P. Atkinson's, formerly stood near the residence of Mr. Jacob C. Flanders. It was built by Andrew Bohannon, and possibly is one of the oldest in town.

In 1775 there were but two framed houses west of Beaver Dam brook, neither of which is standing. They were the houses of Jonathan Cass and Benjamin Day.

The oldest house in Webster is the residence of Mr. Tilton, on Corser hill, built by David Corser.

The house of Dr. Graves, on Boscawen Plain, was built by Dr. Daniel Peterson, and it has been occupied for many years by physicians. Dr. Peterson, Dr. Warren E. Chase, Dr. E. K. Webster, and Dr. Graves, all have resided there.

The residence of Mr. C. W. Webster was built in 1798 by John Jackman, who also did most of the work on the meeting-house.

The house owned by Mr. James Gill was built by Mr. Gregg Emerson, early in the century.

The parsonage of the Congregational society, Boscawen, was built by David Burbank, whose blacksmith-shop stood near by. It was the residence of Mr. Jeremiah Gerrish, who presented it to the society in his last will and testament.

WILD ANIMALS.

Wolves were abundant when the town was first settled. The last wolf killed in Boscawen was shot about 1831-'32 by Samuel Call, near Cook's hill.

Bears were also abundant, and as late as 1810-'15 were frequently seen in town.

Beavers were numerous on all the streams. The compiler can recall several dams which were distinctly recognizable in his boyhood, around Great pond and the Water street meadows.

When the town was first settled rattlesnakes abounded, especially on the rocky hills of Bashan. Moses Gerrish,—one of the early settlers of that section,—killed more than 50 in one day. Empirics in medicine prescribed the oil of rattlesnakes' hearts as a specific for consumption, and the oil thus obtained by Mr. Gerrish was sold to the Canterbury Shakers for such use. Two rattlesnakes were killed by Gen. M. A. Pillsbury on his farm about 1840, and Mr. Bitfield Burbank despatched one at a still later date,—about 1847.

CHARACTERS.

This history would be incomplete if no mention were made of the "characters," or the peculiar men, numbered among the citizens. In every community such men may be found. Their neighbors call them "odd sticks." They are wits, jesters, satirists, or possessed of some idiosyncrasy that distinguishes them

from their neighbors. They may be wholly uneducated, but yet make up in mother-wit any lack of acquired knowledge. They may be stupid in some things, and exceedingly brilliant in others. They are usually men abounding in good nature, who rarely take umbrage at any mistake or blunder that may be made, who are keenly alive to fun, who appreciate a joke, who utter ludicrous sayings without knowing it, or who coin words not to be found in any lexicon.

One of the latter class was Mr. Amos Blanchard, whose acquaintance with books was limited, who possibly never conned a page of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, but who nevertheless sometimes coined words that expressed his ideas quite as well as any from Greek or Latin roots. He invariably used "ascertain" as a synonym for *think* or *comprehend*. "I should ascertain that it was going to rain," was a common form of expression. If the weather was lowering, he used "duberous" for *dubious*. A winter's day, when the wind was blowing a gale, and the air filled with drifting snow, was "boistorious" and "fluergent." Is there a word in common use that better describes such a day?

Another character was Thomas Corser, who was accustomed to travel through the town with medicinal herbs, distributing them to the housewives. He usually had a large bundle of catnip, fever-bush, golden-rod, etc., which were much used the first third of the century. He charged nothing for these herbs. He had great faith in their efficacy. He once called at the house of Mr. Joel French, whose child was sick, and urged the mother to steep some of his herbs.

"Do it, do it, if you want to save his life! Do it! If it kills him I'll pay for it!"

Mr. Corser lost his life by attempting to cross Long pond on the ice before it was sufficiently strong to bear him.

Mr. James West, who for many years kept tavern on the Plain, in the house occupied by Mr. Dow, was a genial man, a popular host with the travelling community, good at telling a story, and who delighted in a joke. About the close of the first third of the century, Potter, a sleight-of-hand performer, of Andover, for whom the station "Potter Place" was named, gave an entertainment on the Plain. One of the performances of the evening was cooking eggs in a hat. The prestidigitateur borrowed a hat from

some one in the audience, broke several eggs into it, seemingly, then pronouncing some cabalistic words, and shaking the hat, produced from this novel frying-kettle eggs nicely cooked, which were passed around to the audience, and the hat also, without a stain upon its lining. Of course no eggs were broken into the hat: it was all deception.

On the evening after the performance, the usual circle of loungers of the bar-room were discussing the marvellous trick over their grog, and among them was one who expressed some doubt about the performance. The landlord saw a chance to play off one of his practical jokes, and said,—

“I’ll bet a quart of rum that I can do that trick.”

“I’ll take that bet!” was the quick response of the wearer of the new hat.

“Done! then give us your hat,” said Mr. W., taking it from the wearer’s head, and deliberately breaking several eggs into it.

The loafers crowded around the bar to see the performance.

An essential part of the performance was the use of high-sounding gibberish, which Mr. West gave, ending with the words, “Presto, change!” meanwhile shaking the hat.

“I declare, they don’t sizzle yet,” he said, looking into the hat, and then repeating the gibberish, and shaking it once more, till the inside was well splashed with the yolk.

“They don’t cook, that’s a fact. I’ve lost my bet. Here, take your rum.”

A roar of laughter from the crowd set the winner to thinking that it was *his* hat which the landlord had been using for a frying-kettle. The landlord had his joke, but he was not a man to indulge his humor at the pecuniary expense of another, and made ample satisfaction.

Another character was Mr. David Heath, more familiarly known as “Jester” Heath, from his jests and jokes. If they were somewhat coarse, there was also at times rare humor in them. There was a period when hoop-poles were an article of commerce, and Mr. Heath was not always particular in regard to boundaries when engaged in cutting poles.

“If you never will cut any more on my land, I will give you a pig,” was the offer of Capt. Little Burbank.

"If you will not cut any more on mine, I will give you a sheep," said Capt. Abraham Burbank.

"I am much obliged to you, gentleman, but a man can't afford to sell everything," was the reply.

Another character was Mr. Nathan Hunt, whose natural endowments were by no means of an inferior order, but who by indulging in drink became a wreck of his former self, and earned a precarious living by making baskets and bottoming chairs. He was an excellent workman. No better baskets were ever made. They were strong, evenly woven, and of symmetrical form. Whatever he did was well done, though his customers, especially those who had paid for their wares, were greatly troubled by his procrastination. He had a keen sense of humor. During sickness he was attended by Dr. Long, of Hopkinton. Those were the days when calomel was given in large doses, and so much was administered to the patient that his teeth were loosened in the gums. After his recovery Mr. Hunt made payment in hand-rakes. One may imagine the inward chuckling of the rake-maker, as he shaved the teeth and head of the implements from unseasoned wood—how in a few days the teeth would loosen and drop from their sockets.

The rakes were speedily finished after being ordered. The doctor was surprised at the unwonted promptness of the maker. The rakes were beautiful to the eye, smoothly shaven the handles, tight and firm the teeth. The doctor admired them.

A few days passed. The workmen used the implements in the summer sun, when, lo! the rakes were toothless.

"Every tooth has come out of those rakes which you made," said the irate physician to Mr. Hunt.

"Ah, doctor, you have been giving them calomel, I reckon," said Mr. Hunt.

The physician appreciated the joke, and told it with a relish.

No man ever walked the highways of Boscowen who had so hearty a laugh as Mr. Hunt. When anything pleased him he laughed all over, with a heartiness that was contagious. He began with a haw-haw-haw, deep, resonant, to be written large, if expressed in writing, accelerating the haw-haw, catching his breath, beginning over again, repeating, changing to ho-ho-ho, for several minutes.

Once his supper was hasty-pudding and milk, and he ate heartily,—ate till the platter was clean. It was in the days when fire-places were used, and he laid down upon the floor to enjoy its genial warmth, and soon fell asleep. Some young men, who had dropped in, thought it an excellent opportunity to play a joke upon the sleeper, and, creeping up stairs and raising a board, they dropped a pumpkin in the last stage of mellowness plump upon the prostrate form. They were roystering fellows, who did not stop to reflect upon the indecency. Mr. Hunt awoke, and in lugubrious tones thus upbraided his wife :

“There, wife, now see what you have done. What did you give me all that pudden for? You might have known I would eat it all, even if there was a bushel of it. Here I am, *busted!*”

Another character was Mr. Obadiah Elkins, whose oddity may have been intensified by a disappointment of the affections. He was a builder of many houses. They were not spacious, or lofty, but of small size. He would obtain permission from some kind neighbor to put up a cabin, and with much diligence add room after room at all sides. When weary of residing in that locality he would dispose of them for a small sum, and begin again in another place. He resided chiefly in Bashan.

Once he grew weary of life, and resolved to commit suicide. He made his way to Pillsbury’s mill-pond, and plunged in, held his head beneath the water awhile, and then waded to the shore. In rehearsing what he had done, he said he “couldn’t hold his breath long enough to drown.” He did not see the absurdity of the remark, and even wondered at the laughter it created.

Again, when sick, he wished to shuffle off this mortal coil. “I have tried to die,” he said. “If I were to die, I couldn’t try any harder!”

While prostrated by sickness, Rev. Mr. Price called upon him to offer the consolations of religion, praying not alone for the sick man, but giving wide scope to his supplication. Mr. Elkins was restored to health, and, wishing to show his appreciation of Mr. Price’s kindness, determined to make him a present of a half bushel of beans. He showed a grim humor by obtaining from the neighbors several varieties, white and speckled, cranberry and pink-eyed, bush and pole, large and small.

“I notice, Mr. Elkins, that you have all sorts of beans in your

"basket," was the remark of the reverend gentleman, when he thanked the donor for the gift.

"Well, sir, you prayed all sorts, and I thought I would give you all sorts," was the witty reply. The humor was keenly relished by the recipient.

Convinced in his own mind that he was not going to live long, he resolved to have his coffin made, that his friends might not be burdened by such a duty, and carried the boards to a joiner, who, upon measuring them, said to Mr. Elkins:

"The boards are not long enough."

"Oh! I can scrooch up a little," was the reply.

He lived in the days when men drank liquor. He usually drank in moderation, but when his brain was excited by alcohol, there was a delicious incongruity in his humor. He called one day at the house of Col. John Farmer, where the good wives of the neighborhood had assembled for a quilting. He seated himself before the fire, and taking a clean shirt from a package, proceeded to change his clothing, whereupon Mrs. F. told him that he could have the use of the adjoining room.

"Oh, I can shut my eyes!" was the reply.

Once, when having been refused a mug of cider by the same lady, he politely expressed his anger, not by wishing she were dead, but wishing that she were "nicely in heaven."

His house and the grounds around were ever a pattern of neatness. He was kind-hearted, and ever ready to oblige his neighbors. Nature was not niggardly in her endowments, but a bitter disappointment blighted his life and made him what he was.

Kind-hearted men were they all, and they made the town merry with their wit.

One of Doctor Elijah Blaisdel's female patients was noted for her economy, never permitting anything to be wasted. There had been sickness in the family, and there was a good supply of pills and powders on hand, after the recovery of the children.

"It's too bad to have them wasted," said the mother, who, mixing jalop, calomel, ipecac, all in one mess, swallowed the mixture! The results may be imagined.

Another woman, who never had travelled, but who contemplated a visit to distant friends, fearful that she might be ill, sat up through the night, and drank so much herb tea that in the

morning she was prostrated with sickness, and the journey never was made.

V. D. M.

On page 159, mention is made of the eulogy upon Washington, delivered by Rev. Ariel Kendrick, v. d. m., with the statement that none of the oldest inhabitants knew the meaning of the cabalistic letters. Since the page has been printed, it has been ascertained that they stood for Veterinary Doctor of Medicine; or, in other words, that Rev. Mr. Kendrick, in addition to his calling as a preacher, united that of "cow doctor."

TREES.

The first trees transplanted in Boscawen, probably, were those set out by Rev. Phineas Stevens, none of which remain except possibly the tree standing near the residence of Jacob Hosmer. One of those set out by Rev. Mr. S. stood in front of the hat-shop of Mr. Jacob Hosmer, senior;—it was blown down in 1834.

The large elm opposite the academy was set out by William Gill about 1790 [see Gill Gen., p. 551].

The elms standing on the west side of King street, between the residence of James H. Gill and Mr. Bickford, were set out by Joel French, Wm. G. Emerson, Col. Joseph and N. P. Atkinson, some time during the first decade of the century [see p. 532].

Those on the opposite side of the street, south of the meeting-house, were set out by Russell Ambrose, 1834 [see p. 232], for which he received the thanks of the Congregational society.

The largest elms in the academy yard were transplanted in 1829 by David K. Jones, a student at the academy. He went West, and died in Michigan. The maple near the entrance was set out by Charles C. Coffin, in 1839. He set out others, but that alone survived, owing to the rude treatment to which all were subjected from being used as hitching-posts.

The first damask rose in town, probably, grew on a bush brought from Newbury (Byfield parish), Mass., by Henry Little, about 1815. He obtained it from the garden of Hon. Gorham Parsons. It was transplanted in Dea. Enoch Little's front yard, and flourished for many years.

The lilac trees standing in front of the residence of H. H.

PRICE, FREDERIC, grad. Dart., 1838; physician in Ohio [see Gen.].

ROWELL, ELIJAH, physician on Corser hill, 1816-1820.

ROLFE, HENRY P., grad. Dart. 1848; attorney in Concord [see Gen.].

SAWYER, SAMUEL, physician mentioned by Rev. Mr. Price.

SAWYER, BENJAMIN, physician on Corser hill, 1840-1843.

SEVERANCE, M. L., Rev., grad. Middlebury; minister Cong. church, 1864-1869, now at Orwell, Vt.

SHEPARD, FORREST, Prof., grad. Dart., 1827 [see Biog.].

SLEEPER, NEHEMIAH, Rev., minister Christian Union church, 1835-1840 [see Gen.].

SMITH, AMBROSE, Rev., grad. Dart. 1845; minister Cong. church, 1853-1862 [see Biog.].

SMITH, JUSTIN H., grad. Dart., 1877 [see Gen.].

STONE, SILAS C., teacher; master Sherwin school, Boston [see Gen.].

STONE, C. J. F., attorney at Plymouth; died 1860 [see Gen.].

STEVENS, PHINEAS, Rev., grad. Harvard; first minister in Boscawen [see Biog.].

STEVENS, BRADFORD N., Hon., grad. Dart., 1835; attorney at Princeton, Ill.; member of Congress.

TENNEY, JONATHAN, grad. Dart., 1843; teacher Pembroke Academy, 1844-1849; Pittsfield, 1850-1853; Manchester, 1853-1856; Elmwood Institute, 1856-1868 [p. 291]; connected with N. Y. State Board of Education; Librarian of Young Men's Christian Association at Albany.

TILTON, JOHN, Rev., minister Christian Union church.

TITCOMB, G. P., physician in Salisbury.

TRACY, CALEB B., Rev., grad. Williams; minister Cong. church, 1837-1851 [see Ecclesiastical Hist.].

TUCKER, WILLIAM J., D. D., Rev., grad. Dart., 1861; minister Franklin St. Cong. church, Manchester, now of Madison Square Presbyterian church, New York.

WALKER, SILAS C., grad. Dart., 1829; attorney in Virginia, Mississippi; died in Arkansas, 1858.

WEBSTER, DANIEL, Hon., grad. Dart., 1801; attorney [see Biog.].

WEBSTER, EZEKIEL, Hon., grad. Dart., 1804; attorney [see Biog.].

WEBSTER, ELIPHALET K., physician [see Biog.].

WELLS, THOMAS, physician on the Plain, 1795-1800; moved to Hopkinton.

WHITMAN, Z. G., grad. Harvard; attorney on Corser hill, 1831-1840.

WILSON, JOB, physician; resided on Water st., afterwards in Franklin.

WOOD, SAMUEL, Rev., grad. Dart., 1779; minister in Boscawen [see Biog.].

MINISTERS' WIVES.

In addition to those citizens of Bosseawen and Webster who have entered the ministry, are the women whose names are here given, who have married ministers, and have thus been influential in moulding society:

BRIDGE, EMILY, dau. Samuel, of Billerica, Mass.; resides in B.; m. Rev. Henry Jewett, Cong. minister in Maine.

COGSWELL, RUTH, dau. Nehemiah, sen.; m. Rev. Samuel W. Colburn [see Professional Record].

DIX, RACHEL B., dau. Col. Timothy; m. Rev. Daniel Temple, of Reading, Mass.; missionary to Malta [see Gen.].

DIX, LOUISA FRANCES, dau. Col. Timothy; m. Rev. Edward Buxton, of B. [see Gen.].

GREENOUGH, ELLEN, dau. John; m. Rev. D. R. Brewer, minister Episcopal church.

GERRISH, SALLY, dau. of Dea. Enoch; m. Rev. Samuel Bliss [see Gen.].

GERRISH, SALLY, dau. of Col. Joseph; m. Rev. Enoch Corser [see Gerrish and Corser Gen.].

GERRISH, MARY, dau. Col. Joseph; m. Rev. Wm. Patrick, of Canterbury [see Gen.].

GERRISH, APPHIA, dau. Jacob; m. Rev. Phannuel Warriner, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; resides in Texas [see Gen.].

KNIGHT, CATHARINE, dau. of Caleb; m. Rev. Nathaniel Barker, Cong. minister at Wakefield for many years.

LITTLE, RHODA, dau. Benjamin; m. Rev. Calvin Cutter, Presbyterian minister at Windham. Her eldest son, Rev. Charles, is Cong. minister in Ohio; her second son, Rev. Carroll, is president Western Reserve College, Ohio [see Gen.].

LITTLE, JANE, dau. of Joseph; m. Rev. Amos P. Brown, of Campton, home missionary for many years in Ill. [see Gen.].

LITTLE, EMMA, dau. Jesse; m. Rev. Addison Kingsbury, of Putnam, O. [see Gen.].

PATRICK, MARY, dau. of John, and great-granddaughter of Col. Joseph Gerrish, is missionary to Turkey, residence at Constantinople.

PRICE, MARY F., dau. Rev. Ebenezer; m. Rev. Addison Kingsbury, of Putnam, O.

PRICE, EMILY P., dau. Rev. Ebenezer; m. Rev. Z. K. Hawley, Cong. minister of Conn.; resides in Memphis, Tenn.

PLUMMER, LUCRETIA A., dau. Capt. Joshua C.; m. Rev. Charles Temple.

SWEATT, FLORA, dau. Isaac T.; m. Rev. H. Hartwell, minister Methodist church.

SWEATT, EMILY, dau. Isaac T.; m. Rev. Greenleaf Warner, minister Methodist church.

SWEATT, ARIETTA, dau. George; m. Rev. G. W. Smith, minister Methodist church.

WEBSTER, ALICE, dau. Hon. Ezekiel; m., 1st, Rev. Jarvis Gregg, professor at Western Reserve college, O.; 2d, Rev. Geo. B. Whipple, of Oberlin.

WEBSTER, MARY ANN, dau. Hon. Ezekiel; m. Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn, of Dartmouth college.

WEBSTER, ANN R., dau. Nathaniel; m. Rev. Horace Eaton, D. D., minister at Palmyra, N. Y.

WORCESTER, BETSEY, niece of Rev. Samuel Wood; m. Rev. Stephen Bliss, Cong. minister.

GENERAL INDEX.

Academy, Boscowen 200, 201.
" Penacook, 292.
Admiral Boscowen, 79, 81, 84.
Ainsworth's Psalms, 293.
Alcoholic liquors 210.
Alms-house, town, 190.
" county, 222.
Ames. Simeon, arrest of, 62.
Ancient houses, 649.
Anti-slavery, 200, 201, 206, 207.
Apprentices, 54.
Association, ministerial, 228.
Association test, 114, 115.
Battle of Lexington, 247.
Baptisms, 240.
Baptist society, 205.
" church, 243.
Bashan Mining Co., 179.
Bay State Psalm Book, 293.
Bennington campaign, 253.
" battle, 257.
" soldiers, 255, 265.
" anniversary, 225.
Bennet, Salmon, Rev., 232, 235.
Bishop, Josiah, killed by Indians, 39.
" Enos, captured by Indians, 69, 76.
Biographical history, 301.
Boscowen, how spelled, 83.
Boston, Fort hill, 105.
Boscowen Musical Society, 296.
Bonds, taxation of, 223.
" sale of, 224.
Bounties for soldiers, 222.
Bridges—Boscowen, 198, 646.
" Blackwater, 104, 105, 128, 131.
" Canterbury, 165, 166, 198, 645.
" Chandler's, 646.
" Clay hill, 131.
" Contoocook, 21, 92, 166, 189, 647.
Brown, John, journal, 11.
Buxton, Edward, Rev., 239, 323.
Bunker hill soldiers, 248.
Burial grounds, 180, 223.
Cambridge platform, 233.
Campaign of 1777, 252.
Call, Philip, Mrs., killed by Indians, 69.
California emigration, 210.
Cesar killed by Indians, 41.
Canterbury garrison, 40.
Central Musical Society, 298.
Celebration at Newbury, 79.
Centennial celebration, 215.
Characters, 650.
Check-list, 181.
Church and state, 152, 161.
Church difficulties, 241.
Churches in New Hampshire, 216.
Christian Baptist church, 242.
" Union society, 188, 191, 206, 240, 242.
Clocks, 643.
Clough, Abner, journal, 43, 45.
Clough, Jeremiah, 40, 78.
Collegiate record, 657.
Coës soldiers, 253.
Coës, road to, 55.
Cold Friday, 178.
Colonial jurisdiction, 33, 35.
Constitution of N. H., 143, 221, 224.
Cook, Thomas, killed by Indians, 41.
County almshouse, 222.
Coffin, Peter, Capt., 111, 113.
Correspondence between Gov. Wentworth and Gov. Shirley, 57, 62.
Committee of Safety, 112.
Commercial distress, 202.
Corser hill meeting-house, 236.
Continental soldiers, 267.
Congregational church in Fisherville, 243.
Congregationalism, return to, 235.
Cut nails, 642.
Currency, 55, 101, 117, 119, 129, 132, 156.
Customs, 174, 194, 195.
Crows, 197.
Dartmouth college, 227.
" " road to, 131.
Day-book of Dea. Enoch Little, 184.
Debt, funding of, 213.
Destitution, 184.
Diary of Col. Henry Gerrish, 247.
" Lieut. John Flanders, 250.
" Capt. Peter Kimball, 253, 261.
Disturbance in town-meeting, 168.
Division of the town, 619.
Dollars, first use of the word, 100.
Duston, Mrs., 5.
Duston memorial, 648.
Dutch ovens, 176.
Eastabrook, Samuel, Rev., 118.
Early singing, 294.
Ecclesiastical history, 226.
Educational history, 279.

Ela, Samuel, Rev., 113.
 Elmwood Institute, 291.
 Elevations, 635.
 Endicott, Gov., 5.
 Expedition to Upper Connecticut, 68.
 Federal soldiers, 208.
 " constitution, 134, 135.
 Festivities, 141.
 Felt hats, 642.
 Ferry, 22.
 First law-suit, 92.
 " settlers, 15.
 " minister, 22.
 " town-meeting, 83.
 " election under the constitution, 135.
 " military company, 37.
 " saw-mill, 17, 21.
 " child, 18.
 Fire precinct, 209.
 " engine, 207.
 Foxes, 197.
 Fort, 26, 52.
 French war, 51, 76, 79.
 Framed houses, 85.
 Freshets, 191, 192, 198.
 Gates, Horatio, thanks to Boscawen soldiers, 266.
 Gentlemen's farms, 10.
 Goffe, John, 41, 72.
 Going to meeting, 174.
 Grant to Contoocook, 3.
 Grafton Presbytery, 108, 234.
 Grist-mill in Concord, 48.
 Grist-mills in Boscawen, 638.
 Gunpowder, 132.
 Hay-scales, 177.
 Hearse horses, 193.
 Health, 636.
 Highway obstructions, 211.
 History of the town, 214, 224, 225.
 Honorable action of proprietors, 52.
 Household furniture, 73, 176.
 Hudson River campaign, 251.
 Illegal voting, 211.
 Implements, 174.
 Industries, 637.
 Insurance company, 206.
 Indians, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 53, 63, 64, 65, 68,
 69, 70, 71, 75, 78.
 Iron axles, 184.
 Jackman, Moses, captured by Indians, 78.
 Justice of the peace, 94.
 Kearsarge mountain, 44.
 Lexington, battle of, 111, 113.
 Legacy of Rev. Samuel Wood, 232.
 Line between Boscawen and Canterbury,
 209.
 Line between Boscawen and Concord, 198.
 " " Mass. and N. H., 34.
 Library, 144.
 Licenses, 148, 193.
 Lien of mechanics, 209.
 Lots, 12, 14, 23, 24, 88.
 Lords proprietors, 49, 126.
 Lumber, 210, 637.
 Martin Luther Musical Society, 298.
 Manufacturers, 132, 644.

Map for schools, 210.
 Merrimack valley settlements, 19.
 " hall, 233.
 Merrill, Nathaniel, Rev., 97, 99, 100, 101,
 102, 104, 108, 234.
 Meloon family captured, 63, 65, 66, 67.
 Methodist church, 243.
 Meeting-houses, 23, 25, 98, 101, 105, 119, 129,
 131, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 153, 157, 187,
 188, 200, 226.
 Military history, 245.
 " spirit, 170.
 " preparations, 268.
 " receipts, 252, 266.
 " campaigns, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273.
 Mills, 17, 21, 224, 225, 638.
 Ministers, 657.
 Minister's lot, 75.
 " patriotism, 228.
 " oaths, 227.
 " wives, 662.
 Miscellany, 619.
 Money, scarcity of, 132.
 Mother Hoit, 176.
 Moral society, 182.
 Morrill, Robie, Rev., 84, 86, 87, 88, 91, 93,
 94, 96, 113.
 Musters, 192, 193, 273, 274, 275.
 Musical societies, 196.
 " education, 293.
 " instruments, 296.
 Newspapers, 177.
 New style, 65.
 New lights, 233.
 New county, 134, 188, 189.
 New York campaign, 251.
 Norway plain, 212.
 Notices of first settlers, 302.
 Occupations, 173, 174, 175.
 Ordination of Rev. Phineas Stevens, 29, 30,
 31, 32.
 Overhauling a committee, 131.
 Official history, 619.
 Palm-leaf hats, 641.
 Patriotic action, 117, 219, 220.
 Parsonage lands, sale of, 143.
 Pains, 88.
 Paper rags, 120.
 Party spirit, 174, 202, 203.
 Paupers, 105, 162, 178.
 Penacook academy, 292.
 Penalties, 312.
 People's declaration, 106, 107.
 Petitions of citizens of Andover and other towns, 1.
 Petition of citizens of Newbury, 3.
 Petitions of citizens of Contoocook, 23, 37,
 38, 47, 48, 64, 74, 94, 97.
 Petition for a new town, 137.
 Physicians, 108.
 Plunder, sale at Battenkill, 265.
 Pound, 149.
 Post routes, 143, 206.
 Pottery, 642.
 Polls, 100.
 Population, 24, 99, 112, 123, 133, 191, 635.
 Progress, 172.
 Professional record, 661.
 Prisoners, liberation of, 59.
 Produce, prices of, 155.
 Province road, 103.
 Price, Ebenezer, Rev., 187, 236.

Proprietors' records, 208.
 Proprietors' meetings, 3, 8, 9, 16, 17, 20, 26,
 35, 38, 40, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 63, 75, 77, 89,
 150.
 Proprietors' clerk, 84.
 Preaching at the West end, 118.
 Quebec expedition, 249.
 Raising the meeting-house, 148.
 Railroads, 207, 208, 211.
 Record of mortality, 636.
 Revivals, 182.
 Receipt for gun, 249.
 Rebellion, 212, 213, 217, 219.
 Religious society records, 230.
 " controversy, 174.
 " dissent, 50, 51, 77.
 Reduction of Canada, 85.
 Rhode Island campaign, 267.
 Roll of honor at Bunker hill, 249.
 Road to Hopkinton, 190.
 Saw-mills on the Blackwater, 119.
 Sabatis and Plansawa, 53, 56, 57.
 Sale of almshouse, 214.
 Scouting party, 63.
 Selectmen's accounts, 87, 88, 81, 93, 94, 108,
 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 148, 170.
 Settlements, 85, 90.
 Seraphines, 299.
 Second Cong. church, 238, 239.
 Schools, 86, 92, 97, 104, 108, 109, 112, 113,
 116, 118, 124, 128, 129, 135, 148, 153, 167,
 169.
 School lots, 135.
 " law, 169.
 Shay's rebellion, 133.
 Sheep, 189, 193.
 Singing-schools, 209, 390.
 Soldiers in Indian wars, 244, 245.
 " in Revolution, 247, 249, 251, 253,
 255, 263, 267.
 Soldiers in war with Great Britain, 263.
 " in the Rebellion, 276, 277, 278.
 Smith, Ambrose, Rev., 235.
 Small pox, 218, 160.
 Spinning, 627.
 Stages, 178.
 State capital, 163.
 " bounties, 222.
 " police, 223.
 Stevens, Phineas, Rev., 22, 28, 72.
 Stores, 148.
 Suits to recover taxes, 151.
 Surplus revenue, 197, 201.
 Survey of Contoocook, 8.
 Sunday travelling, 160.
 " schools, 188, 244.
 Swine, 181, 192.
 Tanning, 643.
 Taxation, exemption from, 224.
 Taverns, 149, 150, 165, 193.
 Teachers' institute, 222.
 Temperance, 194, 195, 196.
 Theology, 125.
 Ticonderoga soldiers, 251.
 Town charter, 74, 76, 79.
 " corn, 108.
 " census, 128.
 " house, 21, 201, 206, 209.
 " farm, 190, 197.
 " seal, 192.
 " officers, 622.
 Transition period, 150.
 Trespass, 156.
 Trees, 232, 656.
 Travelling on Sunday, 183.
 Trouble with England, 149.
 Turnpikes, 162.
 Tract distribution, 220.
 Universalist society, 161, 197.
 Vagrants, 197, 202.
 Vermont Committee of Safety, 254.
 Volunteers, 212, 213.
 Washington, death of, 158.
 " Benevolent Society, 181.
 War with Great Britain, 181, 269.
 War of Rebellion, 275.
 Warning out, 90, 130.
 Westerly Religious society, 166, 236.
 Webster, Ezekiel, death of, 193.
 " John, Captain, 71.
 " incorporation of, 217.
 " first town-meeting in, 219.
 " settlement with Boscowen, 219.
 Whipping-posts, 170.
 Wild animals, 650.
 Wood, Samuel, Rev., 123, 125, 144, 161.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 013 529 A

